Seventh Series, Vol. XXX No. 14

Thursday, July 29, 1982
Sravana 7, 1904 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Ninth Session)

PARLIAMENT LIBRARY
No. 4(7) 3
Dt. 12.8.82

(Vol. XXX contains Nos. 11 to 20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI
Price : Rs. 4 00

CONTENTS

No. 14, Thursday, July 29, 1982/Sravana 7, 1904 (Saka)

COLUMNS

Answers to Questions:

Starred Questions Nos. 286, 287, 290 and 292 to 294 — 1—28

Answers to Questions:

Questions Nos. 285, 288, 289, 291 and 295 to 304 — 28—41

Unstarred Questions Nos. 3119, 3121 to 3229, 3231 to 3251, 3253 to 2 and 3274 to 3351 ..... — 41—298

Papers Laid on the Table — 299—360

Messages from Rajya Sabha — 301—302

Rubber (Amendment) Bill
As passed by Rajya Sabha — 302

Calling Attention to matter of Urgent Public Importance — 302—41
Extremist activities in Punjab —
Shri Mani Ram Bagri — 303—13
Shri R. Venkataraman — 203—04, 313—19, 323—24, 230—32, 335—36, 339—40
Shri Chandra Pal Shailani — 319—23
Shri Ram Vilas Paswan — 324—30
Shri Harikesh Bahadur — 332—35
Shri Ramavatar Shastri — 337—39

Matters Under Rule 377 —

(i) Reported decision to disconnect the hotline telephone lines linking different airports
Shri K. Lakkappa — 341—42

(ii) Institute of Advanced Studies, Simla :
Shri Arjun Sethi — 342—43

(iii) Need to continue Airport Visa System :
Shrimati Jayanti Patnaik — 343—44

(iv) Racket in forged Visas :
Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar — 34 —45

(v) Supply of foodgrains to West Bengal :
Shri Sudhir Giri — 345—46

(vi) Alleged increase in seafare of pilgrims going to Haj :
Shri Ashfaq Hussain — 346—48

The Sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor the House by that Member.

COLUMNS

(vii) Demand for Doordarshan coverage of Asiad 1982 for Madhya Pradesh :

Shri Satyanarayan Jatiya 349

(viii) Demand for better maintenance of Kannaki (Mangla Devi) Temple in Tamil Nadu :

Dr. A. Kalanidhi 349-50

(ix) Underground cooking gas pipe lines or Towns around Mathura :

Shri Digambar Singh 350-51

(x) Indiscriminate cutting of trees in Purnia, Bihar :

Shrimati Madhuri Singh 351-52

Special Courts (Repeal) Bill . . . . . .

Motion to consider

Shri Era Anbarasu . . . . . 352—58

Shri Krishna Kumar Goyal . . . . . 358—63

Shri Virdhi Chandra Jain . . . . . 363—67

Shri Vijay Kumar Yadav . . . . . 367—70

Shri Xavier Arakal . . . . . 370—72

Shri A.K. Roy . . . . . 372—78

Shri K.T. Kosalram . . . . . 378—81

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah . . . . . 381—85

Clauses

2 and 1 . . . . . 385—87

Motion to Pass —

Shri P. Venkatasubbiah 386, 390

Shri Sunder Singh . . . . . 387—390

Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill . . . . . 490—420

Motion to consider—

Shri Mohammed Usman Arif 391-92

Shri Sudhir Giri . . . . . 392—98

Shri Santosh Mohan Dev . . . . . 398—404

Shri Rajesh Kumar Singh . . . . . 404—07

Shri Era Anbarasu . . . . . 407—10

Shri J.S. Patil . . . . . 410—14

Shri Krishna Datt Sultanpuri . . . . . 414—19

Shri S. Marugian . . . . . 419—20

LOK SABHA

Thursday, July 29, 1982/Sravana 7, 1904 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने नियम 388 में लिखा है कि दिल्ली में साम्प्रदायिक दंगे हुए हैं और कल जुमा है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have been informed. This is not allowed.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS
Frequent Shifting of Vessels from berths at Calcutta Port

*†286. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL:
SHRI R. P. DAS:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the frequent and unscheduled shifting of vessels from one berth to another by concerned departments of Calcutta Port Trust has been causing immense inconvenience to shipping lines;

(b) if so, the reasons for such frequent shifting of vessels from berths; and

(c) whether the said practice can be stopped permanently or at least minimised to avoid inconvenience to shippers?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) to (c). The Calcutta Port Trust authorities have reported that vessels have to be shifted from one berth to another because of operational necessities like absence of storage space in transit sheds, availability of a more suitable berth for the vessel at a later stage, break-down of ship's derrick, need for moving a vessel from a heavy lift berth to a general cargo berth or from a container berth to a break-bulk berth, bore-tide restrictions, etc., etc.

It is not possible to dispense completely with the shifting of vessels. Port Authorities are making efforts to minimise the incidence of such shiftings.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: In view of the reply given by the hon. Minister, may I know whether it is a fact that the Indian shipping lines and the export cargo particularly jute goods are being affected as a result of the unscheduled and frequent shifting of berths involving substantital financial loss to the shipping companies and shippers Is it also a fact that such frequent shifting of berths may ultimately accentuate the crisis already prevailing in the jute industry?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: I do not know about the jute industry. But I have already admitted that sometimes it becomes very necessary and also unavoidable to shift from one berth to another. For instances most of the ships which go to the Calcutta Port, bring with them the imported cargo. They have to go to the berth meant for imported cargo, for discharging that cargo. After discharging imported cargo they have to go to the berth where exported cargo is stored because they carry export

cargo. They do not come empty into the Calcutta Port. So, wherever there is export cargo, they have to go to that berth. Therefoe. shifting of these vessels from one berth to another berth is inevitable. Then, our ships are multi-purpose ships, combination ships. They carry containers, bulk cargo and general cargo. When they carry containers, first they have to go to the container berth where handling facilities are there. After unloading containers, they go to another berth which has facilities for unloading of bulk cargo. Then they go to a berth for unloading of general cargo Under these circumstances, it becomes necessary for a ship to move from one berth to another berth. We cannot totally avoid it. But I want to assure the hon. Member that I shall see to it that the shifting of vessels is minimized to the extent possible.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: It is not a fact that foreign lines are being given preferential treatment vis-a-vis Indian lines? Further malpractices in the matter of allocation of berths by concerned departments of the Calcutta Port Trust are also reported in a section of the press.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: It is not correct to suggest that the foreign lines are being given preference, as compared to Indian lines. If the hon. Member has any such instance within his knowledge, he can write to me. I will certainly look into it.

SHRI R. P. DAS: I am not impressed by the reply of the hon. Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But Prof. Rup chand Pal is impressed.

SHRI R. P. DAS: The reasons given by the hon. Minister for frequent shifting of vessels from one berth to another are operational necessities like absence of storage space in transit sheds, availability of a more suitable berth for the vessel at a later stage, break-down of ship's derrick, bore tide and so on. Why cannot the Calcutta Port Trust plan in advance and keep berths ready for ships for export cargoes like jute and jute products? Instead of doing this, they are frequently shifting ships from berth to berth, causing loss and suffering to the shippers and loading agents. Will the hon. Minister request the Calcutta Port Trust to stop this practice of shifting vessels from berth to berth so that the suffering caused to the shippers and loading agents are either minimised or dispensed with completely.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: I have already admitted the fact that there is shifting from berth to berth. I have also admitted that it is necessary and that it is not posible for us to eliminate it altogether. We will see to it that the shifting is reduced to the minimum possible. We are at it. We are going to issue instructions to the Port Authorities that, so far as shifting of vessels from one berth to another is concerned, after giving the initial allotment of a berth to a particular ship, it should not be shifted to another berth without the approval of the Deputy Chairman or the Chairman. So, we are taking steps to see that this is minimised.

SHRI R. P. DAS: Does the shifting of vessels from berth to berth takes place in other ports like Madras and Bombay for generational reasons?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: I do not know about other ports, but in Bombay sometimes shifting becomes necessary. It may be so in other ports, but I do not have the details.

Creation of Directorate of Railways Land Resources Development

+

*287. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL:
SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has suggested to the Railways the creation of a Directorate

of Railways Land Resources Development;

(b) if so, whether he had called a meeting of the Chief Engineers of the Zonal Railways on 30 June, 1982;

(c) if so, what other suggestions were made in the meeting; and

(d) the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Yes Sir, a meeting of Chief General Engineers was held on 30th June, 1982.

(c) Other suggestions were regarding (i) involving State Government Forest Departments for afforestation on Railway land in between Stations (ii) tree plantation within station limits by Railways themselves on phased programme basis (iii) exploring the possibility of using Railway land/ air space in urban areas for Resource Development.

(d) The Railway Board have already decided to set up the new Directorate by adjustment of existing posts from Railways. The Directorate will take action for implementing the suggestions in (c) above.

SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Sir, India has 75 million hectares of forests. India has 15.64 per cent of the world population, whereas it has got only 1.85 per cent of the world forests.

According to the Railway Minister's statement appeared in the newspapers, one lakh hectares of land is available near the railway side for the tree plantation.

At present not more than 10 to 20 per cent of the trees planted by the forest or PWD Department survive. In this regard, if some areas of land is given on lease to the private individuals, the percentage of trees grown will be much more and employment can be provided to thousands of unemployed. In view of this, will the hon. Minister consider to give land on lease to the private individuals?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: It is true that the Railway Minister has mentioned that 1.22 lakh hectares of railway land is available. But within this land Railways have proposed to have 88,000 hectares for afforestation, and so far as the rest of the land is concerned, now the Railways are keenly thinking of utilising this land including the air space also in order to see how best we can also earn out of it, and so on and so forth, but it depends upon various factors for licensing land to private individuals.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): I would like to add that it will not be possible to give it to the private lease-holders because in consultation with the Forest Departments of the State Governments and the Forest Department of the Government of India we have decided to take up afforestation programme on the railway land on a big scale and we hope to plant more than 10 lakhs of trees ourselves and therefore, any giving of land on lease to private parties would not be possible. The remaining 44,000 acres are being used for grow-more-food and therefore, it cannot be diverted unless....

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: It should not be.

SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: In the last Railway Budget the hon. Minister has given an assurance to the House that plantation of trees will be done as early as possible and sufficient funds and all the rest of the machinery will be created as soon as possible. I would like to know what concrete steps have been taken till now.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Sir, as proposed, to have these 88,000 hectares of the land of Indian Railways for afforestation, we propose to plant 10 crore trees and in this, as has been informed by the Minister, it will be divided into two. One portion will be

taken by the Railways themselves and another by the Forest Departments of the State Governments and the Railway's portion would be about 1 crore trees and 9 crore trees would be of States' contributions and still, that is at a negotiating stage and that has to materialise.

SHRI D. P. YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Minister for announcing that the land will not be leased to any private persons. I must thank him for that. However, this has come to our notice that at several places in our area there have been illegal occupations of the railway land by private persons. Formerly, there used to be a pencil mark on both sides of the Railway track. These days we do not find any pencil mark or any barbed wire or any wire on both sides of the railway track. Will the Minister kindly assure this House that this pencil marking will be done? What steps will be taken for restoration of the unauthorised occupation by the private persons?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: There are 84910 unauthorised encroachments. Government is keen to see that these encroachments are vacated. Eviction proceedings have also been awarded in certain cases. But still these encroachments are continuing and the State Governments have to come forward to rehabilitate them. We are making all efforts on our part.

So far as fencing of the land available is concerned, it is not possible. At the stations we will have fencing but not all over the land which is available because we have got 3.22 lakh hectares of railway land. It is, therefore, not possible.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: While replying to this question the hon. Minister has informed the House that the afforestation programme in between the two stations will be taken up by the Railways in co-operation with the State Governments. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what actual steps have been taken to involve the State Governments in this regard? Has any meeting taken place? At what stage is it? For afforestation purposes even the State Governments lack funds and so also the Railways. To what extent are they going to have resource mobilisation?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: So far as afforestation is concerned it is one of the twenty point programme enunciated by the Prime Minister. So, the Railways have taken it up on a massive scale in this particular year. In 1982-83 about 39 lakh trees will be planted in selected and limited stations. We have got certain stations where we will be planting trees. So far as land from one station to another is concerned we want the Forest Department of the State Government to take it up. For this we are creating a separate Directorate. At present our Director, Civil Engineer look after tracks, bridges, buildings, so on and so forth. We have decided to create a new Directorate so that they will be in regular touch with the State Governments. It is up to the State Governments to create funds. We have clearly mentioned that about 9 crore trees the State Governments have to contribute and we have to contribute 1 crore trees.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: After planting you should not stop. You must also see that they grow like big trees.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: It depends upon public co-operation and the various ingredients of irrigation, etc.

चौधरी मुलतान सिंह : क्या सरकार अपनी इस नीति को बदल रही है कि रेल की जितनी पटरियां हैं उनके आसपास जितनी जमीन है वह वन विभाग को दे दी जाए क्योंकि आज तक वहां पर एक भी पेड़ नहीं लग पाया है ? एग्रीकलचर कमेटी में भी यह तय पाया है कि वन विभाग को भारत की सारी रेल की पटरियों वाली भूमि दे दी जानी चाहिए । पी डब्ल्यू डी

को आप ने दे रखा है इसको। क्या वन विभाग को दे देने से पेड़ ही पड़ नहीं लग जाएंगे और काफ़ी प्रोबलम हल हो जायेगी। दूसरे अरावली की शाखायें देश में इतनी फैली हुई हैं जो करोड़ों एकड़ में हैं जिन पर एक भी पेड़ नहीं है। क्या कारण है कि हिमालय और विन्ध्याचल रेंजेज पर तो पेड़ हैं, लेकिन अरावली रेंजेज पर पेड़ नहीं हैं, उन पर भी पेड़ लगाने की ओर विशेष ध्यान दें कि वहां कौन से पेड़ हो सकते हैं उनके बीज हवाई जहाज़ से गिराये जायें जिससे पेड़ लग सकें।

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन : मैं सदस्य को पूर्व ही बता चुका हूं कि सरकार की क्या नीति है।

श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि पट्टे पर रेलवे की कोई भूमि नहीं दी जायेगी, ऐसा आपने कहा है, और आगे के लिए पट्टे पर देना बन्द कर दिया गया है। लेकिन बहुत सी ऐसी जगहें हैं पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में जहां पौधे लगे हुए हैं और जगह भी खाली है जहां लोगों ने दुकानें बना ली हैं। मेरे देखने में ऐसा आया है कि जनता पार्टी के रिजीम में बहुत से लोगों को कालका से शिमला तक जमीनें अलाट की गई हैं, क्या उस अलाटमेंट को कैंसिल कर दिया जायेगा, और जिन्होंने वहां पर पक्के मकान बना लिये हैं उनको निकाल दिया जाये और क्या सरकार सोचेगी कि जो जमीन जिस पर पेड़ नहीं हैं, मकान बन सकते हैं वहां मकान बनाने के लिये जमीन आप देंगे?

श्री प्रकाश चन्द सेठी : यह तो बताया गया है कि केवल वही जमीन जहां दरख्त लगाये जा सकते हैं वह जमीन पेड़ लगाने के उपयोग में लायी जायेगी। जहां पक्की जमीन है रेलवे के पास जहां स्वयं रेलवे बिल्डिंग खड़ी कर सकती है अपने क्वार्टर बनाने के लिये वहां उसका उपयोग किया जायेगा। इसके अलावा सेल्फ फाइनेंसिंग के तौर पर जैसे बम्बई में ऐसी जमीन है जहां स्काई स्क्रैपर्स बनाये जा सकते हैं जिसके लिए लोगों को कम्पनियों और इंस्टीट्यूशन्स पैसा एडवांस में मिलेगा, तो इस प्रकार से सेल्फ फाइनेंसिंग स्कीम के द्वारा बड़े बड़े मकान बनाये जाने की योजना है। इस तरह से डबल यूज़ है—एक अफोरेस्टेशन होगा और दूसरे लैंड यूटिलाइजेशन का जिससे रेलवे की आमदनी बढ़ाया जा सके।

Crisis in Indian Shipping

\+

*290. SHRI K. KUNHAMBU:

SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Shipping lines are facing a crisis due to competition from foreign Shipping lines; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to help the industry to tide over the present crisis?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) The Indian Shipping Lines are facing a crisis. One of the contributory causes is increasing competition from foreign shipping lines.

(b) Efforts are being made to secure better cargo support for Indian shipping lines. Government is also contemplating extanding financial relief to them to tide over the present recession in shipping.

SHRI K. KUNHAMBU: Sir, may I know whether the Government have received any memorandum from the Indian Shipping Companies regarding

steps to be taken to enable them to overcome the crisis in the industry and, if so, what are their suggestions and what action has been taken thereon.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: Sir, it is true that the Government has received a memorandum from the I.N.S.A., *i.e.* Indian National Ship Owners Association and in their memorandum, they have requested so many things. I think, the number of demands is 19. I have no time to read all that. But, I can say, so far as their demand and request is concerned, it is rescheduelement of the principal of the loan from S.D.F.C., reschedulement of interest, reschedulement of SAFAUNS loan and also giving advance rupee back up loan in order to enable them to pay the loan which they have raised in the foreign countries.

All these demands that have been made, are beng actively considered by the Government.

SHRI K. KUNHAMBU: May I know what is the share of the Indian shipping in the overseas trade at present, whether any steps are being taken to increase the share and, if so, to what extent

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: I have already said that the share of the Indian shipping lines is going down. According to the figures that are available with me, in 1977-78, 38.76 per cent was the Indian share and, in 1980-81 it was 32.3 per cent. That means, the share is going down. We are very much concerned about that. Therefore, we are taking necessary steps in that direction. So far as the Government cargo and Government-controlled cargo is concerned, for that we have been repeatedly writing that it is the policy of the Government that in respect of all Government cargo and Government-controlled cargo, the contracts should be executed for exports on C & F basis and for imports on F.O.B. basis. But at the moment we have no control so far as the cargo on private account is concerned, Therefore, we are facing a stiff competition from the foreign shipping lines. That is because for foreign shipping lines, our ports are way side ports and so far as Indian shipping lines are concerned, our ports are the base ports. Hence the foreign shipping lines are in a position to compete with us and they can offer reduced freight rate. That is the competition we are facing. We are taking various steps in this regard and they are being examined in the Ministry.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: The hon. Minister has stated that there is a stiff competition from outside. I know, the hon. Minister is also a very stiff person and a capable person. I want to know whether he has standed the modernisation of our shipping industry, how much money has been given for the purpose, whether it has been properly used and which are the shipping lines that are in need of money. If he is not having readily that information withhim, he may pass it on to me.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: The hon. Member wants to know the steps taken by the Government for the modernisation of the shipping industry. I could not follow what he means by "modernisation of the shipping industry". What I know is that under the Sixth Plan we have got a programme to increase the national tonnage by the end of the Sixth Plan by another 2.5 million tonnes (Net) and 3.4 million tonnes (Gross). Out of this, 55 per cent is reserved for the public sector and 45 per cent is reserved for the private sector A sand when the proposals for acquisition of ships or for increasing the tonnage are received—we receive the proposals through the SDFC—on their recommendation we process the proposals in consultation with the Finance Ministry and we

pass orders accordingly. We have been able to process and approve so many proposals so far. I do not have the details. But whatever target is fixed for building up the tonnage in the Sixth Plan period, we hope to reach the target.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Anything that has not been replied to will be sent to you.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: What I meant by "modernisation" was that if our ships are modernised, they will be able to compete will other countries.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: There is a life for a particular ship. If a ship is more than 20 years old, it is very *uneconomical* and also not profitable. It has to be scrapped. That has also been taken into consideration. According to the programme that has been chalked out, nearly tonnage worth 9 lakh tonnes is going to be scrapped during the Sixth Plan and it will be replaced by new vessels. That programme is there and we are going strictly according to that.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: May I know whether in view of the stiff cut-throat competition from the foreign shipping lines, the Indian shippipg lines have said that they are offering freight charges at par with those of foreign shipping lines because they want to compete with them and the foreign shipping lines are saying that dire consequences will follow and that they will retaliate and, if that is so, what are the steps that the Government are going to take in this regard.

Secondly, in the export business, many foreign countries put a condition because that so much portion of the cargo. more than 50 per cent or 60 per cent or something like that must be borne by their shipping lines. I want to ask: Why do you accede to that? Why do you enter into that type of contract? When they can get 50 per cent the Indian shipping must also get 50 per cent. If it is so, what steps are you going to take to make it obligatory in this regard when you enter into contract with foreign countries?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: I have given a reply to that question. So far as Government controlled cargo is concerned, the policy of the Government is that it should be based on CIF for export and on FOB basis for import.

Sometimes, if it is buyers' market, it becomes difficult. I can quote the instance of iron-ore which we export to South Korea, to Japan and to some other countries. These are buyer countries. Because it is a buyers market, they insist that all this export of iron-ore from our country should be only on FOB basis. They want to carry all this iron-ore in their ships. Otherwise, they say that they are not interested.

Only in such cases, when there is going to be a departure in the interest of the nation the concerned public sector undertakings approach the Ministry of Shipping and Transport for dispensation and we consider the case on merits and we agree in some cases.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: It was reported sometime back that heavy losses are sustained by the Shipping Corporation of India

I would like to know the various suggestions and measures that have been envisaged for improvement of ports and also for reducing the shortage of shipping by purchasing some new ships in consonance with the policy of improving and modernising the ports for navigable Indian ships and all these things because Indian ports are not conductive to taking huge loads also. They are not yet modernised. As a result of this, the stiff competition from the shipping lines is very real.

Therefore, I would like to know what concrete steps have been envisaged by the Ministry in order to obviate all these difficulties.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: We have a separate programme in the Plan for the purpose of modernisation of ports and we are going to spend nearly Rs. 600 crores for this purpose. There are certain Ports which we want to develop for handling containers. For instance, we have already started the work in Madras and we have invested lot of money. We want to develop it as a container port.

Similarly, we want to develop Haldia as a container port. On the West Coast, we want to develop Bombay and Cochin as container ports.

We have already taken steps towards that end.

Similar facilities are also being provided in other Ports to handle whatever traffic is there.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में रेल लाइनों का सर्वेक्षण

*292. **श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में ऐसी कौन-कौन सी रेलवे लाइनें हैं जिनके निर्माण के लिए सरकार गत चार वर्षों से सर्वेक्षण करा रही है और

(ख) ऐसी कौन सी रेल लाइनें हैं जिन पर निर्माण कार्य शुरू किया जा रहा है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUNE):(a) Nagal Dam to Talwara, Kalka to Parwanoo, and Jagadhri-Paonta-Rajban.

(b) Arrangements for taking up construction of Nagal Dam to Talwara and Kalka to Parwanoo lines are on hand.

श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बड़ी देर के बाद रेलवे लाइनों की हमारी मांग पूरी हुई है। क्या यह सच है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में, जब वह नालागढ़ रियासत के रूप में था, रोपड़ से नालागढ़ तक 1926 में बड़ी रेलवे लाइन की पटरी बिछाई गई थी, लेकिन बाद में उसको उखाड़ दिया गया ? इसी तरह से शिमला से रामपुर बशहर तक रेलवे लाइन पहुंचाने का कार्यक्रम था। अंग्रेजों ने उसका सरवे कराया था और उसके पिल्लर अभी भी वहां मौजूद हैं। मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूं कि आनन्दपुर साहब से कुल्लू-मनाली तक और पठानकोट से चम्बा तक रेलवे लाइनों का सरवे भी अंग्रेजों ने कराया था। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार इन उखाड़ी हुई रेलवे लाइनों को फिर से बिछाने पर विचार करेगी और पुराने सरवे को कान्टीन्यू करेगी, ताकि पहाड़ी क्षेत्र के लोगों को लाभ हो सके।

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन : मान्यवर, माननीय सदस्य द्वारा बतायी गई रेलवे लाइनों के पुनर्निर्माण का कोई प्रस्ताव मंत्रालय के पास नहीं है। जो मैंने नंगल तलवाड़ा और कालका परमाणु की लाइनों के बारे में बताया इनके बारे में हिमाचल प्रदेश के चीफ मिनिस्टर काफी जोर लगा रहे थे। हाल में प्लानिंग कमीशन ने नंगल तलवाड़ा की लाइन को क्लीयर किया है, तभी 25 लाख रुपये का अर्जेंसी सर्टिफिकेट उस के निर्माण के लिए दिया गया। कालका परमाणु लाइन भी आउट आफ टर्न ली गई है। उस के लिए भी अर्जेंसी सर्टिफिकेट दिया गया है।

श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी मंत्री जी ने कहा कि जगाधरी पोंटा रेलवे लाइन बिछाई जायेंगी। तो क्या इस रेलवे लाइन का सर्वे मुकम्मिल कर दिया गया या नहीं और

इस के साथ ही जैसा मैंने कहा कि शिमलय से आगे रेलवे लाइन का सर्वे कराने का कोई विचार है या नहीं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, नंगल तलवाड़ा और कालका परमाणु का काम अभी हाथ में है। हाल ही में प्लानिंग कमीशन से जो हमें ज्यादा रकम मिली है उस में हम ज्यादा डिमांड्स ले कर फिर से हाउस के सामने आ रहे हैं। उस में जो केवल 25 लाख रुपया रखा गया था, उस में 1 करोड़ का इजाफा किया गया है। इस के अलावा जगाधरी पोंटा रामपुर का भी सर्वे किया जा रहा है। ये दो लाइनें जो मैंने बताई नंगल तलवाड़ा और कालका परमाणु, इन के अलावा फिलहाल हिमाचल प्रदेश में और कोई निर्माण चालू नहीं है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : न केवल पर्यटन की दृष्टि से बल्कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में जो सेब और आलू पैदा होता है उसे समय पर मैदान में लाने की दृष्टि से भी हिमाचल प्रदेश में रेलवे लाइनों का जाल बिछाने की आवश्यकता है। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि पठानकोट से चम्बा तक सर्वे कराने में क्या कठिनाई है ?

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : सर्वे आरम्भ कराने में तो कोई कठिनाई नहीं है लेकिन सर्वे कम्पलीट हो जाने के पश्चात् उस का काम प्रारम्भ करने में फाइनेंस की कठिनाई है ।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Simla was, at one time, the Summer Capital of India. Unfortunately the Railway Minister has made no plans to convert the railway line from Kalka to Simla into a metre gauge line; it is now on narrow gauge. The State of Himachal Produces a vast amount of fruits which rot because of lack of transportation. The conversion will facilitate transportation. Also, in future, it will be in a position to have border trade. I would, therefore, like to know whether there is any proposal to augment the railway lines in Himachal Pradesh, particularly the line between Kalka and Simla, in terms of metre gauge.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is the same demand as that of Mr. Vajpayee. You follow him!

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Do you want me to differ with him on every thing.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: If the constraint of funds is removed and we receive more funds for this purpose...

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: The Planning Minister is just behind you.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: We will take it up with him.

श्री आर एन० राकेश : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आजादी के पूर्व 1932 में भगवान बद्री केदारनाथ तक कोटद्वार से रेलवे लाइन बिछाने का सर्वे हुआ था । वह सर्वे रिपोर्ट अभी तक मंत्रालय में सुरक्षित है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या उस सर्वे रिपोर्ट पर विचार कर के कोटद्वार से भगवान बद्री केदारनाथ तक रेलवे लाइन बिछाने पर मंत्री महोदय विचार करेंगे ? यदि हां, तो कब तक और नहीं तो उनके इस कार्य में क्या दिक्कतें हैं ?

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन : सदन को पहले बताया जा चुका है कि इस तरीके से लाइनों को लेने के लिये आर्थिक सौम्यता और प्लानिंग कमीशन की तरफ से इशारा नहीं है, इसलिये इन को नहीं ले सकते ।

. . . (व्यवधान) . . .

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Next question—Shrimati Pramila Dandavate....absent.

SHRI R. N. RAKESH: **

**Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is that? I have gone to the next question. No, it will not go on record. Yes, Prof. Madhu Dandavate.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Sir, he has made her absent...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will give you a chance.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: What I was telling is that he has made her absent so that he can put two questions.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is their internal affair. I will not interfere.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Question No. 293. Sir, as far as this question is concerned, we have not clubbed together.. You did it.

Track renewal plan

+

*293. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present plan of track-renewal of railways has been suspended;

(b) whether the track arrears are going up every year;

(c) whether it is also a fact that if the tracks are not renewed there would be rail fractures; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken to safeguard the possible rail fracture?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). It is true that progress of track renewal works is short of assessed arisings and arrears are tending to increase. Every efforts is being made to step up the progress of track renewal works and to obtain greater allocation of funds therefor. Old, worn-out and fatigued rails are prone to fracture. To prevent rail fractures, measures like visual inspection, ultrasonic testing of rails, end-cropping end welding etc. are being adopted.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The hon. Minister has given a qualitative answer but I would like to have a quantitative answer.

I would like to know from the Minister as to what is the total length of the track in kilometres for primary renewals. I mean the arrears for primary renewals, what is the total backlog and what will be the amount required for carrying out the primary renewals and how much is the amount that has been sanctioned by the Planning Commission in the last financial year and out of the amount sanctioned by the Planning Commission, how much has actually been spent?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: The Planning Commission has sanctioned Rs. 500 crores for the plan period for a primary renewal of 10,000 km and for 4000 km for secondary renewals. In the last financial year, *i.e.* 1981-82 a sum of Rs. 130 crores were sanctioned and so far within these three years Rs. 350.5 crores have been spent and the target which is supposed to have been reached we are not able to reach because of various factors like escalation of costs, so on and so forth. With regard to the exact amount required, we require Rs. 900 crores to meet the plan target within the plan period. This is for primary renewal of 10,000 km and 4,000 km secondary renewals. But because of constraints of finance, it may not be possible to reach the target. So far we have been able to have an assess-

ment of 6,000 km primary renewals and 1500 odd km secondary renewals. That means a total of 7500 km may be completed within the plan period at the present rail of progress.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, finance has been one of the constrains in the primary renewal of the track. In addition to that it appears that even he amounts that have been sanctioned for the primary renewal, are not being utilised fully. And, is it true that some of the material like rails which are to be made available for primary renewals are not available? Sir, if they are not available, that is, if indigenous rails are not available, is there any plan on the part of the Government to import rails from outside and whether they have already imported and in order to complete the entire track arrears for the plan period, will they be requiring more imports and do they propose to go in for imports and from which country-I want to know.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): There has been a shortfall in the supply of rails from the Bhilai Steel Plant, there is no doubt, and that is why we have to go in for imports in order to meet the requirements of renewals in terms of the plan. If Rs. 900 crores as required for the complete renewal of the 10,000 km are provided, we will have to meet the requirements of rails either indigenously or by imports.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Sir, may I ask the Railway Minister whether it is a fact that in the whole of the Fifth Plan period though the money that was allocated by the Planning Commission was reduced, the railways were not in a position to spend even that money.

In answer to my hon. friend's question, regarding renewal of the track, he said that finance is the only constraint. But, a review of the performance of the railways reveals that whatever money is allocated for the renewal of the tracks, due to various reasons, the Railways could not spend it. What are those reasons due to which the railways could not spend the money especially when you yourself are not fulfilling the programmes undertaken?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Sir, whatever money was allocated for the track renewals, as has been explained by my colleague, we are spending. We have already spent more than Rs. 350 crores out of Rs. 500 crores. The remaining Rs. 150 crores will be spent during the course of the next few years. This money is not being diverted to any other place On the contrary,we are trying to provide more money from our own funds for track renewals because they the very necessary.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि अजमेर से खंडवा की जो रेल लाइन है, वह बहुत पुरानी हो चुकी है और उस पर एक्सीडेंटस होते रहते हैं, तो क्या आप छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में अजमेर से खंडवा तक का जो रेलवे ट्रैक है, उसको बदलने की व्यवस्था करेंगे ?

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : महोदय, अजमेर खंडवा का ही प्रश्न नहीं है, जहां-जहां भी ट्रेक के रिन्यूअल की आवश्यकता है, उन सभी जगहों को लिया जा रहा है खास तौर पर राह के आसपास का जो ट्रैक था, उसको हाल ही में बदला गया है ।

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: Sir, I had been demanding this from the former railway Minister, Prof. Dandavate but he was silent, then I demanded that from his predecessor who was also silent, then I demanded

that from his present Railway Minister who was also silent, then I demanded that from the present Railway Minister who was also silent. God alone knows what was the reason for this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You put your questions.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: Sir, there are two kinds of railway lines running in Tamilnadu from Madras to Cape Camporin-one is the main line and the other is the chord line—the man line states from Cuddalore and goes upto Triuchirapalli touching Chidambaram and Thanjavur. The Chord line runs from Madras to Madua touching Tirmeleveli. So far the chord line is concerned the speed is maintained by all the trains including the Pandyan Express. But, on the main line, the speed of the trains is slow. They are not running they are walking or moving Sometimes you wil lhave to push the trains to speed them up.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You want track renewals.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: The State Government's minister has asked me to represent to the Central Government. I wrote to the railway authorities, the Railway Ministry, to speed up the trains which are walking or moving. I did this after assessing the real position of the railway lines on the main line. The reply of the Ministry to me is that the rail tracks are very badly damaged and no renewal work was undertaken at all for many decades. Therefore, I ask the Minister —we expect the Railway Minister to attend to our questions at least concerning the neglected aspect of track renewal. Sir, the rail tracks are badly damaged. On the main line from Madras to Tiruchirapalli, trains never run properly—I would say they are not running at all according to me. Will the Railway Minister look into this matter and see that repairs are carried out to the damaged tracks in Tamilnadu?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Out of 61246 K.M. railway lines, the speed restrictions due to the tracks having gone bad are only on 2,000 K.M. lines.

As far as the line which the hon. Member has mentioned is concerned we would certainly look into that and if tne track requires urgently to be repaired and renovated then we would cetainly do it.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask with reference to parts (c) and (d) of the Question. My question is whether it is a fact that in 1970-71 the number of rail fractures in a year were 520 whereas by the end of 1980-81 it had risen to 4,517 and by the end of 1980 (H-VBGKQJ CMFYP WYJ of january this year there were about 1,850 nail fractures and whether at present all told over 11.000 km of railway track needs replacement and this kind of fractures are causing a serious anxiety to the Railway Ministry? If so, what are the reasons for the steep rise in these fractures?

SHRI P.C. SETHI: We have already said that it is not 11,000km but it is 13,000 km which requires renewal. As far as renewal of the track is concerned 10,000 km. is to be taken up in the Sixth Five Year Plan and we are going according to the schedule in terms of the resources allotted to us. We have requested for more funds. We are trying to located more funds. We are looking to the renewal of the track. Where secondary renewal becomes necessary that is being looked after. It is only on 2.000 km that some speed restrictions have been put.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया: रेल पटरियों के फ्रेक्चर से जो रेल दुर्घटनायें होती हैं वे इस बात को लक्ष्य करती हैं कि इस काम पर जितनी तबज्जह दी जानी चाहिये, वह नही दी जा रही है । नागदा-उज्जैन के बीच दोहरीकरण के काम का जो लक्ष्य था ,वह पिछड़ गया है । मैं आप के माध्यम से जानना चाहूंगा कि उस के दोहरीकरण के काम को पूरा करने के लिये कितना समय और लगेगा ?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि रेलों में जो जो फ्रेक्चर होते हैं, उन रेलवे ट्रैक्स

को सुधारने के लिये कितना प्रावधान करते है और कितना क्ष्यय करते हैं । कितना-कितना प्रावधान हर वर्ष करते जाते हैं और कितना इस साल किया हुआ है ।

श्री प्रकाश चन्द सेठी : कितनी रकम व्यय की जा रही है वे आंकड़े बतलाये गये हैं । जहां तक नागदा उज्जैन के बीच के बीच में डबल लाइन का काम है, वह बीच में बन्द किया गया था लेकिन अब उसको फिर से चालू कर दिया गया है ।

श्री कमल नाथझा : मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि शताब्दी की जो सबसे बड़ी रेल दुर्घटनायें हुई हैं, उनमें नार्थ ईस्टर्न रेलवे की मानसी सहरसा के बीच की दुर्घटना सब से बड़ी थी । वह उस क्षेत्र की सबसे पुरानी रेलवे लाइन है जहां इस प्रकार की घटनायें बराबर होती रहती हैं । मानसी सहरसा दुर्घटना में कितने लोग मरे, उन की सरकारी फिगर मेरे पास नहीं है, लेकिन लोग कहते हैं कि हजारी लोग उसमें मर गये । अभी हमारे तमिलनाडु के मित्र कह रहे थे कि रेलें दौड़ती नहीं है चलती हैं । इस पुराने और अन प्रोटेक्टेडट्रैक पर इतनी बड़ी दुर्घटना हो जाने के बाद भी रेलवे अधिकारियों की तरफ से इस तरह की दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने के लिये, ट्रैक को बदलने के लिये, ट्रेक के प्रोटेक्शन के लिये मेरी जानकारी में अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई है । अगर कोई कार्यवाही की गई है तो माननीय मंत्री जी कृपा कर बतलायें ।

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन : मानसी-बदलाघाट के बीच जो दुर्घटना हुई वह ट्रैक की खराबी की वजह से हुई हो, ऐसी सूचना नहीं मिली है । रेल फ्रैक्चर को कम करने के लिये ट्रैक को बदलने का जहां तक सुझाव है, हम वह यत्न कर रहे हैं और इस को सुधारने की पूरी कोशिश कर रहे हैं ।

Central Hindi Institute in South India

†294. SHRI A. NEELALOHAITHA DASAN NADAR): Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any Central Hindi Institute in South India;

(b) if not, whether Government propose to start a Central Hindi Institute in South India; and

(c) if so, whether such an institute would start in Kerala?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) The Central Hindi Institute Kendria Hindi Sansthan) has already its Centre at Hyderabad.

(b) There is no proposal at present under consideration to set up another institute in South India.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA DASAN NADAR: Sir, the hon. Minister may be aware of the fact that people in some parts of South India are carried away by the anti-Hindi agitation. Kerala was one State which stood in favour of Hindi as santional language. There are so many Graduates, Post-graduates and Doctorates in Hindi in Kerala who are now remaining unemployed. Taking into consideration of this fact, I would like to know whether the Government would consider in the large interests and for longer prespective start a Central Hindi Institute in Kerala.

SHRI P. K. THUNGON: Sir, I quite agree ith the concern of the hon. Member in so far as unemployment problem is concerned. But in this particular question, we are concerned about the propagation of Hindi. So far as Kerala is concerned the position of Hindi is different from that obtaining in other States. In Kerala, Hindi is compulsory subject for examinations in all the High Schools and Middle Schools, that is

from Class V onwards, teaching and learning of Hindi is very popular. In all the colleges affiliated to the three Universitities, namely Calicut University, Cochin University and Kerala University, Hindi is taught. All the three Universities have set up a full fledged Hindi Department even at the Post-graduate and Research level. On the whole Kerala is taking keen interest in the propagation of Hindi.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: The reply by the hon. Minister is not correct because there is no Hindi Department in the Karala University. As far as Hindi is concerned, teaching this of language has been started. But there is no Hindi Department in the Kerala University. The hon. Minister himself is agreeing a lot of people in Kerala have learnt Hindi. May I know how the Government of India is going to utilise the services of those people who have learnt Hindi in Kerala. I would also like to know whether the Government of India is having any proposal in this respect. If the Government is not having anything like that, may I know whether the Government is going to formulate a scheme for this purpose.

SHRI P. K. THUNGON: About the propagation of Hindi, as I have already stated, as far as Kerala is concerned, it is quite encouraging. Now, as regards the propagation of Hindi in South India with reference to Kerala, I would first like to inform the hon. member through you, Sir, that in Kerala we have got 9 voluntary organisations also who are engaged in the propagation of Hindi to whom we extend financial assistance. So far as whole of South India is concerned, I may point out there is the Dakshin Bharati Hindi Prachar Samiti and through that propagation of Hindi is encouraged.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Sir, the Minister was saying that in Kerala University they are having Hindi Department. Will the hon. Minister explain why the Central Hindi Institute cannot be started in Kerala? Because, it will help not only propagation of Hindi but also it will further develop Hindi in that part. Why don't you have the Central Hindi Institute in Kerala?

SHRI P. K. THUNGON: There are already so many institutions and organisations which are engaged in the propagation work of Hindi. Therefore at the moment, we do not have any proposal to have any other set-up.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: We want a central institute.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

परीक्षा और उम्मीदवारों के अन्तिम ..चयन के बीच समय का अन्तराल

*285. श्री अशोक गहलोत : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे सेवा आयोग द्वारा आयोजित परीक्षाओं और उम्मीदवारों के अंतिम चयन के बीच समय का अधिक अन्तराल होने से कदाचार होते हैं ;

(ख) रेलवे सेवा आयोग द्वारा सफल घोषित किये जाने की तारीख से छह महीने से अधिक की अवधि के बाद तक कितने उम्मीदवार नियुक्त किये गये और एक वर्ष से अधिक की अवधि के बाद अब तक कितने उम्मीदवार नियुक्त किये गये ; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं कि सफल उम्मीदार शीघ्र से शीघ्र नियुक्त किये जायें ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) जी नहीं । लिखित परीक्षा आयोजित करने और उम्मीदवारों के अंतिम चयन के बीच समय अन्तराल बड़ी संख्या में उम्मीदवारों के शामिल होने के कारण होता है, कभी कभी तो कुछ रेल सेवा आयोगों के मामले में यह संख्या 2 से 3 लाख तक हो जाती है । इतनी बड़ी संख्या में उम्मीदवारों की उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं के मुल्यांकन तदुपरांत मौखिक परीक्षाओं के आयोजन और अकों को अंतिम रूप से तालिकाबद्ध करने में समय लगता है ।

(ख) पिछले लगभग दो वर्षों से संबंधित सूचना निम्नलिखित है:—

छह: महीनों के बाद नियुक्तियों की संख्या 909

एक वर्ष से अधिक बाद नियुक्तियों की संख्या—410

(ग) आमतौर पर सफल उम्मीदवारों को चयन के छः महीनों के भीतर ही नियुक्त कर दिया जाता है । तथापि जहां प्रवरण के एक या दो बर्ष बाद रिक्त होने वाले प्रत्याशित पदों के लिये भर्ती की जाती है वहां रिक्तियां होने पर नियुक्तियां की जाती है ।

National sports Bodies to provide bodies and official for Asian Games.

*288. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether some of the national sports bodies have not yet cooperated in providing judges and officials for conducting disciplines in the coming Asian Games;

(b) If so the names of such bodies and the action taken against them such as derecognition, suspension of grants aids and debarring of entries; and

(c) What alternative arrangements are proposed in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) The special Committee, IX Asian Games, who are responsible for the conduct of the Games have informed this Ministry that the National Sports bodies have extended full cooperation to them with regard to providing technical officials for conduct of different disciplines during IX Asian Games.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Release of Indians Imprisoned in Burma

*289. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI H. N. MANJE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have continued negotiations with the Burma Government for the speedy release of 120 Indian held in Burma;

(b) if so, at what stage the talks are at present;

(c) by what time the final decision in regard to their release is likely to be taken;

(d) how these Indians had crossed into Burma; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) to (e) There is no fixed set of Indians held in Burma about whom negotiations need to be held with the Burmese Government. From time to time, the Burmese authorities apprehend people they believe to be Indians who have infrainged Burmese regulations. The majority of such cases arise because of irregular entry into Burma, which in turn occurs because of the long land border. The detenus are released periodically, depending largely on the period for

which they have been sentened. According to the latest figures made available by the Burmese authorities on the 6th July, 1982, there are at present 58 Indian detenus in Burmese jails.

Our Mission in Rangoon is in regular touch with the Burmese authorities regarding the welfare, release and, where necessary, return home of such Indian nationals who have to be distinguished from people of Indian origin.

U.S. Bases in Gwadar, Trincomali and St. Martin

x291. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) are Government aware that the US foreign bases in Gwadar (Pakistan) Trinocomali (Sri Lanka), and in the St. Martin Island (Bangladesh) are in progress;

(b) whether Government have raised the issue with concerned neighbouring countries;

(c) what is the reaction of Government in this regard; and

(d) has any note been exchanged with the US Government in this context?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) to (d) Government have seen reports in the press that the U.S. is establishing bases at Gwadar in Pakistan, Trincomalee in Sri Lanka and St. Martin's Island in Bangladesh. Government have also noted the denials by the Governments of Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh in this regard.

Government of India are opposed to the establishment of any foreign base in the Indian Ocean region as it would be a threat to our security and to the peace and tranquility of the region as a whole.

Admission of SC/ST Students in M.A. Classes of Delhi University

*295. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during 1980-81 in the Delhi University admissions to the M.A. Classes in Arts and Science Students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been refused due to low percentage of marks;

(b) whether it is Government policy not to give relaxation for admission of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the M.A. Classes in the Delhi University, if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) what is the present policy in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) In Delhi University during 1980-81, for admission to M.A. Courses, 5 per cent relaxation in the minimum qualifying marks was given to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe candidates. For admission to M.Sc. Courses, students belonging to these categories were given weightage of 5 per cent in the aggregate marks or in the subject offered or in the marks obtained at the screening test. Such students of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes as did not fulfill these eligibility conditions were not admitted.

(b) and (c). According to the Government/UGC guidelines, 20 per cent of the seats are reserved for SC/ST candidates and they are also given a concession of 5 per cent in the percentage of marks required for admission to any course. In case of 20 per cent seats earmarked for SC/ST candidates remain unfilled, Government have suggested that the proposal for giving further relaxation in the marks so that all the reserved seats are filled by candidates belong-

ing to these categories may be considered favourably by the University authorities.

Help sought by Orissa Government for Paradip Port

*296. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Orissa has urged the Centre to intervene and help in the economic operation of Paradip Port;

(b) if so, details of the help sought by Orissa Government;

(c) whether the Centre has provided any help in this regard; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). The State Government have taken up with the Government of India ways and means of increasing traffic at Paradip Port. The main emphasis is on the increase in iron ore export.

(c) and (d). The decline in the iron ore traffic at Paradip Port has been causing concern to the Central Government and several discussions have recently been conducted with concerned organisations. The MMTC which handles export of iron ore, reports that most of the iron ore exported from Paradip was in the form of lumps, while the preference in the international market was for fines. There is also slackness in the world iron ore export market and the inability of Paradip Port to handle vessels bigger than 60,000 DWT. The MMTC has been asked to explore the possibility of finding new avenues of export. Besides, to step up the traffic at the port, Ministry of Agriculture has been requested to increase the quantum of imported fertilizers at Paradip Port.

Pay Revision of State College Teachers

*297. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that teachers of colleges and Universities in a number of States have interim relief pending a pay revision which has been over due for the last five years; and

(b) if so, what action is being taken to make a uniform recommendation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). Government are not aware of any demand for interim relief pending pay revision nor is it correct to assume that a pay revision has become over-due for the last five years. Government have, however, received some memoranda from the organisations of teachers demanding a further revision of their pay scales. The salary scales of university and college teachers were revised with effect from 1-1-1973, the date from which the pay scales of Central Government employees were revised. Any further revision of pay scales of teachers has therefore to be considered as and when such a decision is taken by the Central Government in respect of their employees.

Drugs Resistant Malaria Virus

*298. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether drug resistant malaria virus has been found;

(b) how many persons are suffering from malaria on account of this in India;

(c) wherefrom did it originate and how did it spread to India;

(d) has any effective alternative drug been discovered;

(e) if so, is India producing that drug;

(f) what measures the Government are taking to contain mosquitoes; and

(g) would any emergency measures be taken to root out malaria?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b) Malaria is not a viral disease. However, a particular type of malaria parasite *i.e.*, P. falciparum has been found to be resistant to Chloroquine in some cases. During 1981 about 5,74,814 cases were recorded.

(c) This infraction was first reported in Thailand and subsequently it spread to some South Eastern countries including Indonesia, Bangladesh, Burma etc. It was first reported in India in 1973 in Karbi-Anglong district of Assam.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) India is producing some of these drugs.

(f) and (g) The Government is taking vector control measures like insecticidal spray operations and anti-larval measures.

Utilisation of Funds for Maintenance of National Highways

*299. SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount made available for maintenance of National Highways is not spent in full for this purpose;

(b) whether lack of proper maintenance of National Highways in the country has led to more fuel consumption and vehicle operating cost; and

(c) whether Government propose to evolve a system for timely review of utilisation of funds for better maintenance of National Highways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITA RAM KESARI): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The amount available for maintenance of National Highways is being fully spent and utilised. These highways are being maintained in a trafficworthy condition within overall financial constraints. Several factors such as vehicle design and condition, nature and quantum of traffic, gradient and road design etc. affect fuel consumption and vehicle operating cost. Maintenance is only one of the factors involved. Fuel consumption naturally improves with better riding surface of Highways. The Government is already regularly reviewing improvements in maintenance as a result of which funds for maintenance have also been continuously increased.

Concequence of India Railways Pharmacists Association, Pandu

*300. Shri AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any resolution adopted in the conference of Indian Railways Pharmacists Association held at Pandu, Gauhati on 18 April, 1982;

(b) what are the demands raised in the said resolution;

(c) steps taken by Government to fulfil their demands; and

(d) if no steps have been taken, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS) (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (d) The Indian Railways Pharmacists Association is an unrecognised Sectional Organisation functioning on the Railways and a copy of the Resolutions passed by them in their Conference held at Pandu on 18-4-1982 was received by

the Ministry of Railways. The demands put forward by the Association relate to issues like recognition of Pharmacists as technical staff, Revision of the scales of pay, Provision of Avenue of promotion etc.

As has been clarified on the Floor of the Parliament, Government have to take an integrated view of the demands put forward by the various categories of employees and take appropriate action in the matter. In the background of this policy the demands put forward by the Indian Railway Pharmacists Association have have been examined on merits and appropriate action taken.

Accidents on North East Frontier Railway

*301. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) total number of Railway Accidents that took place on North East Frontier Railway from 1 January, 1982 till date;

(b) whether it is a fact that almost all the accidents were due to sabotage by some miscreants; and

(c) if so, what steps Ministry have taken to ensure safety of Railway passengers there?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c) From the 1st January, 1982 to the 30th June, 1982, there were 50 train accidents on the Northeast Frontier Railway. Only 2 of these accidents are suspected to be due to Sabotage. These are under investigation by the Police.

(c) The following anti-sabotage measures are taken;

(i) Patrolling of track by engineering gangmen, Village Defence Parties and Home Guards. Railway Protection Special Emergency Force personnel are also deployed at night to patrol vlunerable sections.

(ii) Burring of fish-plate bolts on vulnerable sections is also being done.

Implementation of Amended Aligarh Muslim University Act

*302. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state the details of the progress made so far in the implementation of the recently amended Aligarh Muslim University Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): A statement is attached.

Statement

The Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Act, 1981 came into force with effect from February 10, 1982. Following this, the Court, the Executive Council and the Academic Council of the University are to be reconstituted according to the provisions contained in the Statutes which form part of the amended Act. The progress made so far in reconstituting these Bodies is as follows:

I. *COURT*: The election of representatives of teachers has been completed. The election of representatives of non-teaching employees and students is to be held shortly. The old Boys Association and the All India Muslim Education Conference have been asked to elect their representatives. The election of Members of Parliament is expected during the current session. The nomination by the Visitor is in the process of finalisation. The list of eligible donors is under compilation for arranging election of their representatives. A meeting of the Court consisting of ex-officio members and the elected and nominated members

mentioned above would then be convened to elect the remaining Members.

II. *EXECUTIVE COUNCIL*: Election of the Representatives of Professors, Readers and Lecturers have been held and results declared. The Visitor's nominees have since been finalised and communicated to the University. The Chief Rector has been requested to nominate his representative. The representatives of the Court can be elected only after the Court has been constituted. All other members of the Executive Council are ex-officio and are to be formally notified as such.

III. *ACADEMIC COUNCIL*: Steps have been initiated for the election of students on the Academic Council. An Election Officer has already been appointed to conduct the elections.

पत्राचार पाठ्यक्रमों में सुधार करना

303. **श्री कुम्भा राम आर्य** : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विश्वविद्यालय तथा विश्वविद्यालय समझो जाने वाली उन संस्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जो पत्राचार कार्यक्रम चला रही हैं ;

(ख) पत्राचार पाठ्यक्रमों की पाठ्यचर्या को नया रूप देने विशेषकर उनके शैक्षिक सत्र अनवरत रूप से चलाये रखने तथा उचित समन्वयन बनाये रखने के लिये शिक्षिक समाग्री तैयार और सप्लाई करने तथा संपर्क कार्यक्रमों की व्यवस्था करने से संबंधित पत्राचार पाठयक्रमों के लिये दिये गये मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांतों में परिवर्तन करने के संबंध में विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा दिये गये सुझावों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) : (क) और (ख) विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है । [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या एल टी 4360/82]

Applications received by SDFC for financial assistance for Ship-building

*304. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the total number of applications rceeived by the Shipping Development Fund Committee seeking financial assistance for ship-building activities during the last three financial years; and

(b) the cases in which financial assistance was (i) granted and (ii) not granted?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

Statement

Statement showing details of applications for ship building considered by SDFC for financial assistance during the last three financial years.

Period	No. of applications considered	No.of cases in which financial assistance was granted by the SDFC	No. of cases in which the applications were rejected
(i) 1979-80	6	4	2
(ii) 1980-81	14	13	1
(iii) 1981-82	19	17	2

Free supply of Books and Uniform to SC/ST Students in D.M.C. Schools

3119. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that books and uniform to students, belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Municipal Corporation schools in Delhi are supplied free of cost;

(b) whether there is discrimination in this regard;

(c) whether there is uniformity in daily wages of class IV staff of these schools; and

(d) whether it is a fact that in the case of watermen and safaiwalas, who are also treated as class IV staff they are paid Rs. 6 per day whereas other class IV staff of these schools are paid Rs. 11 daily.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) As reported by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, such of the class IV servants as are regular are paid salary in the prescribed pay scale of Rs. 190—6—232 plus usual allowances. Part-time water carriers are paid Rs. 174/- P.M. fixed. Safai Karamcharis are paid salary as under:—

(i) Rs. 60 p.m. (fixed) in schools where total enrolment of children is less than 250.

(ii) Rs. 84 p.m. (fixed) in schools where enrolment of children is between 251 and 500.

(iii) Rs. 108 p.m. (fixed) in schools where enrolment of children is more than 500.

Contract Labour System in Nagarcoil-Tirunelveli Line

3121. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a representation dated 3 May, 1982 from Tirunelveli-Trivandrum Railway Employees' Union (CITU), Nagercoil Protesting against introduction of contract labour system in the Nagercoil-Tirunelveli line by the Railways ignoring the existing casual labourers who have been retrenched;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether Government have taken any steps in this regard;

(d) if so, details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) It has been represented that workers who had worked for years in Nagarcoil-Tirunelveli line have been retrenched stating that the works are completed. Some workers who were retrenched have obtained a stay order from the Kerala High Court and while the case is pending before the Division Bench, the management has left all other remaining works to a private contractor particularly ballasting work and linking work.

(c) to (e). The balance works on the Nagarcoil-Tirunelveli line are comparatively of small nature, not requiring a regular labour force. Maintenance of a large labour force for ballasting work is also not justified as the work is of a sporadic nature. As an experimental measure, therefore, the ballasting work is being done through a contract agency. Permanent Way linking over 6 KMs on another section was recently given on contract, which has been found cheaper and quicker compared to departmental linking.

Farmers functional literacy scheme

3122. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States where farmers functional literacy schemes have been introduced so far;

(b) whether such a scheme has been introduced in Orissa;

(c) if so, the total number of farmers functional literacy centres that have been opened in that State under the above scheme; and

(d) how many illiterate farmers have been benefited with the introduction of the scheme in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) The scheme which was known as Farmers' Functional Literacy Scheme has been merged in the Scheme, now known as Rural Functional Literacy Project Scheme and has been introduced in all States.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The total number of centres functioning in Orissa with enrolment under the scheme of RFLP on 30th June, 1982 is as under:—

	Under RFLP
No. of Centres	3,302.
Enrolment	99,000.

The enrolment is not exclusively for farmers but includes all illiterate persons in the age group 15—35. Besides this, nearly 18000 adult illiterates in the age group 15—35 are covered by other schemes for removal of adult illiteracy.

Lepers and Government Hospital for their Treatment

3123. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of lepers patients in the country, State-wise;

(b) the number of Government hospitals for the treatment of lepers in each State;

(c) what other measures are being taken to treat them;

(d) what steps are being taken to check this disease so that it may not spread further;

(e) the number and location of leper houses existing in the country; and

(f) whether Government are considering to open more such houses during the Sixth Plan period and if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) The estimated number of leprosy patients in the country based on 1971 estimates State-wise is given in the statement laid on the table the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4361/82].

(b) The number of Government hospitals for the treatment of lepers in each State is given in the statement laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4361/82].

(c) Leprosy patients are treated in the out-door clinics running at vantage points through establishment of Leprosy Control Units, S.E.T. Centres and Urban Leprosy Centres. In addition to this, in-door beds have been increased to 32700.

(d) The information is given in the statement laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4361/82].

(e) The number and location of leprosy homes and self-settled colonies in the country is given in the statement laid on the table of the the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4361/82].

(f) No.

Pension Benefits to Retired Teachers

3124. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6461 on 1 April, 1982 regarding pension benefits to retired teachers and state:

(a) whether the information asked for in the question has since been received;

(b) if so, the details asked for in the question; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the exact date by which the information would be collected and made available?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Municipal Corporation of Delhi have reported that the case pertains to grant of pensionary benefits to teachers who retired from Municipal Corporation of Delhi service prior to 1-4-1971, i.e. prior to the date of enforcement of pensionary benefits in the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. The services of those teachers were transferred to M. C. D. from the District Board and the dates of their retirement fall between the period 1965 to 1970, *i.e.* prior to the promulgation of pension rules in the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. At the time of establishment of the Corporation in 1958, there was no pension scheme. The pension scheme was made applicable to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi employees with effect from 1-9-1971. As such, the cases of those persons who retired from Municipal Service prior to the date of application of this scheme, cannot be covered for the grant of pensionary benefits.

Representation from All India Loco Running Staff Association, Gangapur City

3125. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a representation dated 8 May, 1982 from All India Loco Running Staff and Association, Gangapur City, Kota Division (Western Railway):

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) steps taken by the Government thereon; and

(d) if no steps have been taken, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) Seniority case of one Shri Deep Narain Pathak, Driver Grade 'B' who was promoted to Grade 'A' has been referred to in the representation.

(c) and (d). The matter is under consideration in consultation with the Western Railway.

Extension of 71UP/72DN Fast Pasenger upto Jaynagar:

3126. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to reply given to Uustarred Question No. 10312 on 29 April, 1982 regarding extension of 71Up/72Dn fast passenger upto Jaynagar and state:

(a) whether the Jaynagar-Varanasi coach introduced since 1 May, 1982 has to be delayed for about 12 hours at Varanasi taking more than treble the time for reaching Varanasi from Barauni without making the journey in that coach;

(b) if so, whether no passenger for Jaynagar-Varanasi does or can travel by that coach; and

(c) whether it is proposed to extend the 71Up and 72Dn fast passengars trains to Jaynagar on provisional basis?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS: (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) the margin of connection at Barauni in Jaynagar-Varanasi direction in 12 hours and in the return direction 10 hrs. 10 mts.

(b) No.

(c) No.

Light Houses and other aids to help safe navigation

3127. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the distance of long-coast-line of India which is being covered by the most modern light houses and visual sound and electronic aids to help safe navigation in adverse whether conditions;

(b) whether it is a fact that India is an advanced country in this regard and country's expertise in providing the most up-to-date audio and visual signal system has been recognised by the Internatonal Association of Light House Authority; and

(c) if so, whether India's guidance has also been sought by some foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) The entire coast-line of India admeasuring about 6900 Kms., including the Lakshadweep Islands and Andaman and Nicobar Islands, is covered by modern light houses, some of which are equipped with visual, sound and electronic aids.

(b) Yes, Sir. The International Association of Lighthouses Authorities has recognised that India has the most up-to-date and modern Navigational Aids. As a token of such recognition, India has been elected as a member of the prestigious Executive Committee of the International Association of Lighthouse Authorities.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Governments of Tanzania and Singapore had sought India's guidance for establishing/ improving their Navigational Aids.

Vacant Posts of Deputy Drug Controller/Asstt. Drugs Controller

3128. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Drug Organisation has not filled fifty percent of the posts of Deputy Drugs Controller (India) and some posts of Assistant Drugs Controller (India) for three years or so;

(b) if so, what are the details of such vacant posts and the date from which these are lying vacant and the reasons for not filling them;

(c) whether such large scale vacancies in such high cadre has disabled this Organisation to combat the menace of spurious and substandard drugs; and

(d) the steps taken to fill the vacant posts and when these are likely to be filled?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) to (d). The details of the vacant posts of the Deputy Drugs Controller and Assistant Drugs Controller are as under:—

DEPUTY DRUGS CONTROLLER:

Three posts are vacant; first since 31st December, 1979, the second since 30th December, 1980, and the third from 25th July, 1981. The Union Public Service Commission had advertised one post of Dy. Drugs Controller as reserved for a schedule tribe candidate. They could not recommend any candidate as suitable for appointment. The post will again be re-advertised after six months as advised by the Commission.

The recommendation of the Departmental Promotion Committee in respect of one post of Deputy Drugs Controller is still under consideration in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission.

The Union Public Service Commission have been requested to hold Departmental Promotion Committee for one of the post earmarked for promotion in accordance with the Recruitment Rules which were revised in July, 1981.

ASSISTANT DRUGS CONTROLLER: (2 posts are vacant)

(i) Vacant since 25-8-1979 on account of unauthorised absence of its incumbent.

(ii) Vacant since 1-3-1980.

The candidate recommended by the D.P.C. could not join the place of posting due to domestic circumstances. A fresh D.P.C. will be held shortly.

Arrangements have been made to look after the work of the vacant posts by internal adjustments.

Memo from Chittaranjan Locomotive Work's Canteen Employees' Union

3129. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum dated

13 April, 1982 from the Chittaranjan Locomotive Work's Canteen Employees Union;

(b) if so, the salient points raised by the Union in the memorandum;

(c) steps taken by the Government thereon; and

(d) if no steps have been taken, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (d) A statement is attached.

Statement

A memorandum was received from the Chittaranjan Locomotive Work's Canteen Employees Union making the following demands:—

(i) All the Railway staff Canteen employees be treated as regular Railway employees with all benefits and privileges including bonus, pension, Gratuity, quarters, HRA etc. and their tenure of service be recognised from the date of appointment in the canteen; and

(ii) ESMA, NSA, 14(2) and other punishment of dismissal, suspension and penal transfer from the Railway employees be withdrawn.

The position in respect of the above is given below:—

(i) The canteen employees are employees of the respective Management Committees and cannot be treated as Railway employees. Incidentally, a Writ Petition has been filed by certain employees of non-statutory canteens in the Supreme Court for extending the same benefits as have been granted to the employees of all statutory and 11 Delhi based non-statutory canteens and the case is subjudice.

(ii) Essential Services Maintenance Act and the National Security Act have general applicability including railway employees and any person violating the provisions of these Acts is liable for action in accordance with the provisions contained therein and no unilateral action by the Ministry of Railways is called for.

The provisions in the D&A Rules for imposition of various penalties for specific acts of commission or omission cannot be withdrawn. Every employee taken up under the D&AR in accordance with the relevant procedure has got a right of representation to the authority next above the one imposing the penalty.

Regarding transfer, it is not a punishment and it is done in administrative interest. Here again, employees have adequate opportunities to represent in genuine cases.

Light Houses

3130. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the light houses have been equipped with modern visual and electronic aids; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITA RAM KESARI): (a) No, Sir. Only selected lighthouses have been equipped with benefit of ships' navigation:—

(b) The following 13 lighthouses have each a light and electronic Radio Beacon Transmitter installed for the benefit of sh ips'navigation:—

Location	State
Okha and Diu Head	Gujarat
Khandari Island and Vengurla Rocks	Maharashtra
Pondicherry	Union Territory of Pondicherry
Suratkal	Karnataka
Periyar River	Kerala
Antervedi and Dolphin's Nose	Andhra Pradesh
False Point	Orissa
Saugor Island	West Bengal
Minicoy	Union Territory of Lakshadweep
Keating Point	Andaman and Nicobar Islands

The following lighthouses have also been provided each with a Radar Transponder Beacon which gives accurate information regarding bearing as well as range to ships:!

Location	State
Okha, Mandvi, Bural, Kachchigarh and Dwarka	Gujarat
Cochin	Kerala

In addition to the above, 12 electronic Transmitter Stations have been set up at the following locations for providing accurate navigational guidance to ships:—

Location	Stzte
Mandvi, Kurang Dhuwao, naliya, Savarkundla, Billimora, Voraval and Dhrangadhra	Gujarat
Balasore and Patpur	Orissa
Vishnupur and Diamond Harbour	West Bengal

Cases of Suspension of Railwaymen in Dhanbad Division

3131. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to lay on the Table the following information of Dhanbad Division, Eastern Railway for the period from January, 1982 to June, 1982:

(a) number of cases of suspension and Book off Railwaymen;

(b) number of major and minor penalty charge sheets issued to the staff along with the gist of offence/ misconduct;

(c) details of punishments imposed;

(d) total amount of financial loss sustained by the staff so punished during the said period; and

(e) improvement in efficiency and safe working in this period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

एशियाड के लिए कार्मिकों के चयन का आधार

3132. **श्रीमती ऊषा प्रकाश चौधरी :** क्या **शिक्षा और संस्कृति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नवम् एशियाई खेलों के आयोजन के लिये कुल कितने व्यक्ति नियुक्त किये गये हैं और उनके लिये कितने अस्थायी कार्यालय बनाये गये हैं ;

(ख) उपरोक्त व्यक्तियों के चयन का क्या आधार है और उनकी क्या सेवा शर्तें हैं ;

(ग) उपरोक्त नियुक्त किये गये व्यक्तियों, या क्लर्क, अधिकारी, गाइड, इन्टरप्रेटर आदि के प्रमुख संवर्ग क्या हैं ;

(घ) उनके वेतन , परिलब्धियों या मानदेयों की दरें क्या हैं; और

(ङ) सरकारी, अर्द्ध-सरकारी तथा स्वायत्त निकायों के कितने व्यक्तियों को प्रतिनियुक्ति पर नियुक्त किया गया है और कितने सीधे भर्ती किये गये हैं ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) : (क) विशेष आयोजन समिति, ने जिसे भारतीय ओलम्पिक एसोसियेशन द्वारा नवें एशियाई खेलों को आयोजित करने के लिये स्थापित किया गया है, अब तक विभिन्न वर्गों के 276 अधिकारियों को नियुक्त किया है ।

(ख) विशेष आयोजन समिति द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों/सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों से प्रतिनियुक्ति आधार पर किया गया अधिकारियों का चयन उनके सेवा रिकार्ड पर आधारित हैं। ये चयन, विशेष आयोजन समिति की एक समिति द्वारा किये जाते हैं । खुले बाजार से नियुक्त अधिकारियों के चयन का आधार उनकी अर्हताएं तथा अनुभव हैं । इन लोगों का चयन भी इसी समिति द्वारा किया जाता है ।

विशेष आयोजन समिति में प्रतिनियुक्ति के आधार पर किए गए एक अधिकारी को यह छूट है कि वह :-

(i) विशेष आयोजन समिति में अधिकारी जिस पद पर नियुक्त हुआ है, उसका वेतनमान स्वीकार कर लें ;

(ii) अपने मूल विभाग के अपने मूल वेतन पर 25 प्रतिशत की दर से प्रतिनियुक्ति (कार्यभार) भत्ता / विशेष वेतन प्राप्त करें बशर्ते कि वह राशि 300/- रु प्रति मास से अधिक न हो ।

सीधे तौर पर नियुक्त लोग अपने-अपने वेतनमान पाने के पात्र हैं, जो भारत सरकार के ऐसे ही पदों के वेतनमानों के समकक्ष हैं ।

(ग) और (घ) विशेष आयोजन समिति के सचिवालय में नियुक्त 276 अधिकारियों के रैंक , संख्या तथा वेतनमान दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ङ) 276 अधिकारियों में से, 222 अधिकारियों को विभिन्न मंत्रालयों / विभागों / सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र उपक्रमों से प्रतिनियुक्ति के आधार पर लिया गया है, 48 अधिकारियों को खुले बाजार से नियुक्त किया गया है, और 6 सेवानिवृत्त सरकारी कर्मचारियों को पुनः नियुक्त किया गया है ।

विवरण

क्र० सं०	रैंक	नियुक्त लोगो की सं०	वेतनमान
1.	अपर महासचिव	2	(1,2500-2750 के वेतनमान दें, 2,2000/- के निश्चित वेतन में, और 2,1/- रु० प्रतिमास मानदेय पर)
2.	सलाहकार	5	
3.	अपर सलाहकार	1	भारतीय स्टेट बैंक से ऋण के आधार पर।
4.	निदेशक	13	2000-2250/- रु०
5.	विशेष कार्याधिकारी (मुद्रण)	1	1800-2000/- रु०
6.	उप-सचिव	4	1500-2000/- रु०
7.	संयुक्त निदेशक/अवर सचिव	14	1500-1800/-रु०/1200-1600/- रु०
8.	उप-निदेशक	2	1100-1500/- रु०
9.	वरिष्ठ लेखा अधिकारी	1	1200-1600/- रु०
10.	संपादक (हिन्दी)	1	1100-1600/- रु०
11.	सहायक संपादक (हिन्दी)	1	700-1300/- रु०
12.	सहायक प्रैस अधिकारी	1	700-1300/- रु०
13.	लेखा अधिकारी	2	840-1200/- रु०
14.	सहायक निदेशक	13	650-1200/- रु०
15.	परिवहन अधिकारी	1	650-1200/- रु०

1	2	3	4
16.	निजी सचिव	10	650-1200/-रु०
17.	कनिष्ठ लेखा अधिकारी	4	500-900/-रु०
18.	सहायक	44	425-800/-रु०
19.	आशुलिपिक ग्रेड-ग	45	425-800/-रु०
20.	प्रूफ रीडर	2	425-800/-रु०
21.	ड्राफ्समैन	3	425-800/-रु०
22.	टेबुलेशन सहायक	3	425-800/-रु०
23.	अपर श्रेणी लिपिक	18	330-560/-रु०
24.	कनिष्ठ लेखापाल	1	330-560/-रु०
25.	आशुलिपिक ग्रेड "घ"	16	330-560/-रु०
26.	अवर श्रेणी लिपिक	40	260-400/-रु०
27.	टैलेक्स आपरेटर	1	260-400/-रु०
28.	वाहन चालक (ड्राईवर)	8	260-400/रु०/260-350
29.	गेस्टेटनर आपरेटर	2	260-350/-रु०
30.	दफ्तरी	2	200-250/-रु०
31.	फराश/चौकीदार	6	196-232/-रु०
32.	संदेश वाहक	6	196-232/-रु०
33.	सफाई कर्मचारी	3	196-232/-रु०
	कुल	276	

Non-payment of D.A., C.D.S., O.T.A. to Class IV employees

3133. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7960 on April 15, 1982 regarding Non-payment of D.A., C.D.S., O.T.A. to Class IV employees and state:

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). As reported by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, service book of only one class IV employees (Chowkidar) was misplaced. Steps have been taken to reconstruct a duplicate Service Book. Arrears of Dearness Allowance have already been paid to class IV permanent employees of Municipal Corporation of Delhi. They have also been paid C.D.S. instalments. Besides, money in lieu of uniform has also been paid to them. Chowkidars who are required to devote more time, are paid intermittent allowance. They are not paid over time allowance.

Polytechnics for women in States

3134. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have suggested to the Universities to run computer science courses to give opportunities to women scientists;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that State Governments have been requested to open more polytechnics for women;

(d) if so, the details thereof and number of women polytechnics opened in each State during the last 3 years; and

(e) whether there is any proposal under consideration to open polytechnics for women in rural areas, if so, number of women polytechnics opened in rural areas State-wise, and particularly in Maharashtra, for the academic year 1982-83?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). On the recommendations of a Panel on Computer Manpower Development, appointed by the Electronics Commission, the University Grants Commission has decided that courses in Computer Science and Technology may be introduced at different levels during the Sixth Plan, in a phased manner. For the training of programmers, the Commission has suggested that Computer Science may be introduced as a subject of study, alongwith related subjects, in the restructured courses at the B.Sc. level. The courses would be open to all eligible students and no distinction has been suggested as between men and women scientists.

(c) and (d). The establishment of Women Polytechnics is given preference and duly encouraged. During the last three years three polytechnics for

Women were established as indicated below:—

Name of the Polytechnic	State	Year
1. Woman Polytechnic, Tirupati	Andhra Pradesh	1979
2. Woman Polytechnic, Bhubaneswar	Orissa	1980
3. Girls Polytechnic, Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	1982

(e) No such proposal for the academic year 1982-83 either in respect of Maharashtra or any other State is under consideration by the Ministry.

Post-Asiad '82 utilisation of stadia

3135. SHRI AJIT BAG: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state: what is the plan of Government to make use of the stadia after the Asiad '82 games, Stadium-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): It is the intention of the Government that the sports facilities created in the shape of stadia are used mainly for sports purposes even after the Asian Games are over.

मेहनर रोड से ढोली स्टेशन तक के बीच रेलवे लाइन का निर्माण

3136. **श्री राम विलास पासवान** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मेहनर रोड से ढोली स्टेशन के लिये कोई सीधी रेलगाड़ी उपलब्ध नहीं है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि ये दोनों ही स्थान महत्वपूर्ण हैं तथा इनके बीच की दूरी लगभग 40 किलोमीटर है,

(ग) क्या वहां के लोग और उनके प्रतिनिधि इस रेलवे लाइन के निर्माण के लिए बार-बार अनुरोध करते रहे हैं; और

(घ) मेहनर रोड और ढोली स्टेशनों के बीच सीधी रेलगाड़ी सेवा शुरू करने के लिए सरकार कब आवश्यक कार्यवाही करेगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) :

(क) और (ख) मेंजपफ़रपुर-समस्तीपुर बड़ी लाइन खंड पर धोली एक स्टेशन है और मेहनर रोड हाजीपुर बछवार मीटर लाइन खंड पर एक स्टेशन है अतः इन दो स्थानों के बीच सीधी गाड़ी सेवा चलाना संभव नही है ।

(ग) विगत में कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

(घ) संसाधनों की तंगी के कारण इस रेल सम्पर्क का निर्माण शुरू करना संभव नहीं है।

Provision of jobs to handicapped persons

3137. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railway Ministry propose to assist the handi-

capped persons in providing jobs to them;

(b) whether Government have realised the difficulties being experienced by the parents of the handicapped children (Minor) in their bringing and teaching etc; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to consider in providing some shops at the Stations to the parents of such handicapped children so that they can teach their handicapped children to lead a social life in the society?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Yes, there is reservation of posts for recruitment of handicapped persons on the Railways.

(c) No.

Posts lying vacant in Indian Missions abroad

3138. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many vacancies are lying unfilled in Indian Missions abroad in each category;

(b) what are those countries and since when those vacancies are lying unfilled and what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) when these vacancies are liekly to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) to (c). A detailed statement regarding the present vacant posts of this Ministry in Indian Missions abroad is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4362/82].

Appointment to the post of Deputy Advisor, Homoeopathy

3139. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2757 on 3 September, 1981 regarding appointment to the post of Deputy Advisor, Homoeopathy on *ad hoc* basis and state:

(a) whether the appointment to the post of Deputy Advisor, Homoeopathy has since been made on a regular basis if so, when

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and

(c) whether any rules regarding the appointment to this post as per Constitutional requirement have since been made and if so, whether a copy thereof will be laid on the Table of the House and if not, reasons therefor and when these Rules will be framed and notified?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) No.

(b) A proposal to make selection to the post of Deputy Advisor, Homoeopathy on a regular basis through Departmental Promotion Committee has been sent to the U.P.S.C. The recommendations of the Commission are awaited.

(c) The recruitment rules for the post of Deputy Advisor, Homoeopathy, have since been publisned in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, sub-section (i) on 2nd January, 1982. (Copy laid on the table of the House) [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4363/82].

Central school in A.G.C.R. Colony, Delhi

3140. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new Kendriya Vidyalaya has been opened

at A.G.C.R. Colony in trans-Yamuna area in Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that senior officers of the education department had visited the school premises who could give spot instructions to improve the infra-structural facilities like pure drinking water, clean sanitary facilities, fans, proper approach road, proper flooring, etc.;

(c) if so, the reasons for neglecting the school;

(d) if not, the facilities provided in the school;

(e) the time by which the school will be provided with permanent school building; and

(f) the details of extra curricular activities provided in the school?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) As a result of the visits of officers of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, adequate drinking water and senitary facilities, separately for boys and girls, have been provided. The brick-flooring work is expected to be completed soon. Fans could not be provided since the DESU had informed that electrical installation in tents would be risky. Delhi Municipal Corporation has been requested to repair the approach road.

(e) The Central Public Works Department has been requested to take up the work. It normally takes a few years to complete such works.

(f) Within the available resources arrangements have been made for extra-curricular activities like games and sports and co-curricular activities like debates, story telling, recitation, group-singing, dance, etc.

Committee for financial assistance to Shipping Companies

3141. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the four-member special committee set up to study the question of financial assistance to the shipping companies by the Shipping Development Fund Committee has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the principal recommendations of the Committee and the action proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Not yet. It is expected to do so shortly.

(b) Does not arise.

Daily and halting allowances for attending Railway Vigilance Enquiries

3142, SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether railway department has framed any rules regarding grant of daily and halting allowances for private persons attending enquiries conducted by Railway Vigilance; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) Daily allowance @ Rs. 15 per diem is paid. Payment at higher rate, if considered necesary in any case, can be made with the prior approval of Heads of Departments concerned.

दिल्ली नगर निगम और नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका के स्कूलों के छात्रों को छात्रवृत्ति

3143. **श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली नगर निगम, नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका और दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा चलाये जा रहे स्कुलों में अध्ययनरत मेधावी छात्रों को छात्रवृत्ति प्रदान की जाती है और यदि हां, तो उसके लिये कितने प्रतिशत अंक प्राप्त करना जरूरी होता है;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान किस-किस स्कुल को छठी कक्षा से बारहवीं कक्षा तक के छात्रों को छात्रवृत्ति प्रदान की गई है ; और

(ग) छटी कक्षा से बारहवी कक्षा तक के उन छात्रों को छात्रवृत्ति प्रदान करने से सम्बंधित प्रस्ताव क्या हैं जिन्होंने 60 प्रतिशत से अधिक अंक प्राप्त किये हों ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उपमंत्री श्री पी० के० थुंगन) (क) दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार जो छात्र तीसरी, चौथी और पांचवीं कक्षाओं में पढ़ रहे हैं तथा जिन्होंने वार्षिक स्कूल परीक्षा में 60 प्रतिशत अथवा अधिक अंक प्राप्त किए हैं, वे प्रतिभाशाली छात्र योग्यता छात्रवृत्ति परीक्षा में बैठने के पात्र होते हैं। योग्यता छात्रवृत्ति परीक्षा में अर्हता प्राप्त करने वाले छात्रों को छात्रवृत्ति प्रदान की जाती है। जहां तक नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका का सम्बंध है, छात्रवृत्ति उन छात्रों को दी जाती है, जो अपनी सम्बंधित कक्षाओं/अनुभागों (कक्षा VI से XI तक) में पूर्णांकों में से 60 प्रतिशत (अनुसूचित जाति के छात्रों के मामले में 50 प्रतिशत)अंक प्राप्त करके प्रथम तीन स्थानों में से कोई स्थान प्राप्त करते हैं किन्तु शर्त यह भी है कि उनके माता-पिता की सभी साधनों से होने वाली आय 500/-रुपये प्रति माह से अधिक न हो। दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार प्रतिभाशाली छात्रों को छात्रवृत्तियां इस प्रकार प्रदान की जाती हैं:——

(i) कक्षा V में 75% से अधिक अंक प्राप्त करने वालों छात्रों के लिए जो कक्षा VI में अध्ययन कर रहे हों, इस प्रयोजनार्थ विशेष रूप से आयोजित प्रतियोगी परीक्षा के आधार पर 100 खुली-योग्यता (जूनियर) छात्रवृत्तियां।

(ii) कक्षा VIII में 65% अंक प्राप्त करने वाले छात्रों के लिए जो कक्षा IX में अध्ययन कर रहे हों, इस प्रयोजनार्थ विशेष रूप से आयोजित प्रतियोगी परीक्षा के आधार पर 150 खुली योग्यता (सीनियर) तथा जूनियर विज्ञान प्रतिभा खोज छात्रवृत्तियां।

(iii) कक्षा V में कम से कम 60% अंक प्राप्त करने वाले छात्रों के लिए जो कक्षा VI में अध्ययन कर रहे हों, इस प्रयोजनार्थ आयोजित प्रतियोगी परीक्षा के आधार पर केवल अनूसूचित जाति के छात्रों के लिए 100 खुली——योग्यता छात्र-वृत्तियां।

(IV) योग्यता——छात्रवृत्ति केवल उन अनुसूचित जाति के छात्रों के लिए जो कक्षा V, VI और VII में कम से कम 55% अंक प्राप्त करते हैं तथा जो क्रमशः कक्षा VI, VII तथा VIII में अध्ययन कर रहे हों।

इस योजना के लिए कोई परीक्षा नहीं ली जाती है और धन की उपलब्धता

के अनुसार सभी पात्र छात्रों को छात्रवृत्ति दी जाती है।

(ख) दिल्ली नगर निगम केवल प्राथमिक स्कूल अर्थात केवल पांचवीं कक्षा तक के स्कूल चलाता है।

नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका के स्कूलों के नाम, जिनके छात्रों को पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान छात्रवृत्तियां दी गई हैं, संलग्न विवरण में दी गई सूची में दिए गए हैं।

जहां तक दिल्ली प्रशासन के स्कूलों का सम्बंध है, सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा इसे सभा पटल पर यथा शीघ्र रख दिया जाएगा।

(ग) दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, ऐसी कोई योजना विचाराधीन नहीं है।

विवरण

नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका के अन्तर्गत स्कूलों की सूची

1. नगर पालिका बाल सीनियर माध्यमिक स्कूल, मंदिर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली।
2. नगर पालिका बालिका सीनियर माध्यमिक स्कूल, गोल मार्किट, नई दिल्ली।
3. नगर पालिका बंगाली सीनियर माध्यमिक स्कूल, गोल मार्किट, नई दिल्ली।
4. नगर पालिका मिडिल स्कूल, मोती बाग, नई दिल्ली।
5. नगर पालिका मिडिल स्कूल, लक्ष्मीबाई नगर, नई दिल्ली।
6. नगर पालिका मिडिल स्कूल, आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, नई दिल्ली।
7. नगर पालिका मिडिल स्कूल, औरंगजेब लेन, नई दिल्ली।
8. नगर पालिका मिडिल स्कूल, बाल्मीकी बस्ती (बाल), नई दिल्ली।
9. नगर पालिका मिडिल स्कूल, बाल्मीकी बस्ती (बालिका), नई दिल्ली।
10. नगर पालिका मिडिल स्कूल, लोदी इस्टेट, नई दिल्ली।
11. नगर पालिका मिडिल स्कूल, तिलक मार्ग, नई दिल्ली।
12. नगर पालिका मिडिल स्कूल, बापूधाम (बाल), नई दिल्ली।
13. नगर पालिका मिडिल स्कूल, बापूधाम (बालिका), नई दिल्ली।

Ad-hoc bonus to staff of Ports completing a century

3144. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a practice that on a port completing a century, the staff gets an ad hoc bonus;

(b) if so, ports where this practice has been implemented;

(c) whether this bonus, has been given to Madras port workers; and

(d) whether the Dock workers are also entitled to it?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). There is no practice for grant of *ad-hoc* bonus to the staff and workers of the Port when it completes its centenary. No payment was made to the employees of Calcutta Port on completion of its centenary in 1970. However, when Bombay Port Trust celebrated its centenary in 1973 the officers, employees and workers were paid a Special Centenary Payment equal to one month's pay subject to a ceiling of Rs. 750 out of which only Rs. 250 was paid in cash and the balance credited to the Provident Fund Account.

(c) The proposal of the Madras Port Trust to grant Centenary Gift to its officers, staff and workers is under examination of this Ministry.

(d) No, Sir.

Verification of Service Record and issue of verification certificates

3145. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6261 dated 1 April, 1982 regarding verification of service record and issue of verification certificates and State:

(a) the further progress made to complete the service records of the remaining 28 officers as listed in Annexure II of the above reply;

(b) what steps are being taken to remove the snag and complete the job, which had been pending for the last many years; and

(c) whether Government will set a dead-line for this to chase the verification process and the completion of the Ministry job of verification of service records without any further delay and if not, why not?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) to (c). Out of the 28 officers, certificates of verification of service have since been issued in two more cases and one officer has retired. The cases of 15 officers have been taken up with the concerned Pay and Accounts Office. The service record of the remaining officers is being completed and will be forwarded to the Pay and Accounts Office concerned shortly. The requisite certificates can be issued only after the P.A.O. have recorder such certificates in these cases. It may not be feasible to set a deadline as service records in some cases are required to be completed in consultation with Agencies not directly under the control of this Ministry. However, all out efforts would be made to complete the records expeditiously.

Expenditure incurred on Asiad Projects

3146. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in respect of construction of roads, over bridges, sports projects and hotels for Asiad-82; and

(b) what is the amount of expenditure incurred by the Government so

far in respect of each of the projects mentioned above separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) The progress of Asaid 82 projects, namely, construction of new stadia, and renovation of existing stadia is satisfactory and all these stadia are expected to be ready well in time for the Asian Games 1982.

So far as the non-Asiad projects such as construction of roads, overbridges and hotels are concerned, these form part of the normal development programme of the concerned agencies. These projects have been advanced by them so that their benefit is available also for the Asiad. Some of the overbridges have already been opended and others are nearing completion. All these projects, including about 2500 hotel rooms, are expected to be ready in time for the Asiad.

(b) The total expenditure booked by the Ministry of Education and Culture up to 30th June, 1982 on Asian Games is Rs. 36.46 crores including Rs. 29.55 crores on Asiad projects involving construction/ renovation of stadia.

Post of coal/claim tracers

3147. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the posts of coal/claim tracers are treated as cadre posts in the Northern, Eastern, South Eastern, North Eastern etc. Railways.

(b) whether it is in accordance with the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission to treat them as cadre posts and to allow them promotion to posts of Assistant Claims Inspectors, Claims Inspectors, Senior Claims Inspectors etc.;

(c) whether the Southern Railway is following a different procedure; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) The Third Pay Commission made a recommendation about Coal Tracers working under Coal Area Superintendent, Dhanbad, Eastern Railway that the Government may examine the practicability of merging this cadre with the mainstream of Claims Tracers and Inspectors. Consequently Coal Tracers on Eastern Railway have been given a new channel of promotion in the category of Coal Inspectors.

(c) and (d). On the Southern Railway these posts are treated as ex-cadre and these staff are eligible to seek promotion in their present cadre, where their lien is maintained. Avenues of promotion for various categories of staff are determined by the zonal Railway Administrations generally in consultation with organised labour, depending upon the requirements of work and keeping in view the interest of different cadres of staff.

Government aided Senior Secondary School in Delhi and New Delhi

3148. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Government-aided Senior Secondary Schools in Delhi and New Delhi;

(b) whether Government aid is provided to these schools annually; if so, school-wise figures and the criteria for it;

(c) the number of students admitted in each class from 1st to 12th for 1981-82 and 1982-83 in these schools and criteria adopted for admission in primary classes and higher classes;

(d) the names of schools whose principals ask the students to deposit at the rate of Rs. 10 every month in the Governing Body's Contribution Fund of the school and whether these schools have been permitted by Government to do so; if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for collecting this fund by the Principals of these schools;

(e) whether it is a fact that Government's aid is based on the strength of the admitted students in these schools; and

(f) if so, the details thereof; and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) to (f). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Opening of two more Polytechnic Schools in Delhi

3149. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two more polytechnic schools for diploma courses were to be opened from this year by the Directorate of Technical Education, Delhi;

(b) if so, whether these have been opened and what are their details; and

(c) if not, reasons thereof and when they are likely to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The proposal for setting up these polytchnics is under consideration of Delhi Administration.

USSR withdrawal from Afghanistan

3150. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state details of the efforts being made by the Government to secure withdrawal of Soviet military forces from Afghanistan?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): India has consistently advocated a negotiated political settlement of the Afghanistan issue and has consulted with a large number of countries in the region and outside as also with the Secretary General of the United Nations for facilitating a political solution and for the creation of conditions in which Soviet troops could be withdrawn from the country.

Shipping Corporation of India's proposal to run bi-monthly service between Japan and West Asia

3151. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of SHIIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Shipping Corporation of India has decided to run a regular bi-monthly service between Japan and West Asia;

(b) whether the Japan West Asian Conference has threatened Shipping Corporation of India with expulsion from the Japercon and imposition of heavy penalties if they run the service; and

(c) if so, the final stand taken by the Government on this service and the details of its operation and estimated gains?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEEREN-

DRA PATIL): (a) The management of Shipping Corporation of India (SCI) has decided to operate a regular bi-monthly service between Japan and West Asia Gulf.

(b) SCI has informed that the Conference has threatened SCI with serious consequences in case SCI takes any unilateral action directed towards commencing Japan-Gulf service.

(c) Government will take a stand after the recommendation of the Board of Directors of SCI is received.

Teachers of I.I.T., Kharagpur on Dharna

3152. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that teachers in the I.I.T., Kharagpur have started agitation and sat on Dharna for bringing their demands to the notice of the administration;

(b) if so, what are the contents of their representation, if any;

(c) Government's reaction to their representations;

(d) whether they have made serious allegation of malpractice, favouritism, etc. against the present Director; and

(e) if so, whether Government are going to make enquiry into those allegations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) The Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, has taken appropriate action, wherever necessary.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Most of the allegations made were brought to the Government's notice earlier and on enquiry were found lacking substance.

Statement

The contents of the representation relate to:

1. Remove stagnation of faculty members completely and regularly; regularise teachers serving temporary posts.

2. Scrap the existing arbitrary norms practised in this IIT only regarding essential qualifications of faculty and implement the same as prescribed by the IIT Council.

3. Extend the age of superannuation to 65 years.

4. Regularise Supernumerary Promotees.

5. Scrap the arbitrary methods as followed presently and rotate the Headship after every 3 years.

6. Award B.Sc. degree after the successful completion of 3rd year in 5-yr. Integrated M.Sc. courses.

7. Adopt separate admission procedure for science courses.

8. Revoke the decisions of arbitrary transfer of posts.

9. Establish the authority of the Departmental Administrative Committees.

10. Implement IITTA's recommendations regarding Purchase Procedures, Faculty leave rules and House allotment rules.

11. Implement the earlier agreement on secretarial help and the issue of teaching aids and stationery.

12. Improve and modernise the laboratories, the library and the Computation Centre.

13. Reduce rent for quarters rendered wholly or partly unsuitable.

14. Restore campus and Institute facilities.

15. Accept representation of IITTA on the Board of Governors.

Malpractice in railway reservation

3153. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that ACC Chair Car Ticket is being sold at Bombay Central Station on a premium of Rs. 100 or so;

(b) if not, whether he will get the matter investigated how the Railway Staff or their touts are manipulating this; and

(c) what steps he proposes to take to stop such malpractices at metropolitan cities, where people experience lot of difficulties in procuring Railway Reservation and how is it made available when premium is paid?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). No. However, some cases of cornering of train accommodation by unauthorised operators and anti-social elements and re-selling the same on premium to needy passengers have been reported.

(c) Railways, as a regular measure, conduct checks against fake reservations. These checks have been intensified and a more concerted drive has been launched. The campaign includes raids on the premises of unrecognised travel agents, rounding up of unauthorised operators indulging in fake reservations, door to door checks and sending of reply paid letters to verify genuineness of passengers actually travelling with particulars given in the requisition slips. A major step has also been taken with the enactment of Indian Railways (Amendment) Act, 1982 prescribing stringent punishment of imprisonment upto three years and fine upto Rs. 1000/- for anyone carrying on the business of unauthorisedly securing and supplying rail tickets/reservations and anyone abetting or trying to abet the offence. The operation of this Amendment has, however, been stayed by the Supreme Court for the time being.

बेरोजगार युवकों को 'पेंडिंग स्टाल' के लिए लाइसेंस जारी करना

3154. **श्री कुंवर राम :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बेरोज़गार युवकों को रेलवे द्वारा कितने "पेंडिग स्टाल" लाइसेंस जारी किए गए हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य-विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : क्षेत्रीय रेलों से सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

उत्तर-पूर्व रेलवे को नए डिब्बों की सप्लाई

3155. **श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर-पूर्व रेलवे को सप्लाई किये गये डिब्बे बहुत पुराने हैं जिनमें प्राय: यांत्रिक दोष पैदा हो जाते हैं जिसके परिणाम स्वरूप गाड़ियां देर से चलती हैं और यात्रियों को असुविधा होती है ।

(ख) क्या मंत्रालय का विचार उत्तर पूर्व रेलवे को नये डिब्बे सप्लाई करने का है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो वे कब तक सप्लाई कर दिये जायेंगे, और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) :

(क) जी नहीं। सवारी डिब्बों की हालत संतोषजनक है।

(ख) और (ग) जी हां, 1981–82 के उत्पादन में से पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे को 72 नये सवारी डिब्बे सप्लाई किये गये थे और 1982–83 में पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे को 33 और नये सवारी डिब्बे आवंटित किये जायें जबकि उत्पादन यूनिटों में इनका निर्माण होगा।

Criteria and Inspecting Agency for National Highways

3156. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for declaring a road as a National Highway;

(b) whether roads connecting two National Highways, though of short distance, are also declared as National Highway;

(c) whether there is any inspecting Agency working directly under the Central Government to over-see the proper maintenance of National Highways and also to see that the money allocated to agencies for such purpose is spent properly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITA RAM KESARI): (a) Roads are declared as National Highways to meet National, as distinct from local requirements, keeping in view the following criteria, availability of esources and *inter-se* priorities on all-India basis:

(i) They should be the main highways running through the length and breadth of the country;

(ii) They should connect foreign Highways;

(iii) They should connect Capitals of States;

(iv) They should connect major ports and large industrial or tourist centres;

(v) They should meet strategic requirements. In addition, emphasis is also laid on economic considerations and the potentiality of the road for effecting a substantial reduction in travel time and distance between important origin-destination points, opening up of hilly, backward or under developed areas.

(b) Within the broad framework of the above mentioned criteria there is no bar to the declaration of such roads as National Highways.

(c) Under the provision of the National Highways Act 1956 the actual development and maintenance works of National Highways are entrusted to the States. For this purpose, the States are paid agency charges @ 9 per cent of the cost, which provides for supervision also. On behalf of Government of India, an Organisation under Director General (Road Development) which has Regional/Liaison Officers in all States provides to the State necessary technical guidance concerning standards, specifications, design aspects, etc. In addition, periodical inpections are carried out by the officers. Various returns have also been prescribed for keeping a watch on the financial and physical progress of the works.

Problems of C.G.H.S. Gynae and Maternity Hospital R. K. Puram, New Delhi

3157. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of Anaesthesist in CGHS Gynae Maternity Hospital, R. K. Puram, New Delhi leading to postponement of operations and transfer of emergency operations to Safdarjang Hospital, causing hardships to the beneficiaries;

(b) whether the staff (both medical as well as paramedical) in the said hospital has not been provided with housing facility in the vicinity of the

Hospital whereas in the case of other Government Hospitals most of the staff has residential accommodation near the hospital;

(c) whether there is a routine electricity/power cut in the said hospital; and

(d) whether Government propose to instal an electric generator in the hospital in order to improve the efficiency of the hospital and to provide relief to the patients?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) Anaesthetics from other Central Government hospitals in Delhi have been transferred to this institution, so that there is adequate anaesthetic support for the surgical work carried out there.

(b) A fair number of doctors and employees of this hospital have been provided with the residential accommodation as available for allotment in CGHS Pool or General Pool.

(c) and (d). Yes. Necessary action to instal an Electric Sub-Station is being taken.

Monthly allotment of wagons to Synthetics and Chemicals

3158. SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of railways wagons that have been allotted monthly during the past three years to Synthetics and Chemicals, Bareilly for transporting coal;

(b) whether it is a fact that only less than 40 per cent of the assessed requirement of wagons by the DGTD for this unit is being supplied; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). The average monthly number of coal wagons recommended by DGTD for this party, the programme sanctioned and the allotment made during the last three years and in current year upto June '82 alongwith the percentage of allotment against recommendation are given below:—

Year	Recommendation	Programme	Allotment	% of allotment
1979	610	616	305	50.0%
1980	610	601	194	31.8%
1981	610	552	268	43.9%
1982 (Upto June)	549	537	250	45.5%

Allotment of coal wagons to various consumer depends on the availability of coal/transport vis-a-vis demand and the priority assigned to them by the Government.

Introduction of new Express Train for Purulia to Howrah

3159. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether this is a fact that the Government are considering a proposal to utilise narrow gauge platform of Purulia station under South Eastern Railway for the purpose of terminal facility in order to facilitate the introduction of an express train from Purulia to Howrah; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN

THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Regional Organisation to Monitor Human Rights in Asia

3160. SHRI B. D. SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India rejected the proposal made out of a U.N. sponsored seminar at Colombo for setting up some kind of regional ogranisation to monitor human rights in Asia; and

(b) if so, what is the justification behind such rejection?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARSIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). The United Nations Human Rights Division organised a regional seminar entitled "local and regional arrangements' for the promotion and protection of human rights in Asian region" in Colombo from June 21 to July 2, 1982. The question of setting up of a Regional Commission for the Promotion and Protection of human rights in the Asian and Pacific Region had not been specifically included in the agenda of the Seminar. Also it is well-known that a Seminar is not an appropriate forum for any decision-making of this nature.

During discussions, however, the question of establishing a regional commission for this purpose was not merely raised, but some experts, delegates & Secretariat Staff made an attempt to get this proposal made a principal recommendation emanating from this Seminar. India has consistently taken the principled position that the absence of effective promotion and protection of human rights in our world is not due to any lack of institutional structures. In fact, various international mechanisms already exist but have not proved functionally efficacious; and their proliferation would not be desirable.

The draft report circulated towards the end of the seminar did originally contain references to such a proposal but in view of the objections from several countries it was found that the proposal did not command a consensus.

Amount spent on track Electrification

3161. SHRI UTTAM BHAI H. PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the replies given to U.S.Q No. 148 on July 8, 1982 regarding Railway tracks being electrified and Unstarred Question No. 1275 on July 15, 1982 regarding electrification of Railway tracks and state:

(a) how much amount has been spent on track electrification on each railway section till June 30, 1982; and

(b) how much amount is likely to be spent on each section on completion?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). As the amount spent on each electrification project upto 30th June 1982 has not yet been compiled, the amount spent upto 31st March 1982 alongwith the estimated cost of the projects are indicated in the *Statement* attached.

(a) & (b). Railway Electrification Projects—Expenditure upto 31-3-1982.

Statement

Sl. No.	Railway sections	Estimated cost	Amount spent upto 31st March 1982
		(figures in crores of Rupees)	
1.	Delhi-Mathura	45.05	35.92
2.	Mathura-Jhansi		
3.	Trivellore-Arakkonam	3.82	2.98
4.	Vadodara-Ratlam and Godhra-Anand	36.38	24.37
5.	Mathura-Gangapur city	18.24	2.00
6.	Colliery lines near Chandrapura complex	14.53	0.01
7.	Vijayawada-Balhar shah	76.75	5.55
8.	Jhansi-Bina	63.65	0.50
9.	Bina-Itarsi		
10.	Gangapur city-Ratlam	70.46	0.01
11.	Reninguta-Gudur	11.86	Nil
12.	Renigunta-Arakkonam-Jollarpettai	36.79	2.16
13.	Bhusaval-Nagpur	60.43	1.00
14.	Itarsi-Bhusaval	48.23	Nil
15.	Bhopal-Nagda	29.00	Nil
16.	Itarsi-Nagpur	34.51	Nil
17.	Balharshah-Wardha	21.55	Nil
18.	Kazipet-Sanatnagar	28.00	Nil
19.	Sitarampur-Danapur-Mughalsarai	86.62	Nil

Annual Requirement of Railway Coaches

3162. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate requirements of new railway coaches annually;

(b) the approximate number of old railway coaches destroyed annually;

(c) the approximate number of new coaches manufactured in India;

(d) whether it is a fact that the demand of new coaches is increasing day by day; and

(e) if so, what steps are being taken to meet the increasing demand of coaches in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS): (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Approximate requirement of new coaching stock to cater to an increase of 6 per cent per annum in passeger traffic and replacement reuirements, would be about 2800 a year.

(b) Approximately 700 coaches are condemned annually.

(c) Approximately 1150 coaches including EMus are manufactured in India annually.

(d) Yes; because of increase in passenger traffic.

(e) Demand of coaches is synchronised with demand for increasing section and terminal capacity according to availability of resources as offered by the Planning Commission.

टूंडला को कोयले की सप्लाई और खपत

3163. **श्री बालासाहिब पवार :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शिकोहाबाद, फरूखाबाद और अलीगढ़ में शंटर इंचार्ज और शंटरों को लोको-फोरमैन का कार्य करना पड़ता है ;

(ख) क्या रेलवे लोको में सप्लाई की जाने वाले कोयले की मात्रा उसकी खपत से अधिक होता है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो लोको शेड के अंतरगत वर्तमान लोको-फोरमैन द्वारा कार्य भार संभालने के पश्चात कितने कोयले की खपत, बचत और कम, हुई; और

(घ) यदि यह पाया जाता है कि वे लोग कदाचार में शामिल हैं तो क्या सरकार उनके विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करेगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग). लोको शेड को सप्लाई किये जाने वाले कोयले का शेडों में सतर्कतापूर्वक हिसाब रखा जाता है और उनके उचित रिकार्ड रखे जाते हैं । प्राप्तियां, खपत, बचत और कमियां एक चालू प्रक्रिया है और वर्तमान लोको फोरमैन के कार्यकाल के दौरान बचत या कमी की ऐसी कोई घटना प्रशासन को नहीं मिली है जिसका हिसाब-किताब मौजूदा आदेशों और कार्यविधि के अनुसार न हो ।

(घ) जी, हां ।

Conversion of Ahmedabad—Delhi Line

3164. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD:
SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken a decision to convert Ahmedabad-Delhi metre-gauge line into broad-gauge;

(b) whether Government recognise urgent need to generate additional railway transportation capacity in the Western Region particularly northern States of Punjab, Harayana and U.P.;

(c) whether it is a fact that the project which was originally surveyed in 1972-73 was found to be viable; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose taking up the project on a high priority basis from the overall national point of view;

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Connversion of Ahmedabad—Delhi Meter Gauge line into gauge is an approved work and the same has been included in the budget, but has not yet been cleared by the Planning Commission for want of resources.

(b) Yes, according to traffic requirements.

(c) Yes.

(d) The project was included in the Budget for 1977-78 but the Planning

Commission have not cleared the project, for want of resources. As such, no field work has commenced. The project when cleared by the Planning Commission, will be executed in phases, subject to traffic needs, and availability of funds.

गुजरात सरकार की मांग

3165. **श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी :**
श्री आर० पी० गायकवाड़ :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात सरकार द्वारा मंत्रालय को प्रस्तुत निम्नलिखित मांगों के बारे में क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(एक) अहमदाबाद शहर में परिक्रमा रेल सेवा शुरू करना,

(दो) अहमदाबाद बम्बई रेल लाइन के विद्युतीकरण को ध्यान में रख कर अहमदाबाद—बड़ौदा—सूरत और बम्बई उपनगरीय रेल गाड़ियां शुरू करना,

(तीन) इस बात को ध्यान में रख कर कि बड़ौदा में पेट्रो कैमिकल्स कांम्पलैक्स के कारण यातायात में वृद्धि हुई है और अहमदाबाद में यातायात पहले ही बहुत अधिक है अहमदाबाद को अलग डिवीजन बनाना ;

(चार) अहमदाबाद स्टेशन पर माल तथा यात्रियों की भारी संख्या को ध्यान में रख कर अहमदाबाद में एक बड़ा स्टेशन बनाना; और

(ख) इन मांगों की स्वीकृति देने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन): (क) (I) मार्च, 1982 में निक्षेप कार्य के रूप में व्यावहारिकता सर्वेक्षण प्रारम्भ किया गया था और क्षेत्र-कार्य किया जा रहा है इसके मार्च, 83 तक पूरा होने की संभावना है ।

(II) लाइन क्षमता तथा टर्मिनल सुविधाओं का विकास करने तथा विरार-सूरत -बडोदरा-अहमदाबाद खंड में ई० एम० यू० टाइप चल स्टाक चलाने के लिए एक इंजीनियरी एवं यातायात सर्वेक्षण किया जा रहा है और 1982 के अन्त तक इसको अन्तिम रूप दिये जाने और इसके पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है । रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने तथा उसकी जांच करने के बाद इस पर आगे कार्रवाई की जायेगी ।

(III) रेलवे जोनों के पुनर्गठन / मंडलों के गठन की आवश्यकता, यदि कोई हो, कि इस समय रेल सुधार समिति द्वारा जांच की जा रही है और अहमदाबाद में एक अलग मंडल स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव भी इस समिति को विचारार्थ और रिपोर्ट देने के लिए भेज दिया गया है ।

(4) बम्बई–अहमदाबाद मार्ग के अन्य स्टेशनों के साथ-साथ अहमदाबाद में यात्री टर्मिनल सुविधाओं में वृद्धि करने के प्रश्न पर रेलवे विचार कर रही है । जहां तक अहमदाबाद क्षेत्र में माल टर्मिनलों में वृद्धि करने का प्रश्न है, बेतवा में एक पूर्ण सज्जित विन्यास यार्ड का निर्माण किया जा रहा है और अप तथा डाउन यार्ड चालू कर दिये गये हैं ।

(ख) जब सर्कुलर रेलवे के सम्बन्ध में व्यावहारिकता सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो जायेगी तब उस पर विचार किया जायेगा और राज्य सरकार को सिफारिशें भेज दी जायेंगी ।

Arrest of Indian Crewmen of Liberian Ship

3166. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY:
SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item regarding arrest of Indian Crewmen of a Liberian registered ship off Delaware by the U.S. Government on request from the Libeian Government;

(b) if so, details of the steps taken by the Government to protect the persons and interests of Indian citizens;

(c) whether the Government have sought detailed information from the U. S. Government about the incidents; and

(d) if so, details of the reply received?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). Government is aware of the dispute of wages involving the Indian crew members of Greek owned Liberian ship 'YPAPANTI' in June, 1982. The dispute arose from the crew's demand for an upward revision of their contracted wages. The Liberian authorities and the Greek owner of the ship regarded the dispute as mutiny since the master had lost control of the ship to the crew. At the request of the Liberian and Greek governments, the US State Department sanctioned the boarding of this ship by the Coast guards and officials of the Service.

The crew, which was taken charge of by the officials of the Immigration and Naturalisation Service, was treated as being paroled from the ship for repatriation to their home country. No charge was made against the seven ndian crew members who subsequently left the United States for India. The crew of the Liberian registered ship were at no stage formally arrested.

The Indian Embassy in the United States remained in close touch with the US authorities during the incident as also with the Indian members of the crew. No other action was necessary in this case.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Thefts at Haji Bunder Warehouse

3167. SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state what steps have been taken against the organised thefts at Haji Bunder Warehouse?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: Bombay Port authorities reported that there have been no organised thefts at Haji Bunder Warehouse though there have been some incidents involving thefts of chemicals. The following measures have been taken to prevent thefts:—

(i) Security men have been posted at the warehouse during each shift. Besides, patrolling by the security men is done in the area.

(ii) It has been decided that the height of the boundary wall at Haji Bunder should be raised.

मध्य प्रदेश में परिवार नियोजन क्लिनिक

3168. **श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :** क्या **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में 1 जनवरी, 1982 को परिवार नियोजन क्लिनिक की संख्या कितनी थी ;

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों में ऐसे कितने क्लिनिक खोले गये हैं और छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कितने और क्लिनिक खोलने का विचार है ;

(ग) इनसे परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम को किस हद तक सहायता मिली है; और

(घ) तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (कुमारी कुमुद बेन एम० जोशी) : (क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश में परिवार नियोजन केन्द्रों की स्थिति संलग्न विवरण-एक में दी गई है ।

(ग) और (घ). राज्य में कार्य कर रहे परिवार नियोजन केन्द्र परिवार नियोजन के सभी तरीकों के बारे में सलाह और सेवाएं प्रदान करते हैं, छोटे छोटे परिवार का सिद्धान्त अपनाने में लोगों की मदद करते हैं तथा जच्चा-बच्चा स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी सुविधायें भी सुलभ करते हैं । राज्य में हुए कार्य का ब्यौरा विवरण –(द:) मे दिया गया है ?

इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत किये गये कार्य के परिणामस्वरूप मार्च, 1982 तक 20.5 लाख दम्पत्तियों को प्रभावकारी ढंग से सुरक्षित किया गया जो मध्य प्रदेश राज्य के अनुमानित कुल 94.8 लाख पात्र दम्पत्तियों का 21.6 प्रतिशत है ।

विवरण एक

मध्य प्रदेश में परिवार नियोजन केन्द्रो की स्थिति

	1-1-82 तक परिवार नियोजन केन्द्रों की संख्या	निम्नलिखित वर्षों के दौरान खोले गये परिवार नियोजन केन्द्रों की संख्या			छठी योजना (1980-85) के लिए परिवार नियोजन केन्द्रों के लक्ष्य
		1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	
(1) प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों के ग्रामीण परिवार कल्याण केन्द्र	465	8	--	--	--
(2) ग्रामीण उप-केन्द्र	4602	372	76	310	3000
(3) शहरी परिवार कल्याण केन्द्र	76	--	--	24	44
(4) पूर्वोत्तर केन्द्र	45+3**	1	--	3**	38**

** उप प्रभागीय अस्पताल

विवरण-दो

मध्य प्रदेश में 1979-80 से 1981-82 तक परिवार नियोजन की उपलब्धियों का ब्योरा

वर्ष	नसबन्दी आपरेशन	आई०यू० डी.	अन्य तरीके
1	2	3	4
1979-80 . .	125,760	19,333	78167
1980-81 . .	129,949	18,630	95464
1981-82* . .	212,418	22,291	85134

* आंकड़े अनन्तिम हैं।

Bye pass at Trivandrum for National Highway No. 47

3169. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to construct a bye-pass at Trivandrum for National Highway No. 47;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the proposal is long pending clearance;

(d) if so,, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether Government propose to take steps for immediate sanction of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITA RAM KESARI): and (b). Yes, Sir. For a part length of 20.5 Kms. between Kazhkkuttam and Vezhamuttam near Kovalam on National Highway 47.

(c) to (e). No, Sir. Land acquisition estimate for the 20.5 Kms. length of the byepass the alignment of which has been finalised, was sanctioned under Job No. 319-KR-47 in January 1978 for Rs. 205.07 lakhs. The acquisition of land is still in progress. Further sanctions can only be given after the land has been acquired subject to availability of resources and overall priorities on an all-India basis.

Lifting Samples of Spurious Drugs from the Market and Adequate Analytical Facilities

3170. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Wil the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether lifting samples of spurious and sub-standard drugs from retail shops at regular intervals and setting up adequate analytical facilities to analyse the sample quickly before the produce is sold out can be tried at an effective measures against this practice; and

(b) if so, whether the Government are going to try the measures soon, if so, details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) The question is not quite clear. However, under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and Rules made there-

under, the Drugs Inspector are expected to draw samples of drugs not only from the retail chemist shop but also from the premises wherein any drug is being manufactured. As such, sufficient safeguards already exist under the Act to ensure the quality of drug before the produce is sold out.

(b) Does not arise.

Recommendation of Sane Committee

3171. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the V. C. Sane Committee recommended for weeding out of irrational and harmful drug formulations;

(b) if so, whether the Government have accepted it;

(c) if so, details thereof;

(d) what are the other recommendations made by the Sane Committee; and

(e) how many recommendations have been accepted by the Government and details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) Yes.

(b) to (e) The Sane Commilttee examined 32 categories of fixed dose combinations and recommended weeding out fully and/or partially 20 categories of those combinations. That Committee also recommended reviewing of all combinations containing tranquilisers, especially Diazapam.

The Recommendations of the Sane Committee were examined by the Drugs Consultative Committee who ultimately recommended weeding out fully or partially of 23 categories of fixed dose combinations. The Government in consultation with the Drugs Technical Advisory Board have finally decided to weed out fully or partially 18 categories of fixed dose combinations as per the list given in the statement attached.

Statement

CATEGORIES OF FIXED DOSE COMBINATIONS RECOMMENDED TO BE WEEDED OUT BY THE DRUGS TECHNICAL ADVISORY BOARD.

1. Fixed dose combinations of Amidopyrine.

2. Fixed dose combinations of Vitamins with anti-inflammatory agents and tranquilisers.

3. Fixed dose combinations of Atropine in Analgesics and Antipyretics.

4. Fixed dose combinations of Strychnine & Caffeine in tonics.

5. Fixed dose combinations of Yohimbine and Strychnine with testosternal and Vitamins.

6. Fixed dose combinations of Iron with Strychnine Arsenic & Yohimbine.

7. Fixed dose combinations of Sodium Bronide/Chloral hydrate with other drugs.

8. Fixed dose combinations of Ayurvedic. Unani Drugs with modern drugs.

9. Fixed dose combinations of phenace tin.

10. Fixed dose combinations of Anti-histaminics with Anti-diarrhoeals.

11. Fixed dose combinations of Penicillin with Sulphonamides.

12. Fixed dose combinations of Vitamins with Analgesics.

13. Fixed dose combinations of Tetracycline with Vitamin C.

14. Fixed dose combinations of Hydroxyquinoline group of drugs except preparations which are used

for the treatment of diarrhoea and dysentry.

15. Fixed dose combinations of Steroids for internal use except combination of steroids with other drugs for the treatment of Asthma.

16. Fixed dose combinations of Chloramphenicol except preparation of Chloramphenicol and Streptomycin.

17. Fixed dose combinations of Ergot except combination of its alkaloid ergotamine with Caffeine.

18. Fixed dose combinations of Prophylactic Vitamins with anti-TB drugs except combination of I.N.H. with Vitamin B6.

Instructions issued by Ministry of Railways re: status of non-Scheduled Caste marrying a Scheduled Caste

3127. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ministry of Railways issued instruction in July, 1971 that if a non-Scheduled Caste lady marries a Scheduled Caste person she can claim the status of Scheduled Caste;

(b) whether it is a fact that Ministry of Railways considered such cases and admitted some of the non-scheduled caste as members of Scheduled Caste by virtue of their marrying a Scheduled Caste person;

(c) whether it is also a fact that such ladies being Railway employees were further promoted to higher grade against quota reserved for Scheduled Caste;

(d) whether it is a fact that concession so granted to such ladies has been withdrawn by the Ministry of Railways; and

(e) if so, reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) One of the two ladies was promoted. The other one did not claim the benefit.

(d) Yes.

(e) The concession has been withdrawn as per instructions issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Availability of callories of Food per person in India and requirement thereof

3173. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how much callories of Food per person is available in India for the year ending 31 March, 1982 and also for the previous year ended on 31 March, 1981;

(b) how much callories of food will available per person by the end of Sixth Five Year Plan;

(c) how much callories of food is required for and average healthy person; and

(d) the percentage of population of our country in a position to use the callories necessary for an average healthy person?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (b) This information is not readily available.

(c) The number of calories necessary for a person to remain healthy are as folows:

Group	Particulars of work done	Het callorise required
Man	Sedentary work	2400
	Moderate work	2800
	Heavy work	3900
Woman	Sedentary work	1900
	Moderate work	
	Heavy work	3000

(d) Surveys conducted by National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau under the auspices of I.C.M.R. in 10 States in 1980 have revealed that 44.3 per cent of the population consumed adequate levels of protein and calories necessary for an average healthy person.

अवतार नगर स्टेशन का विकास

3174. **प्रो० सत्यदेव सिंह** : रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार अवतार नगर स्टेशन के महत्व को देखते हुए छपरा-सोनपुर के बीच स्थित अवतार नगर स्टेशन के विकास के प्रश्न पर विचार करेगी;

(ख) क्या वहां पर सिगनल, प्लेटफार्म, प्रतीक्षालय तथा समुचित कक्ष के न होने के कारण यात्रियों को बहुत अधिक कठिनाईयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इस स्टेशन का शीघ्र विकास करेगी वहां पर सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराएगी ;

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) फिलहाल इस स्टेशन के विकास के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) रेलवे उपयोगकर्त्ता सुविधा समिति के साथ परामर्श करके धन की उपलब्धता और विभिन्न स्टेशनों की तुलनात्मक आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए योजनाबद्ध आधार पर अतिरिक्त सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की जाती है । आवश्यक पाये जाने पर इस मामले में तदनुसार कार्रवाई की जायेगी ।

Number of DTC buses to be introduced during the current year and next year

3175. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the heavy over-crowding in DTC buses in Delhi, a number of buses are proposed to be purchased or procured and put on road under the various schemes of the DTC during the current year and during the next year.

(b) if so, what are the details of the schemes and the number of DTC buses to be introduced thereunder; and

(c) what steps have so far been taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITA RAM KESARI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The D.T.C. has been augmenting its fleet on year to year basis to improve its service and reduce the over-crowding on its buses. DTC is acquiring 290 new buses in the current financial year and would further be adding next year 310 buses on the basis of already approved plan outlay for 1983-84. Efforts are also being made to increase the number of private buses under DTC operation.

Oil Jetty at Haldia Port

3176. PROF. SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received the final clearance from the Ministry of Planning for setting up of another oil jetty at Haldia Port Complex during the Sixth Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). A provision of Rs. 6.00 crores has been made in Sixth Plan 1980-85 for construction of Second Oil Jetty at Haldia. An investment decision is yet to be taken.

(c) A Detailed Project Report is being prepared.

इलाहाबाद में यमुना पुल

3177. **श्री राम लाल राही :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इलाहाबाद उत्तर प्रदेश में यमुना पुल का जीवन काल पूरा हो चुका है और वह किसी भी समय ढह सकता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मरम्मत के क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जी, नहीं। अप लाइन के पुल का निर्माण 1865 में किया गया था और 1929 में इस पर फिर से गर्डर लगाये गये थे। डाउन लाइन के पुल का निर्माण 1913 में किया गया था। ये दोनों पुल यातायात के लिए निरापद हैं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

सांची स्तूप के कुछ भागों का ढह जाना

3178. **श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया :** क्या **शिक्षा और संस्कृति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्रसिद्ध सांची स्तूप के कुछ भाग ढह रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इस इमारत की सुरक्षा के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री पी० के० थूंगन) : (क) जो, नहीं। मुख्य सांची स्तूप संरचनात्मक दृष्टि से सुदृढ़ स्थिति में है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) सावधिक रासायनिक उपचार सहित रखरखाव के कार्य स्मारक की आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार पूरे किए जा रहे हैं।

Rechecking of mark in 1982 Delhi S.S.C. Examination

3179. SHRI K. C. SHARMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) number of candidates who applied for rechecking of their marks in the Delhi Senior School Certificate Examination 1982 conducted by the C.B.S.E.;

(b) the time taken for their disposal and the number of cases in which errors were found;

(c) what care is taken against the wrong evaluation of the answer books while rechecking the answer books: and

(d) whether Government propose to introduce the system of re-evaluation so that justice is done to the students who suffer at the hands of the examiners?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b).1077 candidates applied for re-checking of their marks in one to five subjects in the Delhi Senior School Certificate Examination, 1982. Errors were detected in 14 cases. The Central Board of Secondary Education, ordinarily, takes two to three weeks to dispose of such cases.

(c) Re-checking of marks is supervised by a senior officer of the Board.

(d) No, Sir.

Betterment and development of Scheduled Caste People under Special Component Plan

3180. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount provided for the betterment and development of Scheduled Caste people under the "Special Component Plan" in his Ministry for the year 1980-81 and 1981-82 separately;

(b) the amount actually spent under the said plan during the said two years separately;

(c) the reasons for less expenditure for each year?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) The Ministry of Shipping and Transport has no Special Component Plan.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Finalisation of Indian Team for Asiad-82

3181. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indan teams for various events for Asiad-82 have been finalised; and

(b) arrangements made for coaching the players for Asiad-82?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) The Indian Olympic Association who are responsible for the selection of Indian teams for Asiad-1982 have informed the Government that Indian teams for various events of 9th Asian Games 1982 have not yet been finalised.

(b) India will be taking part in all the 21 disciplines included in the IX Asian Games. India will also be participating in Kabaddi which is one of the two demonstration games approved for the Games. Training schedules formulated by the National Sports Federations in consultation with the Netaji Subhash Institute of Sports, Patiala and with the approval of All India Council of Sports and the Coaching Monitoring Committee set up by the Government under the Chairmanship of Shri R. N. Mirdha., M.P., to prepare our sportsmen and women for participation in the 9th Asian Games are under implementation. 175 coaching camps have been conducted up to 30-6-82. The training is being imparted by senior coaches of NIS and foreign coaches whose services have been obtained at the request of National Sports Federations. Necessary imported sophisticated sports equipment and sports training films and indigenous equipment are being used in training of the teams. Opportunities for exposure to international competitions abroad as well as in India are also being provided as and when necessary. Physical facilities have been created by way of 5 new indoor halls at NIS, Patiala, by laying Synthetic Track in

the Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium and the Astro-turf surface in the National Stadium in addition to laying of Synthetic Track and Synthetic Hockey Turf at NIS, Patiala for training of Indian teams. Facilities for physical conditioning and for measuring the physical fitness of sportsmen and women have also been provided at NIS, Patiala. Besides this, diet money for the sportsmen under training for Asiad-82 has been increased to Rs. 25/- per head per day.

West Coast Canal at National Waterways

3182. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the West Coast Canal in Kerala as a National Waterways; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to develop it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITA RAM KESARI): (a) and (b). West Coast canal in Kerala is one of the Waterways identified for being considered for declaration as National Waterways.

Provision has been made in the Sixth Five-Year Plan for hydrographic surveys and traffic studies which are essential, as waterways to be considered as national waterways. Subject to availability of resources, both technical and financial for carrying out the above, these are proposed to be taken up.

उज्जैन और नागदा के बीच दोहरी लाइन

3183. **श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया :**

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उज्जैन और नागदा के बीच दोहरी रेल लाइन बिछाने का काम निर्धारित समय से पीछे चल रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) यह कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) से (ग). नागदा-उज्जैन खंड पर नागदा और पिपलोदा बागला तथा नई-खेड़ी-उज्जैन के बीच 19.17 कि0 मी0 में दोहरी लाइन बिछाने का कार्य पूरा हो गया है । पिपलोदा बागला और नाई-खेड़ी के बीच दोहरी लाइन बिछाने का कार्य भी एक अनुमोदित कार्य है, और संसाधनों की तंगी के रहते हुए यह कार्य चल रहा है ?

Use of contraceptive Pills by Rural Women

3184. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to supply to rural women oral contraceptive pills which will be sold at very cheap rate on donation to the Government by foreign pharmaceutical monopolies like Wyeth, Park Devis etc.;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that there is a growing resist-

ance against pills in the developed countries in view of the dangerous long term side effects of such pills.

(c) whether multinational monopolies went to dump unsaleable substandard pills on the poor women of India; and

(d) if so, what steps Government propose to take at the terminal supply point to prevent the use of these drugs in case where these are definitely contra medicated such as women having thrombotic tendencies, defective livers etc.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) No. However, there is an ongoing programme for supply of a low dose oral pill (approved by the Indian Council of Medical Research), free of cost, in urban and rural areas. These pills are manufactured in India by the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals (IDPL) from raw materials partially supplied by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA).

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No

(d) Question does not arise.

Increase in cases of Hypertension and Heart Disease

3185. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidence of hypertension and heart disease has increased by 200 per cent during the last few years in India;

(b) whether this was disclosed by the Governor and Secretary-General of the International Congress on Tropical Cardiology;

(c) if so, whether he has said that a survey of high blood pressure has showed that almost 30 per cent of the people above the age of 50 were found to be suffering from high blood pressure;

(d) if so, what are the other observations made by him; and

(e) whether he has given certain suggesting to check these diseases and if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) There is no authentic data regarding the increased incidence of hyptrtentsion and heart dicsease in the recent past in this country.

(b) to (e). The Indian Council of Medical Research is aware of the remarks made by Dr. K. G. Nair, Convenor and Secretary General of International Congress on Tropical Cardiology as reported in the Patriot of 4th July, 1982, a copy of the sames as laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4364/82].

Priority to road Maintenance

3186. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Minister has pleased for a higher priority to road maintenance than even to new roads;

(b) if so. whether he has also pointed out that financial stringency should not stand in the way of roads as roads are national assets;

(c) whether he has also pointed out that disinclination of financial authorities to allocate more funds for road maintenance was due to the absence of a maintenance policy.

(d) if so, whether he has also urged that the maintenance of highways are essential;

(e) if so, whether State Governments have been asked to make some suggestions to improve the roads and also its maintenance; and

(f) if so, what suggestions have been made by the States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITA RAM KESARI): (a) to (f). Yes, Sir. These suggestions were made by the Minister in his inaugural address at the Seminar on Maintenance and Drainage Aspects of Road Payments at Bangalore on 1st July, 1982 organised by the Indian Roads Congress which is a Society registered under the Societies Act, 1860 in which State representatives also participated. The Seminar recommendations would be sent by the Indian Roads Congress to all including the States, as guidelines for suitable follow-up action for the improvement of roads and also their maintenance.

Volume of Cargo handled by the major ports in India during 1980-81 and 1981-82

3187. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the volume of cargo handled by the major ports in India during 1980-81 and 1981-82; and

(b) if the trend in handling cargo during last two years has been on the increase, whether adequate measures in the ports have been taken to handle increasing volume of cargo during the current year and in the coming years?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) During the period 1981-82, all major ports together handled 87.41 million tonnes of cargo as against 81.32 million tonnes during 1980-81, which represented an increase of 7 per cent.

(b) In order to enable the ports to handle the increasing volume of cargo, ports capacities are being enhanced by creating additional berths, modernising cargo handling equipment and acquiring container handling equipment. An amount of Rs. 521 crores (excluding the provision for Nhava Sheva port) has been earmarked for development schemes of major ports. Most of the major schemes included in the Sixth Plan have already been sanctioned. These include construction of general cargo berths at the ports of Kandla, Madras, New Mangalore, Mormugao, Paradip, Tuticorin and Visakhapatnam : fertilizer berths at Cochin and Paradip; Oil Jetties at Kandla and Cochin; container handling facilities at Bombay and also a full fledged container terminal at Madras. These schemes are estimated to cost over Rs. 225 crores and are to be completed within the current plan period. On completion of these and the continuing schemes, the ports' capacities will be augmented to over 130 million tonnes.

Construction of a new port of Nhava Sheva acrose Bombay Harbour at an estimated cost of Rs. 592 crores has been sanctioned on June 1982.

University Teachers on Strike

3188. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States and Union Territories where teachers of Centrally Administered Universities are on strike for the last 78 days or more and what are their demands; and

(b) what action Government propose to take to meet the teachers' demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) As far as Government are aware, no teachers in any of the Central Universities are on strike for the last 78 days or more.

(b) Does not arise.

Problem of Indian Emigrants working abroad

3189. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some cases of dispute between Indian emigrants and their foreign employers have come to the notice of Government and taken up by the Indian Missions aboad;

(b) if so, the details regarding such cases during last two years and how far success in such cases have been obtained; and

(c) whether the Missions/posts have adequate India based or local staff to look after the problems of the Indian emigrants Working abroad?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Approximately 10493 cases of disputes between the Indian emigrants and their foreign employers have been taken up by the Indian missions/posts with the local administration/judicial authorities during 1980 and 1981. The Indian missions/posts abroad have so far met with success in a majority of these cases.

These cases are mainly regarding non-payment of agreed salaries; substitution/withdrawal of employ ment contracts. non-fulfilment of agreed facilities/terms and conditions; poor living conditions; non-payment of terminal benefits; harassment by employers; development on duties other than those for which recruited.

(c) The strength of our missions/posts abroad is kept under constant review by the Foreign Service Inspectorate, in keeping with the requirements of overall functional efficiency economy and objective formulae evolved by the Work Study Unit.

सीकरी समिति की रेल दुघटनाओं के बारे में सिफारिशें

310. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) सीकरी समिति ने रेल दुर्घटनाओं के संबंध में कितनी सिफारिशें की तथा सरकार ने उनमें से कितनी सिफारिशें स्वीकार कर ली हैं, और अस्वीकार की गई सिफारिशों के ब्यौरे क्या हैं ; और

(ख) ये सिफारिशें दुर्घटनाएं रोकने में कहां तक सफल हुई हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) :

(क) सीकरी समिति ने अपिनी रिपोर्ट दो भागों में प्रस्तुत की थी । भाग-I में 170 अभ्युक्तियां।सिफारिशें थीं और भाग-II में 413 अभ्युक्तियां/सिफारिशें थीं । जबकि रिपोर्ट के भाग-II में शामिल सिफारिशों पर 'सरकार के दृष्टिकोण' को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है वहीं भाग-I में की गई 109 सिफारिशों को स्वीकार कर लिया गया है और उन्हे कार्यान्वित करने के लिए उपयुक्त कार्रवाई आरम्भ कर दी गई है । शेष 61 मदों में से, 52 में केवल अभ्युक्तियां थीं जिन पर कोई कार्रवाई अपेक्षित नहीं थी । तीन सिफारिशों की मंजूरी नहीं किया गया और 6 विचाराधीन हैं ।

(ख) सीकरी समिति ने रेल संचालन में संरक्षा व्यवस्था को लागू किये जाने के बारे में एक पृथक और सम्पूर्ण दृष्टिकोण अपनाया है और अनेक उपायों की सिफारिश की है जिनके कार्यान्वयन से गाड़ी परिचालन की संरक्षा में निःसंदेह सुधार आयेगा ।

Central Law to Enforce Prohibition on Uniform Basis in the Country

3191. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has told the World Health Organisation that despite a set of guidelines drawn up by

the Central Government for State Government in 1955, prohibition has met with opposition in response to a questionaire to determine the National alcohol policies and programmes;

(b) whether Government have considered the desirability of making a Central law to enforce prohibition on a uniform basis in the country; and

(c) if so, with what results?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. Prohibition is a State Subject.

Compensation to the Dependents of the Victims of Railway Accidents of 1981

3192. SHRI D. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway authorities have not paid any compensation to the dependents of the victims of Railway accidents, which took place in the year 1981; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the steps proposed to be taken to expedite the claims in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). No. Payment has been made in accordance with the provisions of Indian Railways Act, 1890 and the Railway Accidents (Compensation) Rules, 1950, as amended from time to time.

Second Hooghly Bridge

3193. SHRI INDERJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fate of the Second Hooghly Bridge in Calcutta has become uncertain due to Government's refusal to provide the enhanced cost of the project;

(b) whether the Centre had agreed to grant the entire amount at a loan to the State Government when the project was conceived; and

(c) if so, whether the Centre now wants to withdraw from this commitment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT: (SHRI SITA RAM KESARI): (a) to (c). In November, 1979, the State Government were informed that in view of the National Importance of the project and the past commitment made in this regard, the Central Government agree to provide assistance to this project limited to Rs. 57 crores based on the assessment of the cost as finalised between the Central and State Governments after excluding inadmissible items and that any cost over-runs thereafter would be met by the State Government from their own resources. There is no change in this commitment, and loan assistance amounting to Rs. 4256.61 lakhs has already been relased upto the end of 1981-82. A provision of Rs. 14.56 crores has been made during 1982-83. Out of this provision of Rs. 14.56 crores, a sum of Rs. 6.92 crores has been released so far as per State Government's requirements.

Total Tonnage of Shipping Corporation of India

3194. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMED: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total tonnage of the ships being operated at present by the Shipping Corporation of India;

(b) whether it is proposed to expand the tonnage;

(c) whether any ships under operation now are absolete and are proposed to be replaced; and

(d) if so, the number of ships that are proposed to be acquired for replacement of obsolete ships and for expansion of tonnage?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Shipping Corporation of India's fleet at present comprises 147 vessels agregating a total DWT of 50.47 lakhs tonnes.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) In the Shipping Corporation of India's Projections for the 6th Plan, 25 ships have been proposed to be acquired as relacement tonnage and 22 vessels for expansion of the tonnage.

Amendment of Recruitment Rules of Principals in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

3195. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government received proposal from the Andaman and Nicobar Administration for amendment of recruitment rules for selection of Principals DEOs, ADE, etc.;

(b) if so, when it was received and what action has been taken;

(c) how many ad hoc principals and Assistant Directors, DEO's are working in the Department and since when; and

(d) whether Government have assured time and again to protect the interest of the persons already in service for good number of years, if so, what action is proposed to regularise their services?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). A proposal was received on 9-2-1981 from the Andaman and Nicobar Administration to amend the recruitment rules so as to relax the educational qualifications in respect of promotees who were working on ad hoc basis as Deputy Education Officers (General) in the Education Department of Andaman and Nicobar Administration. The mater is being examined.

(c) As reported by the Andaman and Nicobar Administration, 13 Principals, 6 Assistant Directors and 7 Deputy Education Officers have been working in the Education Department on ad hoc basis for a period varying from April, 1967 to August, 1981.

(d) No assurance has been given. The case for relaxation of educational qualifications is under consideration in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission.

इंजीनियरिंग संस्थान, बी० आई० टी० मिश्रा, रांची

3196. **श्री रणजीत सिंह :** क्या **शिक्षा और संस्कृति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रांची, बिहार में कोई इंजीनियरी संस्थान, बी० आई० टी० मिश्रा चल रहा है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार इस संस्थान को समय-समय पर अनुदान देती रही है ;

(ग) क्या वहां छात्रों का प्रवेश योग्यता के आधार पर होता है अथवा राजनैतिक सिफारिश पर ; और

(घ) राजनैतिक सिफारिशों के आधार पर प्रवेश देने के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) इंजीनियरी और प्रौद्योगिकी में अवर-स्नातक पाठ्यक्रम चलाने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कोई अनुरक्षण अनुदान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। तथापि, केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अवर-स्नातक पाठ्क्रम के विकास के लिए संस्था को 1972 से पहले कुछ अनुदान दिया गया था। अनुमोदित स्नातकोत्तर पाठ्यक्रमों के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार शत-प्रतिशत आधार पर अनुदान देती है।

(ग) संस्था द्वारा आयोजित प्रवेश परीक्षा के आधार पर अवर-स्नातक पाठ्यक्रमों में दाखिल किए जाते हैं न कि राजनीतिक सिफारिशों के आधार पर। 10 प्रतिशत स्थान अनुसूचित जाति/जन जाति के उम्मीदवारों के लिए और 20 स्थान प्रबंध के मनोनीत व्यक्तियों के लिए आरक्षित किए जाते हैं। अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जन जाति के उम्मीदवारों के लिए भी प्रवेश परीक्षा में बैठना और उसमें अर्हता प्राप्त करना भी आवश्यक होता है। स्नातकोत्तर पाठ्यक्रमों में दाखिला योग्यता के आधार पर किया जाता है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Maintenance of Bagh Caves in Madhya Pradesh

3197. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that Bahch Caves in Madhya Pradesh are not properly maintained;

(b) if so, what are the reasons thereof; and

(c) what steps have been taken or proposed to be taken to preserve Bagh Caves and whether funds, if any, allocated for the purpose

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTRE AND SOCAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) to (c) The Bagh Caves are undergoing repairs. For preservation, the rock-roofs of the caves are being consolidated and made watertight by injecting liquid cement mortar; thereafter roc-bolting and concerting the top will be taken up. An amount of Rs. 3.50.000/f- has been allotted for these works.

Frequent robbery and looting of passengers in Bombay Jayanti Janata between Sholapur and Daund

3198. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that gang robbery and looting of passengers of their belongings has become frequent in the Bombay-Trivandrum Jayanti Janata when it reaches between Sholapur and Daund; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken to ensure safety to the passengers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No case of decoity or robbery has reported in the Bombay Trivandrum Jayanti Janata Express between Sholapur-Daund during the current year. However, 3 cases of thefts of belongings of passengers have been reported from this train at Sholapur/Daund during this period. As a result of prompt action taken by the Government Railway Police, the entire stolen property involved in these cases could be recovered and 3 criminals were arrested.

(b) The Government Railway Police, who are responsible for safety and security of passengers and their belongings, are making all out efforts to tackle the problem and the Railway Protection Force is assisting them whenever re-

quired. The strength of the Government Railway Police is also being increased. In addition, the entire problem of safety and security as well as maintenance of law and order on the railways is being examined by the Railway Reforms Committee.

Alleged irregularities in the list of selected Khalasis

3199. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received a letter dated 29 May, 1982 from the General Secretary, S.C. Railway Employees Union regarding the irregularities in the list of selected khalasis;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) steps taken by the Government thereon; and

(d) if no steps have been taken, the reasons for the inordinate delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) It has been alleged that wards of office bearers of South Central Railway Employee's Sangh and South Central Railway Mazdoor Union have been empanelled for appointment as Khalasis in Wagon Repair Workshop, Guntupalli, and undue preference has been shown.

(c) Investigations made did not reveal any irregularity in the selection process for recruitment of Khalasis in the workshop.

(d) Does not arise.

बरेली और कासगंज के बीच रेल गाड़ियों का देर से चलना

3200. **श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) कासगंज और बरेली के बीच चलने वाली मेल, एक्सप्रेस और यात्री गाड़ियों की पृथक पृथक संख्या और प्रतिशतता क्या है जो जनवरी, 1982 से जून 1982 के दौरान विलम्ब से चलीं ;

(ख) 1980 और 1981 की तुलना में 1982 में सवारी गाड़ियां किस तरह से ठीक समय पर चलीं ;

(ग) क्या इस मार्ग पर सवारी गाड़ियों के ठीक समय पर चलने के बारे में सुनिश्चित करने के लिये सरकार का विचार मंडल प्रशासन में प्रभावपूर्ण संगठनात्मक परिवर्तन करने का है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) और (ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ग) और (घ) समय पाबन्दी पर दुष्प्रभाव डालने वाले कारणों की दिन प्रतिदिन के आधार पर समीक्षा की जाती है और अपेक्षित परिवर्तन तथा संगठन और प्रक्रिया को कारगर बनाया जाता है । यह एक सतत प्रक्रिया है ।

विवरण

महीना	82 में देर से चली गाड़ियों की संख्या	देर से चली गाड़ियों का प्रतिशत		
		1982	1981	1980
1	2	3	4	5
(क) मेल/एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियां				
जनवरी . .	28	46.7	36.0	25.8
फरवरी . .	17	31.5	28.5	24.1
मार्च . .	19	30.6	45.1	21.0
अप्रैल . .	24	40.7	35.0	30.0
मई . .	34	54.8	38.7	54.1
जून . .	32	53.3	41.7	58.3
(ख) सवारी गाड़ियां				
जनवरी . .	84	56.3	79.4	54.8
फरवरी . .	87	59.6	77.2	50.9
मार्च . .	121	68.7	76.0	58.9
अप्रैल . .	130	75.1	59.3	59.4
मई . .	156	77.2	74.8	65.5
जून . .	156	80.8	64.8	49.5

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को तपेदिक उन्मूलन के लिए धन का नियतन

3201. **श्री हरीश रावत :** क्या **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण**मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत एक वर्ष के दौरान केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा तपेदिक के उन्मूलन के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को कितनी धनराशि का नियतन किया गया ।

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुद बेन एन. जोशी) : 1981-82 के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य को 17.66 लाख रुपये के मूल्य की क्षय रोग दवाईयां तथा उपकरण सप्लाई किये गये थे। इसके अतिरिक्त 1981-82 के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में स्थित स्वैच्छिक संस्थाओं द्वारा चलाये जा रहे क्षय रोग क्लिनिकों को 0.90 लाख रुपये की क्षय रोग दवाइयां भेजी गई थीं ।

Delhi Girl Students with 75 per cent Marks Denied Admission in St. Stephen

3202. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that number of girls students, who secured 75 to 85 per cent marks were denied admission in St. Stephen's College, Delhi, on the ground that their parents are not domiciled in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the authorities to help those students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). According to information furnished by the Delhi University, St. Stephen's College had in its admission prospectus, stated that since the College had no provision for women's residence, women applicants would be considered for admission only if their parents live in Delhi/New Delhi. This restriction could be removed by the College only when it is able to provide hostel accommodation for girl students.

To be Answered on the 29th July 1982

Deteriorated, Nutritional Situation in India

3203. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the had deteriorated and increase in food had deteriorated and increase in food production had no bearing on nutrition in the country;

(b) if so, what are the figures for intake of energy protein etc; and

(c) what steps are proposed to increase nutrient intakes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) the nutrition situation of the country has not deteriorated but has shown an improvement as indicated by the surveys conducted by National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau (NNMB) in different States of India.

(b) Studies by National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau (NNMB) reveal that the average calorie consumption is 2404 against the recommended intake of 2400. The States of Karnataka, Orissa and West Bengal have intakes above the recommended level while Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh have a lower calorie intake: The intake of protein is above the recommended level (55 grams) in all the States except Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

(c) The following steps are proposed to be undertaken during the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980—85) by the Government of India through the various Government Departments to increase the nutrient intakes.

(i) Intensification of nutrition education at various levels emphasising use of locally available foods.

(ii) Food production and its conservation through post harvest technology.

(iii) Balanced production of cereals, pulses and cash crops i.e, increased production of pulses, oil seeds, vegetables and animal products.

(iv) Strengthening of existing supplementary feeding programme so as to provide health inputs along with the feeding

(v) Development and formulation of receipts for different population groups.

प्रतिविशिष्ट व्यक्तियों को मानार्थ पासों का जारी किया जाना

3204. श्री राम अवध : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान सरकार द्वारा किन-किन व्यक्तियों को नि:शुल्क अथवा

मानार्थ पास जारी किये गये और उनमें से अतिविशिष्ट व्यक्तियों की संख्या क्या है; और

(ख) कितने व्यक्तियों को ऐसे पास स्थाई आधार पर जारी किये गये हैं तथा तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है । [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल-टी० 4305/82] ।

विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन की सहायता से बिहार में 30 शय्याओं वाला अस्पताल

3205. **श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन की सहायता से बिहार के (1) डामचर्च (हजारीबाद), (2) जनामोर (गिरीडीह), (3) बाराजमंदा (सिंहभूम), (4) त्रिवेनगंज (सहरसा) और (5) सहरसा बरसोई (कटिहार) में 30 शय्याओं वाले रेफ़रल अस्पतालों का निर्माण कार्य 1975 में आरम्भ किया गया था और उनमें से प्रत्येक 9.80 लाख रुपये की लागत पर 1977 में पूरे हो गये थे ;

(ख) क्या विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन ने जन स्वास्थ्य के हित में उपरोक्त पांच रेफ़रल अस्पतालों को सहायता दी थी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो राज्य सरकार द्वारा जनता के लिए अब तक इन अस्पतालों का न खोलने के क्या कारण हैं; और इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुद बेन एम० जोशी) : (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन द्वारा कैंसर रोगियों का सर्वेक्षण

3206. **श्री तारिक अनवर** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन द्वारा किये गये एक सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार विश्व के कुल कैंसर रोगियों के आधे रोगी विकासशील देशों में हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने देश में कैंसर रोगियों के सम्बन्ध में कोई सर्वेक्षण कराया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसकी क्या रिपोर्ट है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसकी आवश्यकता को महसूस न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुद बेन एम० जोशी) : (क) विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन द्वारा संसार में कैंसर के रोगियों की संख्या का पता लगाने के लिए कोई सर्वेक्षण किया गया था, सरकार को इस की जानकारी नहीं है । वैसे, कैंसर रोगियों को विश्वव्यापी अनुमानित संख्या के अनुसार कैंसर के नए रोगियों में से लगभग 62 प्रतिशत रोगी विकासशील देशों के होने का अनुमान है ।

(ख) से (घ). अभी तक कैंसर के रोगियों का कोई राष्ट्रव्यापी सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है। मुख्य संचारी रोगों की तुलना में इस रोग के रोगी बहुत कम होने के कारण तथा क्षेत्रीय स्तर पर इस के निदान में कठिनाइयां होने के कारण राष्ट्रव्यापी सर्वेक्षण व्यावहारिक नहीं हो सकेंगे। फिर भी, कुछेक क्षेत्रों में किए गए अध्ययनों के ही आंकड़े उपलब्ध हुए हैं। भारत सरकार प्रारम्भिक कैंसर-खोजी केन्द्र, क्षेत्रीय कैंसर अनुसंधान एवं उपचार केन्द्र और कैंसर रजिस्ट्रियां स्थापित करके देश भर में उपचार केन्द्रों का जाल सा बिछा कर कैंसर रोगियों की सहायता कर रही है।

Working of I.I.T. Energy Centres

3207. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the major findings of the Prof. G. K. Menon Committee, set up to review the working of energy centres of the IIT all over the country and

(b) what is the nature of steps taken to improve the functioning of these centres to make them result oriented in the light of the findings of the above committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) The findings and recommendations of the Review Committee on the Centres of include IIT Delhi's Centre of Energy Studies, are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4366/82].

(b) The Council of IITs has directed all the five IITs to implement the recommendations of the Menon Committee.

Reduce pass percentage in Senior School Certificate Examination

3208. SHRI TRILOK CHANDRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pass percentage of students in the Senior School Certificate Examination under Delhi Scheme has fallen this year;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether the number of existing vacancies in various teaching departments of Government and Government-aided schools has gone up instead of going down;

(d) if so, what are the reasons thereof;

(e) in how many aided-schools, especially of District East, vacancies of teaching posts have not been filled up during the 1981-82 academic session, what was the total number of vacancies in these schools; and

(f) what steps were taken by the authorities to get these vacancies filled up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The fall is within the normal range. As such, no specific reasons could be ascribed to it.

(c) As reported by the Delhi Administration, the number of vacancies has gone up only in Government-aided schools.

(d) The filling up of the posts in Aided Schools is the responsibility of the respective managing committees, the appointing authorities of their respective schools. Except the post of Trained Graduate Teacher, all other posts in Aided Schools are promotional posts. Most of the posts remain unfilled because of non-finalisation of Seniority list and creation of new

posts like Yoga Teachers and Head Masters of Primary Schools.

(e) According to information furnished by the Delhi Administration, 247 vacancies remained unfilled in 90 aided schools in District East.

(f) The Delhi Administration has issued instructions to the Managing Committees requesting them to fill up the vacancies in their respective schools as and when these vacancies arise.

Alleged book-piracy of Indian books in Pakistan

3209. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the department of education is aware of the book-piracy of Indian books in Pakistan; and

(b) if so, what effective steps have so far been taken to put a stop to this practice in the interest of Indian Book-trade.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the existing Copyright Law both in India and Pakistan, copyright protection is given on a reciprocal basis and in cases of infringement, civil and criminal remedies are available to the aggrieved parties. Since copyright is a non-cognizable offence, necessary action for infringement is to be initiated by the aggrieved party concerned in the courts having jurisdiction.

गर हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों के स्कूलों में हिन्दी अध्यापकों की नियुक्ति

3210. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा :** क्या **शिक्षा और संस्कृति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1980–81 और 1982 के दौरान किन गैर हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों को अपने स्कूलों में हिन्दी अध्यापक नियुक्त करने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता दी गई और प्रत्येक राज्य को सहायता की कितनी राशि दी गई तथा उसका आधार क्या था; और

(ख) इस सहायता से कितने छात्रों को हिन्दी पढ़ाई गई तथा किस प्रकार ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री पी० के० थुंगन) : (क) एक विवरण संलग्न है। प्रत्येक राज्य में लागू वेतनमानों पर नियुक्त किए जाने वाले प्रस्तावित शिक्षकों की संख्या के आधार पर सहायता दी जाती है।

(ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

विवरण

राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र का नाम	वर्ष 1980–81 से 1982–83 तक दिए गए अनुदान (लाख रुपयों में)		
	1980–81	1981–82	1982–83
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	5.76	12.70	वर्ष 1982–83 के लिए सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों से प्रस्ताव आमंत्रित कर लिए गए हैं।
2. असम	2.00	10.85	
3. गुजरात	—	2.00	
4. केरल	5.00	—	
5. नागालैण्ड	0.22	0.59	
6. उड़ीसा	0.24	0.69	
7. मणिपुर	0.87	—	
8. त्रिपुरा	—	0.02	
9. मिजोरम	0.79	0.90	

Production performance of Indian Shipyards

3211. SHRI K. A. SWAMI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state details of actual improvements in production performance of Indian Shipyards over the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): The actual production in the two Shipyards under the control of this Ministry during the last three years is as follows:—

Year	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	Cochin Shipyard Ltd.
1979-80	33,110 DWT	22,352 DWT
1980-81	22,790 DWT	36,754 DWT
1981-82	19,780 DWT	53,056 DWT
1982-83 (anticipated)	66,650 DWT	77,000 DWT

सभी स्कूलों में योग प्रशिक्षण का अनिवार्य किया जाना

3212. **श्री राम पियारे पनिका**: क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ;

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार का विचार देश के सभी स्कूलों में चालू वर्ष से योग प्रशिक्षण अनिवार्य बनाने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके लिए कुल कितने योग अध्यापकों की आवश्यकता होगी और इस समय ऐसे कितने अध्यापक उपलब्ध हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार के पास योग अध्यापकों की कमी है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस कमी को दूर करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों मे **उप मंत्री (श्री पी० के० थुंगन)** : (क) योग का एक स्वतन्त्र विषय के रूप में, प्रयोगात्मक आधार पर सभी केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों (केन्द्रीय स्कूलों) में 1981–82 के शैक्षणिक सत्र से आरम्भ किया गया है। दिल्ली प्रशासन के स्कूलों में योग को शुरू करने के प्रस्ताव को भी मंजूर कर दिया गया है। योग को एक स्वतन्त्र विषय के रूप में, केन्द्रीय विद्यालय के अलावा विभिन्न राज्यों और संघ शासित क्षेत्रों के स्कूलों में शुरू करने सम्बन्धी प्रश्न की केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में योग का प्रयोगात्मक रूप में आरम्भ करने के परिणामों को देखते हुए तथा राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श से जांच करनी होगी।

(ख) से (घ) : प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

दिल्ली में शत-प्रतिशत साक्षरता

3213. **श्री चतुर्भुज** : क्या **शिक्षा और संस्कृति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दस वर्षों के दौरान दिल्ली में कितने प्रतिशत व्यक्ति साक्षर रहे हैं; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार एक आदर्श स्थापित करने के उद्देश्य से राजधानी में शत-प्रतिशत साक्षरता की योजना तैयार करने का है, और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्ष और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री पी० के० थुंगन) : (क) जनगणना निदेशक, दिल्ली के अनुसार 1971 तथा 1981 के दौरान जनगणना में संघ शासित क्षेत्र दिल्ली के साक्षरता दर क्रमशः 56.61 प्रतिशत तथा 61.06 प्रतिशत थी। 1981 के लिए साक्षरता की दर अभी भी अस्थाई है।

(ख) जैसा कि दिल्ली प्रशासन ने सूचित किया है कि उपलब्ध प्रशासनिक तथा वित्तीय संसाधनों तथा उसके तत्सम्बन्धी प्रतिबन्धों के अन्तर्गत दिल्ली में, औपचारिक स्कूलों, प्रौढ़ स्कूलों, प्रौढ़ शिक्षा केन्द्रों, समाज शिक्षा केन्द्रों, अनौपचारिक शिक्षा केन्द्रों आदि के माध्यम से साक्षरता की प्रतिशतता को बढ़ाने के लिए सभी सम्भव प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं। तथापि, पड़ौसी राज्यों से उत्प्रवास/लोगों के आगमन और दिल्ली में जनसंख्या की वृद्धि से निश्चय-पूर्वक यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि किस समय तक शत-प्रतिशत साक्षरता प्राप्त कर ली जाएगी।

मजफ्फरपुर रेल सेवा आयोग में दैनिक मजूरी भोगी चतुर्थ श्रेणी के श्रमिकों को नियमित किया जाना

3214. **श्री आर० एन० राकेश** : क्या **रेल** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मुजफ्फरपुर रेल सेवा आयोग में अनेक वर्षों से कार्यरत सैकड़ों दैनिक मजूरी भोगी चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को अभी तक नियमित नहीं किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे दैनिक मजूरी भोगी श्रमिक कितने हैं और वे कब से कार्य कर रहे हैं ;

(ग) क्या इन श्रमिकों द्वारा प्रदान की गई लम्बी अवधि की सेवा को ध्यान में रखते हुए, सरकार का विचार इनकी सेवा नियमित करने का है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) और (ख) 1977 से एक, 1978 से 4, 1979 से 11, 1980 से 39 और 1981 से 40 नैमित्तिक श्रमिक कार्य कर रहे हैं ।

(ग) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे पर वर्ग 'घ' में समाहित करने के लिए उनके मामलों पर उनकी बारी आने पर विचार किया जायेगा ।

(घ) उन्हें समाहित करने के लिए कोई समय सीमा नहीं बताई जा सकती है क्योंकि यह सम्बन्धित संवर्ग में रिक्तियों की उपलब्धता और समाहन के लिए उनकी बारी पर निर्भर करता है ।

शेखपुरा रेलवे स्टेशन पर खुला शौचालय

3215. **श्रीमती कृष्णा साहो** : क्या **रेल** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में शेखपुरा रेलवे स्टेशन के आराम-गृह में कोई खुला शौचालय है जिसके कारण प्रतीक्षा कर रहे यात्रियों का अपना समय बदबू भरे बातावरण में बिताना पड़ता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) और (ख) शेखपुरा में कोई विश्रामालय नहीं है । फिर भी, शेखपुरा रेलवे स्टेशन के दूसरे दर्जे के प्रतीक्षालय के साथ एक एक्वा प्रिवी टाइप का शौचालय सम्बद्ध है । इस शौचालय को बन्द कर दिये जाने का प्रस्ताव है क्योंकि पानी की कमी और गलत उपयोग के कारण इसकी सफाई सुनिश्चित करना कठिन पाया गया है । इसके बदले में एक पृथक् असम्बद्ध शौचालय की व्यवस्था कर दी जायेगी ।

मोतीनगर और बसईदारापुर के बीच नाले पर पुल का चौड़ा करना

3216. **श्री सज्जन कुमार** : क्या **नौवहन और परिवहन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मोतीनगर और बसईदारापुर के बीच नाले पर पुल के कम चौड़ा होने के कारण दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की बसें बसईदारापुर तक नहीं चल सकती हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या 15 अप्रैल, 1982 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1982 के उत्तर में उन्होंने ऐसा कहा है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो लोगों की हो रही कठिनाइयों को देखते हुए इस पुल को और चौड़ा करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सीता राम केसरी) : (क) और (ख) जी हां । संसद् में 15 अप्रैल, 1982 को लोक सभा में इस विषय पर लिखित प्रश्न संख्या 8087 में दिया गया उत्तर नीचे उद्धृत किया जाता है :—

> "बसईदारापुर से बस सेवा चलाना संभव नहीं है, क्योंकि कालोनी के पहुँचमार्ग, जो तंग पुल के ऊपर से गुजरते हैं, भारी गाड़ियों के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है ।"

(ग) दिल्ली नगर निगम और दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण से सूचना मिली है कि उनके पास प्रश्न में उल्लिखित उक्त पुल के

चौड़ा किये जाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

Foreign tours of cultural troupes during 1981 and 1982

3217. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many cultural troupes have gone abroad in 1981 and 1982;

(b) who paid for their expenses and the total cost thereon; and

(c) how these troupes were selected for being sent abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Worn out engines on Jabalpur-Gondia line

3218. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways engines running on the Jabalpur-Gondia metre gauge line are worn out and they have outlived their life;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to replace them:

(c) are these engines being manufactured in India or they are imported; and

(d) how much time is needed to get these new engines?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Jabalpur-Gondia is a narrow gauge line. Out of 56 steam locomotives, 18 are overaged. All the locomotives are however in good condition and are giving satisfactory service.

(b) Narrow gauge diesel locos would replace these locos as and when considered necessary.

(c) Narrow gauge diesel locomotives are being manufactured in Chittaranjan Locomotive Works.

(d) This would depend on need, and availability of funds for manufacture of narrow gauge diesel locomotives. Nine narrow gauge diesel locos have been allotted during the last two years for working on the NG section of Nagpur Division of South Eastern Railway, of which Jabalpur-Gondia is a part.

Setting up of C.G.H.S. Hospitals and Dispensaries in port townships

3219. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some C.G.H.S. Hospitals and Dispensaries have been set up in the port townships of the country;

(b) if so, the name of the port towns where such dispensaries and hospitals have been set up under the Central Government Health Scheme;

(c) whether any such C.G.H.S. hospitals or dispensaries have been proposed to be set up at Paradip Port township in Orissa; and

(d) if so, when such proposal is going to be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (b) No C.G.H.S. hospital has been set up in the port townships of the country. However C.G.H.S. dispensaries have been set up at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras where there are major ports.

(c) and (d) There is no such proposal.

Nutritious mid-day meal programme for children

3220. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the Nutritious mid-day meal programme for children of the Government of Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether Union Government have any proposal to introduce this programme in all the States and Union Territories in order to help the poor children to get nutritious food; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (c) All States and Union Territories except Assam, Jammu and Kashmir and Manipur operate mid-day meals programmes for poor children in primary schools either with assistance of food commodities from CARE or with indigenous food materials.

The Government of Tamil Nadu have recently started a feeding programme for poor children in the age group 2 plus to 9 plus. A substantial noon-meal will be provided under this programme on all days of the year to children whether or not they are studying in schools.

Implementation of new and radically changed Health Policy

3221. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal with the Government for the implementation of a new and radically changed Health Policy;

(b) if so, whether this policy is being worked out by the Government so as to form a comprehensive national policy on health, dealing in all its dimensions-philosophical, cultural, socio-economic nutritional, environmental, educational, preventive and curative; and

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the consultants and other persons who are experts in the framing of the policy?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) to (c) The National Health Policy is under the process of finalisation.

Surprise Check Re: Reservation

3222. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry have conducted any surprise check in some trains to find bogus reservation;

(b) if so, the number of trains checked by enforcement staff of his Ministry in the last two months;

(c) the total number of bogus cases found; and

(d) the action initiated against the persons responsible for that?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) 992 trains were checked during the last two months.

(c) and (d) 2799 cases were detected and persons apprehended were dealt with in accordance with provisions of Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Nehru Yuva Kendras in Orissa

3223. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Nehru Yuva Kendras functioning in the country;

(b) their State-wise number;

(c) the number of such Nehru Yuva Kendras opened in Orissa;

(d) whether Government have taken decision to open at least one such Nehru Yuva Kendra in each district of every State;

(e) if so, the number of such Nehru Yuva Kendra proposed to be opened in Orissa in 1982-83; and

(f) the details about the names of places or district headquarters where such Nehru Yuva Kendras will be opened in the current financial year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) At present 192 Nehru Yuvak Kendras are functioning in the country.

(b) A statement indicating the State-wise break-up of Nehru Yuvak Kendras is attached.

(c) At present, 10 Nehru Yuvak Kendras are functioning in the State of Orissa.

(d) It is proposed to cover every district in the country by a Nehru Yuvak Kendra each during the current Five Year Plan.

(e) During 1982-83, two additional Nehru Yuvak Kendras are proposed to be started in Puri and Balasore districts in the State of Orissa.

(f) During the current financial year, 38 additional Nehru Yuvak Kendras are proposed to be made operational. The names of the districts, where new Kendras will be started, will be decided in consultation with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations after selection of Youth Coordinators has been finalised.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Number of Nehru Yuvak Kendras functioning
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14
2.	Assam	8
3.	Bihar	13
4.	Gujarat	6
5.	Haryana	4
6.	Himachal Pradesh	8
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1
8	Karnataka	11
9.	Kerala	8
10.	Madhya Pradesh	15
11.	Maharashtra	3
12.	Manipur	2

1	2	3
13.	Meghalaya	2
14.	Nagaland	2
15.	Orissa	10
16.	Punjab	9
17.	Rajasthan	16
18.	Sikkim	1
19.	Tamilnadu	10
20.	Tripura	2
21.	Uttar Pradesh	29
22.	West Bengal	8
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	2
24.	A&N Islands	1
25.	Chandihgarh	1
26.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	..
27.	Delhi	2
28.	Goa Daman & Diu	2
29.	Lakshdweep	1
30.	Mizoram	1
31.	Pondicherry	1
	TOTAL	192

Rain Shelter at Guler and Extension of Shelter at Jawalamukhi

3224. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Northern Railway have made any provision for the construction of a rain shelter at Guler Railway Station and the provision of the extension of existing rain shelter at Jawalamukhi Road station on Kangra Valley Railway;

(b) if so, the amount allocated for this purpose and the likely date by which the rain shelter at Guler and the extension of the shelter at Jawalamukhi Road would be provided; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the likely date by which they would be provided in view of the demands at these two Stations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Proposals for extension/provision of additional facilities are formulated on programmed basis in consultation with the passenger amenities committees and taking into consideration the availability of funds. Due to general paucity of funds, it has not so far been possible to plan for a

platform shed at Guler Station, and extension of the existing shed at Jawalamukhi Road.

Selection of Staff for attending trainings, meetings workshops and seminars

3225. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any guidelines have been laid down for deputing of Statistical Staff working in his Ministry and its Attached and Subordinate Offices for attending training, meetings, workshops and seminars etc. in India and abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether only a selected few individuals attended such workshops, meetings and seminars in the past and if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Scheduled Caste Officials are always ignored while making such selections and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the number of officers who were selected for more than one assignment during the years 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have not laid down any formal guidelines, of their own, for the purpose. However, for all such assignments in India and abroad this Ministry is guided by the regulations of the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms, Ministry of Home Affairs.

Appropriate decisions are taken as per the requirements of each training course, workshop, seminar etc. to which we are invited to depute a nominee.

(c) No.

(d) No.

(e) As per available information, during the years 1979-80, 1980-81, and 1981-82 only one officer attended two workshops.

भदौरा रेलवे स्टेशन पर प्लेटफार्म का बनाया जाना

3226. **श्री जैनुल बशर :** क्या **रेल** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि पूर्वी रेलवे के मुगल सराय-पटना सेक्शन में भदौरा रेलवे स्टेशन पर अब तक प्लेटफार्म न बनाये जाने के कारण अनेक यात्रियों को बड़ी भारी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या वहां एक प्लेटफार्म का निर्माण करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा रहा है; और

(ग) वहां पर प्लेटफार्म को व्यवस्था कब तक हो जायेगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) रेल तल के प्लेट-फार्म पहले से मौजूद हैं ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता । नीचे/ऊंचे तल का प्लेटफार्म बनाने का कार्य यात्री सुविधा समिति के परामर्श से एक कार्यक्रम के आधार पर किया जाता है । फिलहाल इस स्टेशन पर प्लेटफार्म को ऊंचा करने के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

Housing facility to husband and wife employees

3227. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in case of both husband and wife being Railway employees and only one housing facility provided for both, the other spouse is granted housing allowance;

(b) if so, details thereabout; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The intention in not granting house rent allowance where one of the spouses is allotted accommodation, is that he/she is expected to live in that accommodation with his/her family and the other spouse is not expected to incur any expenditure for the rent of the accommodation. This rule is common for all Central Government employees.

Settlement of Departmental cases outside Court

3228. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of cases have been filed by aggrieved regarding employees being frustrated by not getting departmental remedy resulting in unnecessary litigation;

(b) the functions of the Law Department and Senior Law Officer attached to Zonal Headquarters;

(c) whether the opinion of the Law Officers is taken in each case for its settlement outside the Court or for contesting according to the merit of the case to avoid unnecessary litigations and wastage of public money; and

(d) policy of the Govt. in aforesaid matter of litigations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Senior Law Officer or the Law Officer as the case may be and the Law Department of a Zonal Railway deal with the legal work on the advisory side and commercial cases except claim cases, refund of freight/fare and claim compensation cases arising out of accident to trains. All court cases involving a Zonal Railway are also taken care of by its Law Department, under the overall supervision of its Law Officer/Senior Law Officer.

(c) Opinion of the Railway Law Officer concerned is obtained whenever the legality of contesting a cases in court or settling it outside the court is under consideration.

(d) The policy of the Government is not to involve in unnecessary litigation.

Cases filed by Railwaymen of Eastern, Southern and South-Central Railways

3229. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) number of cases filed by Railway workers of Eastern, Southern and South-Central Railways under Section 33 C(2) of I.D. Act, 1947 in different Central Government labour courts from January, 1981 to June, 1982; and

(b) reasons and justifications for not settling the cases outside the Courts by negotiation to avoid unnecessary wastage of National Exchequer?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) Information

is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

सस्ती किताबो का प्रकाशन

3231. **श्री कुम्भा राम आर्य** : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विश्वविद्यालय स्तर की सस्ती किताबें और विदेशी किताबें प्रकाशित करने के कार्यक्रम का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित किताबों का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या किताबों का बाजार में बेचा गया है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री पी० के० थूंगन) : (क) से (ग). अपने विश्वविद्यालयों के छात्रों को विश्वविद्यालय स्तर की पाठ्य पुस्तकों के सस्ते संस्करणों तथा मूल रूप से विदेशों को संदर्भ सामग्री उपलब्ध कराने के उद्देश्य से तीन कार्यक्रम इंग्लैंड (अंग्रेजी भाषा पुस्तक सोसाइटी शृंखला, 1960 से) अमेरिका, (संयुक्त भारत अमेरिका का मानक पाठ्य पुस्तक कार्यक्रम 1961 से) तथा सोवियत रूस (संयुक्त भारत-सोवियत पाठ्य पुस्तक कार्यक्रम 1965 से) की सरकारों के सहयोग से संचालित किये जा रहे हैं । इन सभी तीनों कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित पुस्तकें भारत सरकार द्वारा विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद, स्वास्थ्य सेवा महानिदेशालय आदि जैसी विशेषज्ञ एजेंसियों के परामर्श से अनुमोदित की जाती है । पुस्तकों का मूल्यांकन सामान्यतः छात्रों के लिये उनकी उपयुक्तता तथा उपयोगिता के दृष्टिकोण को ध्यान में रख कर किया जाता है और यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये प्रयास किये जाते हैं कि इन कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत केवल स्वीकृत पुस्तकों के नवीनतम संस्करणों को ही पुनः प्रकाशित किया जाए । इंग्लैंड तथा सोवियत रूस कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत पुस्तकें संबंधित देशों के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित की जाती है तथा उन्हें भारत में सामान्य व्यापार माध्यमों के जरिये आयातित किया और बेचा जाता है । भारत अमेरिका कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत भारतीय प्रकाशकों द्वारा चुनी हुई पुस्तकें कम कीमत के संस्करणों में संयुक्त राज्य अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संचार एजेंसी की उपयुक्त आर्थिक सहायता से प्रकाशित की जाती है और सामान्यतः व्यापार माध्यम के जरिये उन्हें बेचा जाता है । इन कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत अब तक लगभग इंग्लैंड को 714 पुस्तकें, अमेरिका को 1620 पुस्तकें और सोवियत रूस को 410 पुस्तकें कम कीमत के संस्करणों में प्रकाशित की जा चुकी हैं ।

राष्ट्रीय पुस्तक न्यास, जो इस मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत एक स्वायत्त संगठन है, 1970 से एक योजना चलाता है ताकि भारतीय लेखकों द्वारा अंग्रेजी में विश्व विद्यालय स्तर की पुस्तकों के प्रकाशन के लिये आर्थिक सहायता प्रदान की जा सके जिसके अन्तर्गत भारतीय लेखन को प्रोत्साहित करने तथा विश्वविद्यालय स्तर की अंग्रेजी पुस्तकें कम कीमतों पर

उपलब्ध कराने और उन्हें विदेशी सहायता प्राप्त पुस्तकों के साथ आर्थिक रूप से प्रतियोगी बनाने के लिये उपयुक्त आर्थिक सहायता प्रदान की जाती है । योजना के अन्तर्गत अब तक लगभग 443 पुस्तकें प्रकाशित हो चुकी हैं । ये पुस्तकें स्वयं प्रकाशकों द्वारा बेची जाती है। राज्य सरकारों को, हिन्दी और क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में विश्वविद्यालय स्तर की पुस्तकों के प्रकाशन में राज्य पाठय पुस्तक बोर्डों और ग्रंथ अकादमियों के माध्यम से वित्तीय सहायता भी दी जा रही है । इन पुस्तकों की कीमत "बिना लाभ हानि" के आधार पर लगाई जाती है । इसके अलावा विश्व-विद्यालय अनुदान आयोग, भारतीय लेखकों द्वारा विश्वविद्यालय स्तर की पुस्तकें तैयार किये जाने के लिये एक योजना कार्यान्वित कर रहा है, जिसके अन्तर्गत विश्वविद्यालयों, कालेजों तथा उच्च अध्ययन की अन्य संस्थाओं के विशिष्ट शिक्षकों, अनुसंधान अध्येताओं को विश्वविद्यालयों और कालेजों आदि में उपयोग के लिये मानक पुस्तकें, विनिबंध (मोनोग्राफ) और संदर्भ सामग्री तैयार करने के लिये वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है ।

युवकों के कल्याण के लिए स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को दी गई वित्तीय सहायता

3232. **श्री कुम्मा राम आर्य** : क्या **समाज कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1980–81 में युवकों के कल्याण में कार्यरत स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को कुल कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी गई है और ये संगठन कौन-कौन से हैं और उनमें से प्रत्येक को कितनी वित्तीय सहायता मिली है; और

(ख) राष्ट्रीय एकता को बढ़ावा देने में कार्यरत ऐसे कौन-कौन से स्वैच्छि संगठन हैं जिन्हें वर्ष 1980–81 में वित्तीय सहायता दी गई थी और प्रत्येक को प्राप्त हुई वित्तीय सहायता की राशि क्या है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री पी० के० थूंगन) : (क) : युवाओं के क्षेत्र में कार्यरत स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को वित्तीय सहायता की योजना के अन्तर्गत युवा कल्याण में लगे स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को 1980–81 के दौरान 7,31,629.74 रु० की राशि संस्वीकृति की गई थी । अनुदानग्राही संस्थाओं के नाम और उनमें से प्रत्येक को संस्वीकृत वित्तीय सहायता दर्शाने वाला विवरण एक संलग्न है ।

(ख) उन स्वैच्छिक संगठनों के नाम दर्शाने वाला विवरण दो संलग्न है जिन्हें 1980–81 के दौरान राष्ट्रीय एकता की प्रोन्नति के लिए वित्तीय सहायता दी गई ।

विवरण—एक

क्रम सं०	स्वैच्छिक संगठन का नाम तथा पता	राशि
1	2	3
1.	चिल्ाबानी, रफ़ी अहमद किदवई रोड, कलकत्ता (पश्चिम बंगाल)	21,000.00
2.	सामाजिक कार्य तथा अनुसंधान केन्द्र, तिलोनिया, अजमेर (राजस्थान)	38,960.00
3.	युवक प्रगति सहयोग बुलदाना (महाराष्ट्र)	11,250.00
		20,000.00
		17,860.00
4.	अखिल भारतीय एकता परिषद्, लखनऊ (उ० प्र०)	13,500.00
5.	गोकुल प्रकल्प प्रतिष्ठान, कुदाल जिला रत्नगिरी (महाराष्ट्र)	7,500.00
		20,000.00
6.	गोआ युवा संघ, गोआ	6,000.00
7.	रामकृष्ण मिशन आश्रम, नरेन्द्रपुर 24 परगना (प० बंगाल)	21,375.00
		24,220.00
		50,000.00
8.	युवा लीग मनोरंजन केन्द्र, बुलदाना	35,000.00
9.	भारतीय समाज कल्याण परिषद् अहमदाबाद (गुजरात)	1,115.00
10.	समदर्शनी आर्ट क्लब,पुवाचल, त्रिवेन्द्रम (केरल)	1,222.20
11.	केन्द्रीय योग मिजो एसोसिएशन, ऐजवाल, मिजोरम	11,000.00
12.	आनन्द तालुक युवक मण्डल, आनन्द (गुजरात)	7,500.00
		5,500.00
13.	महिलाओं के व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण कालेज, जे० बी० यू० एन० डी० एस० ई० कालेज, नई दिल्ली	4,177.50
14.	सेवा आश्रम, मीथापुर, पटना (बिहार)	6,500.00
15.	मुबक बिरादरी, बम्बई (महाराष्ट्र)	396.00
		14,880.00
16.	श्री रामकृष्ण विद्याशाला, यादवगिरि, मैसूर, कर्नाटक	10,690.00
17.	महात्मा गांधी सेवा आश्रम, मोरेना (म० प्र०)	1,33,855.00
18.	कलकत्ता 'वाई' स्वत: रोजगार केन्द्र, कलकत्ता (प० बंगाल)	75,000.00
19.	भारतीय युवा तथा विकास संस्थान, अरविंद नगर, बरहामपुर, गंजम, उड़ीसा	6,750.00
20.	किशोर भारतीय, होशंगाबाद (म० प्र०)	46,539.04

1	2	3
21.	विश्व युवक केन्द्र, चाणक्यपुरी, नई दिल्ली	840.00
22.	नन्दोकर श्याम बाजार स्ट्रीट, कलकत्ता (प० बंगाल)	50,000.00
23.	सर्विस क्लब, पन्नाकादु (त० ना०) कोदई हिल्स तमिलनाडु	8,000.00
24.	राष्ट्रीय समाज स्वास्थ्य संस्थान, भुवनेश्वर, उड़ीसा	4,000.00
25.	समाज कल्याण सेवा समिति बिरसिंगपुर, सुल्तानपुर (उ० प्र०)	16,000.00
26.	बीकानेर प्रौढ़ शिक्षा संगठन, बीकानेर (राजस्थान)	16,000.00
27.	भारत सर्वोदय समाज, लखनऊ (उ० प्र०)	15,000.00
28.	एस० के० एन० कृषि कालेज, जोबनेर (राजस्थान)	10,000.00

विवरण—दो

क्रम संख्या	स्वैच्छिक संगठन का नाम तथा पता	राशि
1	2	3
	शिक्षा तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय (शिक्षा विभाग)	
1.	महात्मा गांधी सेवा आश्रम, जौरा, जिला मोरेना (म० प्र०)	63,750.00
2.	बंगाल एसोसिएशन, बंगा भवन, नई दिल्ली	5,000.00
3.	भारतीय युवा हास्टल संगठन, चाणक्यपुरी, नई दिल्ली	42,000.00
4.	अखिल भारतीय इण्टर मैडिकल कालेजिएट यूथ फैसटीवल, औरंगाबाद (महाराष्ट्र)	10,000.00
5.	श्री अरविन्द एजूकेशन सोसाइटी, नई दिल्ली	11,250.00
	(गृह मंत्रालय)	
1.	अंजुमन सोइएगुल फरोशन, नई दिल्ली	2,500.00
2.	बजाली प्रगति संघ, जिला कामरूप, असम	1,000.00
3.	डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद पुस्तकालय तथा वाचनालय, कानपुर (उ० प्र०)	2,000.00
4.	फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद स्मारक समिति, नई दिल्ली ।	25,000.00

Free education of Girls

3233. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States and Union Territories in which education has been made free for girls at Middle, Secondary and Senior Secondary stages, separately (State-wise);

(b) the extent of Central help given to each State for the purpose;

(c) by when the education for girls at all stages is likely to be made free in all schools in the country; and

(d) what steps Central Government have taken or propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) *A statement* is attached.

(b) No special Central assistance is given for the provision of free education.

(c) and (d).. Funds required for the provision of free education facilities are met wholly from the State sector. School education is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments and mostly managed by them. It is, therefore, for the State Governments to consider the matter. The Constitutional directive, according to Article 45, of free education upto the age of 14 years has already been met in the case of girls by all State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.

Statement

1. All State Governments and Union Territory Administrations provide free education for girls upto the end of middle stage (class VIII).

2. Beyond class VIII, at the secondary stage (classes IX—X), seventeen State Governments and eight Union Territory Administrations provide free education to girls. They are:

Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Arunachal Pradesh, A. & N. Islands, Chandigarh Administration (in Government schools in rural areas only), Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep, Mizoram and Pondicherry.

3. Beyond class X, at the senior secondary stage (class XI/classes XI-XII), eleven State Governments and five Union Territory Administrations provide free education to girls. They are:

Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland, Rajasthan, Sikkim; Tamil Nadu, Tripura, West Bengal, Arunachal Pradesh. Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry.

News item captioned "Pregnant women's uterus removed"

3234. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a press report published in the Hindustan Times of 15 May, 1982 under the caption "Pregnant women's uterus removed" due to negligence of doctors in a Delhi Hospital;

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard;

(c) what action Government have taken against the concerned doctor by

hospital authorities for the gross negligence; and

(d) what instructions Government have issued to hospitals to be observed before such operations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) to (c). Yes. The press report apparently relates to the case of Mrs. Girdhari Lal Maternity Hospital of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. If so, it is not correct to say that the uterus of the pregnant woman was removed. In fact the uterus was left intact after the operation. An enquiry was conducted in the complaint and it was found that there was no negligence on the part of any doctor.

(d) Does not arise.

Construction of Hostels for working Women during 1981

3235. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Centre gives grants to States for the construction of hostals working women;

(b) if so, the amount given to different States during 1981 and how much of it has been utilised and the number of hostels that have come up; and

(c) whether a part of the money is spent for small towns also and if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) No, Sir. Under the scheme of Assistance for Construction/Expansion of hostel buildings for working women with a Day-Care Centre, voluntary organisations and local bodies are assisted and not the State Governments.

(b) A statement I of grants to Voluntary bodies/Local bodies in different States is enclosed.

(c) Yes, Sir. A statement II is enclosed.

Statement I

Statement showing the grant sanctioned during 1981-82 *in various States, utilised and No. of new hostels sanctioned*

S. No.	Stan Territory	Amount sanctioned both for new hostels and hostels sanctioned before 1981-82	Amounts for which utilisation documents received	No. of new hostels sanctioned in 1981-82
		(Rs. in lakhs)		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2·47	..	..
2.	Assam	1·25	0·22	..
3.	Bihar	1·90	..	..
4.	Gujarat	5·98	1·80	1
5.	Haryana	9·25	6·91	..
6.	Himachal Pradesh	19·26	7·07	7
7.	Karnataka	5·77	1·24	1

1		2	3	4
8.	Kerala	87·23	23·28	5
9.	Madhya Pradesh	28·60*	13·08	7
10.	Maharashtra	7·15	..	4
11.	Manipur	0·87	0·87	..
12.	Meghalaya	4·99	..	1
13.	Orissa	3·04	..	..
14.	Rajasthan	12·94	8·06	1
15.	Tamil Nadu	21·40	10·62	4
16.	Uttar Pradesh	18·21	6·38	1
17.	West Bengal	1·64	..	..
18.	Chandigarh	3·28	..	..
19.	Delhi	14·75**	..	2

*Out of this, an amount Rs. 96,730/- refunded by the organisation and therefore, one new hostel be treated as cancelled.

**Out of this, an amount Rs. 8,62,500 refunded by the organisation and, therefore, one new hostel be treated as cancelled.

Statement II

Statement indicating the towns with a population up to 50,000 *where new hostels were sanctioned during* 1981-82

S. No.	Name of State	Name of Town	Amount released during 1981-82 (Rs. in lakhs)	Capacity sanctioned
1.	Himachal Pradesh	Una	2·02	35 working women and a Day-Care Centre for 30 children
2.	Do.	Chamba	1·41	35
3.	Do.	Nahan	1·41	35
4.	Do.	Theog	1·41	35
5.	Do.	Hamirpur	1·41	35
6.	Do.	Parwanoo	1·41	35
7.	Karnataka	Madikeri	1·12	42
8.	Kerala	Ponnani	1·69	100
9.	Do.	Palai	1·25	50
10.	Rajasthan	Bhusawar	2·14	90

Setting up of a Unani College in Karnataka

3236. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under Government's consideration to set up a Unani college in Karnataka State;

(b) if so, whether the site for the college has been selected;

(c) if so, whether the college will function with the collaboration of any institution; and

(d) if so, full details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) to (d). The establishment of a National Institute of Unani at Bangalore in collaboration with the State Government of Karnataka, who has agreed to provide facilities for the establishment of the Institute in the Bangalore University campus in the form of temporary accommodation, land for the building and meeting one-third of the expenditure on the establishment of the said Institute is under consideration.

Representation from Class-IV Railway Protection Force in Southern Railway

3237. SHRI AJIT BAG: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations dated 4th May, 1982 and 17th June, 1982, pointing out to the discrimination towards Class-IV Railway Protection Force Workers in Southern Railway in the matter of promotion as compared to their counterparts working in other Railways;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) steps so far taken by the Governernment in this regard; and

(d) if no steps have been taken, the reasons for the delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes. But only one representation dated 4.5.82 from Shri G. Moorthy, MLA/Tamilnadu, was received.

(b) The representation contains a general allegation about the selection test conducted for Senior Rakshaks on the Southern Railway and about promotional opportunities to the Class-IV RPF staff in comparison with their counterparts in other Branches of that Railway.

(c) The selection test for the post of Senior Rakshak in Madras Division was in order as per Rules/ Regulations prescribed for such selections. The MLA has also not brought out any specific instance of discrimination in the said test. The seniority-cum-suitability is the criteria for selection of Rakshaks to the post of Senior Rakshaks as per the provisions in the Rule. RPF staff are governed by the provisions of RPF Act, Rules & Regulations and the avenue of promotions in other branches or departments in the Railways which are different cannot be made applicable to the RPF staff.

(d) Does not arise.

to the

Representation from Jaynagar Pan Vikreta Sangh

3238. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a representation from Jaynagar Pan Vikreta Sangh (CITU), Station Road, Jaynagar, district Madhubani, (Bihar) which was forwarded by an M.P., vide his letter dated 17th June, 1982;

(b) if so, the salient points raised therein;

(c) steps taken by Government in this regard; and

(d) if no steps are taken, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No such representation has so far been received.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

पोथाही और मादौल लाइनों को दुहरा करना

3239. **श्री राम विलास पासवान:** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वी रेलवे के पटना-गया लाइन पर पोथाही और मादौल स्टेशनों में दुहरी लाइन की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है जिसके कारण इन स्टेशनों से गुजरने में रेल गाड़ियों को कई घण्टे लग जाते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार को इन दोनों स्टेशनों पर दुहरी लाइन को व्यवस्था करने में कितना समय लग जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग के उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) और (ख). पटना-गया खण्ड एक इकहरी लाइन खण्ड है । पोथही और नादौल स्टेशन फलैग स्टेशन हैं जिन पर क्रासिंग सुविधाओं के लिए लूप लाइन नहीं हैं । तथापि, ये सुविधाएं इन स्टेशनों के दोनों तरफ के स्टेशनों पर उपलब्ध हैं । खण्डीय क्षमता में वृद्धि करने और समय-पालन में सुधार करने के लिए 38.42 लाख रुपये की लागत से नादौल फलैग स्टेशन को क्रासिंग स्टेशन में परिवर्तित करने का एक प्रस्ताव 82–83 के बजट में शामिल किया गया है। वर्तमान में पोठही फलैग स्टेशन पर ये सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है । नादौल पर निर्माण-कार्य का पूरा होना धन की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करेगा ।

Talks with USA for Nuclear Fuel

3240. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to have further negotiations with the U.S. Government for supply of nuclear fuel to Tarapur Atomic Plant as per the 1963 agreement; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). India and the United States held three rounds of negotiations last year regarding the supply of nuclear fuel by the US Government for the Tarapur Atomic Power Station under the 1963 agreement. The report of the Indian official team is still under the Government's consideration. Additional studies from the legal and technical angles have been initiated by the Government which are yet to be completed.

Opening of new lines

3241. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering to open new lines during the next two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the provision made for the subject for the year 1982-83?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). A statement is attached.

Statement

Details of Railway lines proposed to be opened during 1982-83 *and* 1983-84 *are indicated below, subject to resources constraint*

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Length (Kms.)	Cost (Rs. in crores)	Outlay 1982-83 (Rs. in crores)	Target date for opening
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Apta-Roha . . .	62	20·40	1·00	Ph. I 30-6-1982
2	Vani-Pimpalkoti-Chanaka .	76	13·40	2·50	30-6-83
3	Vasai Road-Divia . .	42	29·50	2·97	31-3-83
4	Kairala Road-Jayant . .	35	25·0	2·99	Ph. I 30-6-82
					Ph. II 30-6-83
5	Bhadrachelam Road-Manuguru	52	16·03	2·50	30-6-83
6	Talgaria-Tupkadih . . .	33	7·70	1·90	31-12-83

Criteria for opening of Cenral Schools

3242. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state the criteria adopted for opening of Central Schools?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): The Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools) are primarily intended to provide education to children of transferable employees of the Central Government. The Kendriya Vidyalayas are opened at those places where there is a concentration of Central Government employees, including Defence and paramilitary personnel, or where Central public sector undertakings or institutions of higher learning are located. The schools are opened in a phased manner at places where there is a demand and where requisite facilities in the form of land etc. are made available by the sponsoring authorities.

Universities closed down during 1981-82

3243. SHRI K. KUNHAMBU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Centrally Administered Universities closed down during academic year 1981-82;

(b) reasons for closure; and

(c) whether Government propose to constitute a committee to go into the problems of students and investigate into the closure of universities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). Banaras Hindu University was closed during 1981-82 for a period of 25 days from 19th January, 1982, following violent incidents in and around campus due to clashes between students and Police. No other Central

university as such was closed during 1981-82. However, certain sections of Visva Bharati and North Eastern Hill University were closed as follows:—

University	Deptt./College	Period	Reason
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Visva Bharati	College of Agriculture	16th April 82, followed by Summer Vacation.	Violent clashes and arrest of some students.
North Eastern Hill University	(i) P.G. Classes Shillong Campus	18 days	Student agitation due to suspension of students union.
	(ii) Pachhunga University College	26 days	Due to students agitation demanding college bus, and again following expulsion of the General Secretary Students Union by the Principal of the college.

(c) The University Grants Commission has recently appointed a Committee to review the functioning of the seven Central Universities. This Committee will also look into the general state of discipline in the Central Universities, the reasons for periodic disturbances, the adequacy or otherwise of the machinery available for dealing with the grievances of students and staff in these universities, and recommend measures for improvement in their functioning.

Four Point Guideline to tackle the problem of spurious drugs

3244. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of four-point guidelines evolved in the recent Regional Health Ministers Conference held at Ranchi to tackle the problems of spurious drugs; and

(b) the action proposed to be taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDs BEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (b). The State Governments of Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal were requested to observe the following guidelines:

(1) Joint inspections should be carried out on all the manufacturing units producing biological products such as injections, transfusion fluids and eye ointments. Reports of these inspections should be also be forwarded to the Drugs Controller (India) quarterly.

(2) Whenever the State Drugs Controller cancels any firm's licence, a list of such firms should be communicated to the Zonal Officer of the Government of India concerned so that this information could be made available to other State Drugs Controllers.

(3) A sampling programme in respect of very essential drugs should be drawn by each State Drugs Controller to assess the quality of drugs manufactured and sold in the State. Samples should be drawn from both the manufacturing premises as well as from the sale premises. The Zonal Officers are willing to assist the State Drug Control Organisation in drawing up such a programme. Action in cases where the

drugs are reported to be sub-standard should be taken by the State Drug Control Organisation as this sampling programme would cover the vital drugs.

(4) Joint inspections of approved laboratories should be carried out at least twice every year. As drugs are released by manufacturers on the basis of the reports of these laboratories, there should be a rigorous control on these laboratories.

It is for the respective State Drug Controllers to take necessary action in the matter.

Malpractices and Irregularities in Cargo Booking Arrangements by Private shipping firms

3245. SHRI B. D. SINGH:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that malpractices and irregularities in cargo booking arrangements made by the private shipping firms on behalf of the Shipping Corporation of India have recently come to light;

(b) if so, details thereof stating the loss suffered by the Shipping Corporation of India as a result thereof during the last two years; and

(c) the remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) It is true that booking agents at Bombay resorted to certain measures to attract cargo which Shipping Corporation of India considered to be inconsistent with their commercial policy in general.

(b) The Shipping Corporation of India did not suffer any financial losses, since the measures adopted by the booking agents related to documentation procedure.

(c) The joint shipping service arrangement between SCI and India-Africa Line was recently terminated. The current sailings of Shipping Corporation of India Limited would be marketed entirely by their own marketing set-up at Bombay and by their own agents/offices at other Ports.

इलाहाबाद डिवीजन में सहानुभूति मूलक आधारों पर नियुक्तियां

3246. **श्री बाला साहिब पवार:** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तरी रेलवे के अन्तर्गत इलाहाबाद डिवीजन में सहानुभूति मूलक आधारों पर तृतीय श्रेणी और चतुर्थ श्रेणी के पदों पर नियुक्तियों के कितने मामलों में अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है और उन में उन मामलों की संख्या कितनी है जिन में ड्राइवरों और गार्डों को शारीरिक रूप से अयोग्य घोषित कर दिया गया है और उन्होंने सहानुभूति मूलक आधारों पर अपने पुत्रों को नियुक्ति हेतु आवेदन किए हैं ; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि ड्राइवरों को शारीरिक रूप से अयोग्य घोषित किये जाने के दो वर्ष बाद भी उनके लड़कों को सहानुभूति मूलक आधार पर नौकरी नहीं दी गई है और इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) (क) 19-7-82 को 6 ड्राइवरों और 11 विधवाओं के बच्चों सहित 30 बच्चों को, अनुकम्पा के आधार पर नियुक्ति

किए जाने के सम्बन्ध में उनकी उपयुक्तता को परख करने के लिए चयन समिति के समक्ष उपस्थित होना था।

(ख) जनवरी-अप्रैल, 1982 के दौरान ड्राइवरों में से 5 की डाक्टरी आधार पर अनुपर्युक्त घोषित कर दिया गया था। शेष मामलों में यद्यपि एक कर्मचारी को नवम्बर, 79 में डाक्टरी आधार पर अनुपयुक्त घोषित कर दिया गया था किन्तु उसने अपने बच्चे की नियुक्ति के लिए अपना प्रार्थना पत्र केवल 13-7-82 को प्रस्तुत किया था।

अन्तर्राजीय बस अड्डे के निकट यमुना नदी पर पुल का निर्माण

3247. **श्री जैनुल बशर:** क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार दिल्ली में अन्तर्राज्यीय व अड्डे के निकट यमुना नदी पर एक बड़े पुल का निर्माण करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर निर्माण कार्य कब तक शुरु हो जाने की संभावना है?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सीता राम केसरी): (क) जी हां।

(ख) प्रस्ताव अभी तक प्रारंभिक स्थिति में है और इसी लिए इस स्थिति में यह बताना संभव नहघ्र है कि इसका निर्माण कब शुरु होगा।

Social Science Research Projects

3248. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Social Science Research Projects, concentrated in a few urban areas, drawn up in an ad hoc fashion, suffer delays in execution and often not translated into administrative practice;

(b) whether this was disclosed in "A study of financing of social science research in India" at the National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration;

(c) if so, it has been pointed out in the study that major projects were taken up on an ad hoc basis on a private individual's initiative which failed to conform to any extant national policy in this sphere;

(d) if so, whether Government are a major financier of research projects dealing with social sciences and the Centre had contributed Rs. 103 crores over four years;

(e) if so, whether any enquiry has been conducted in regard to long delays in Social Science Projects; and

(f) if so, the outcome of enquiry and steps being taken to remove these delays?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (d) The National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration has not conducted any such study. However, the Indian Council of Social Science Research has sponsored project on the Financing of Social Science Research in India with a view to improving its data base about the nature and type of research in Social Sciences. These data have been collected and compiled. An analytical review

of the data was published in the ICSSR Newsletter Volume XI (2) October 1980-March 1981 which is available in the Parliament Library. According to the data, in all the regions, the Central Government is the major source of financial support for all the institutions surveyed except in the Southern region. These are preliminary conclusions. No analysis of the directions of research or other qualitative aspects of research projects has been done so far. It is not therefore a fact that the conclusions mentioned in the question have emerged from this study.

(e) and (f). Such research studies are undertaken to strengthen the data base and to identify the quantitative and qualitative diversions of research efforts. The question of institution of enquiries on the basis of the findings of such studies does not arise.

Selling of "Analgin" by multinationals in India

3249. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken against the multinationals who sell their drugs declared "dangerous" abroad and banned by developed countries;

(b) whether the Government are aware about the fact that 'analgin' has been banned in the U.S. following clear-cut evidence that it can cause reduction in production of blood and possible fatalities; and

(c) if so, how Hoechst is allowed to make crores of rupees annually in the production and marketing of this dangerous product being sold under trade name Novalgin and Baralgan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) There is no unanimity in the action taken by the developed countries in regard to banning of drugs. Whereas one drug may be withdrawn by one developed country, it continues to be marketed in other developed countries. Some of the drugs which have been withdrawn in the United States, are still being marketed in the European Countries and even within the European countries, there is no unanimity in this regard. Only drugs specifically banned in India are not allowed to be marketed in the country.

(b) Yes; but there is no unanimity of opinion in scientific circles regarding the extent of incidence of agranulocytosis as a result of the use of 'analgin'. According to available information 'analgin' preparations continue to be marketed in West Germany, USSR., Yogoslavia, Japan, Franch Italy, Austria, etc.

(c) The question does not arise. The bulk drug 'analgin' is being manufactured by Messrs Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited in the public sector and being marketed in the country either as a single ingradient preparation or as a combination by a number of indigenous firms including Messrs I.D.P.L. and also by Messrs Hoechst Pharmaceutical, Bombay.

नैतिक शिक्षा

3250. **श्री कुम्भा राम आर्य :** क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के लिए राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान तथा प्रशिक्षण परिषद् द्वारा नैतिक शिक्षा का प्रारूप किस आधार पर तैयार किया गया था ;

(ख) क्या नैतिक शिक्षा कार्यक्रम में वैज्ञानिक रुचि के विकास पर पर्याप्त बल दिया जा रहा है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं तो तत्संबंधी आधार क्या है ; और

(ख) वैज्ञानिक आधार स्वीकार न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) : (क) राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान तथा प्रशिक्षण परिषद् ने अभी तक नैतिक शिक्षा के लिए कोई विस्तृत पाठ्यक्रम तैयार नहीं किया है। परिषद् ने नैतिक शिक्षा में आदर्श पाठ्यक्रम बनाने के लिए केवल मार्गदर्शी रूपरेखाएं तैयार की हैं।

(ख) से (घ). राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान तथा प्रशिक्षण परिषद् द्वारा नैतिक शिक्षा कार्यक्रमों के लिए अपने मार्गदर्शी रूपरेखाओं में वैज्ञानिक मनोवृति के विकास पर पर्याप्त बल दिया जा रहा है।

Road Accidents in the Capital

3251. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to steep rise in the vehicles in the capital, road accidents are going high day by day;

(b) if so, full details of road accidents occurred during the last 6 months; and

(c) what other steps have been taken by the Government in this regard to avoid accidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITA RAM KESARI): (a) and (b) Comparative position of Road Accidents during the past three six-monthly period are as under:—

January—June 1982	1350
July - December 1981	1722
January—June 1981	1984

This shows a declining trend.

(c) The steps being taken to check the road accidents by Delhi Administration include detailing of traffic staff at important regulation points ensuring their vigilance during non-peak hours, which is an accident prone period; analysing the trends of road accidents, the radar checking and planning prevention strategies.

2. Maximum speed limit for various types of vehicles has been specified at different places keeping in view the volume of traffic. Road Safety Education is imparted to the school going children and other road users by way by lectures and screening of films.

3. In order to bring road sense in drivers, spot prosecutions are being made and cash security is charged from the violators. This deterrent action has a direct bearing on accidents caused by rashness and negligence.

4. In order to keep the roads clear and make more space available for the movement of smooth traffic, special attention is being given to remove the encroachments from road sides and footpaths. Cranes are being deployed to remove the improperly and obstructively parked vehicles.

5. Intensive drives have been made to check driving without licences. Over 31-5-82 for not having/carrying 31516 driving licence with them as against 3353 only in the corresponding period of last year (1981).

Halt Station at Khurigachi

3253. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to provide a halt station at Khurigachi between Bhadveswar and Baidyabati in Howrah Division in view

of the importance of that industrial area; and

(b) if not, what are the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) No.

(b) It is neither operationally feasible nor financially justified.

Confirmation of Railway Employees

3254. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : SHRI KANWAR RAM:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the total number of employees and workers in Indian Railways;

(b) how many of them are temporary or casual; and

(c) whether Government have any proposal to make these temporary or casual workers permanent after a period of 240 days of their service?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) 17.95 lakhs.

(b) Temporary—2.10 lakhs Casual labour—2.23 lakhs.

(c) No.

Progress of arrangements for Asian Games

3255. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how much more money is likely to be spent on arrangements for Asian Games up to the end of the Asian Games; and

(b) what is the over-all progress of arrangements for the Asian Games?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL):

(a) The overall estimate of expenditure to be borne by Government as approved by it in November, 80 for the Asian Games, 1982 was placed at Rs. 54.83 crores. However, the present indications are that an additional sum of Rs. 7.21 crores is likely to be spent on the preparations for and the conduct of the Asian Games 1982.

(b) The overall progress of arrangements for the Asian Games, 1982 is satisfactory.

Visit of Iraqi Foreign Minister

3256. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Iraqi Foreign Minister visited India in July, 1982 and held discussions with him; and

(b) if so, the outcome of discussions ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a)and (b). Yes, Sir. Discussions were held pertaining to the 7th Non-aligned Summit Conference and the grave crises in the West Asia region. The discussions were useful and led to better understanding between the two countries on these issues.

Sino-India Relations

3257. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that cooperation with China is growng and

India wishes to improve relations with China and solve all outstanding bilateral problems so that ties between the two countries can truly be called normal;

(b) if so, whether a programme of exchange has been agreed in the cultural and scientific fields;

(c) if so, what are the other programmes that have been agreed for implementation till final settlement in the border disputes is reached;

(d) whether almost all the outstanding issues were solved except the border disputes; and

(e) whether both the countries are firm in their stand and there is no possibility to go back to this question ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) As has been frequently stated in both Houses of Parliament, it is the policy of Government to normalise relations with China fully and to settle all outstanding bilateral problems.

(b) and (c). Trade has been resumed and exchanges between the two countries in various fields, including the cultural, scentific and technical, are developing to the extent that is feasible as long as the major differen- between us remains unsettled.

(d) and (e). Both sides recognise that the boundary question is central to relations and should be solved early. To this end the discussions between the two governments will be continued.

Utilisation of National Permits

3258. SHRI K. KUNHAMBU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRASPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of National permits issued to the States during 1981-82.

the names of States which (b) have not fully utilised these permits and the figures relating to their natural utilisation vis.a. vis allotment; and

(c) the steps being taken to see that the allotted permits are actually distributed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITA RAM KESARI): (a) to (c). Allocation of the number of National Permits to the States/Uts, last done was in October, 1980. There has been no allocation in 1981-82. A statement showing state-wise allocations and the allotments made by them so far is given in the statement attached. Besides formal communications advising the State Govts/ U. T. Administrations to expedite allotment of the balance number, the matter was discussed in the meeting of Transport Ministers on 31.5.82 where it was agreed that the balance allotments would be done without delay.

Statement

Name of State/Union Territory	National Parmits	
	allocated	Issued
1. Andhra Pradesh	900	900
2. Assam	900	466
3. Bihar	900	797
4. Gujarat	900	771
5. Haryana	800	676
6. Himachal Pradesh	600	585
7. Jammu & Kashmir	600	489
8. Karnataka	800	682
9. Kerala	800	400
10. Madhya Pradesh	900	450
11. Maharashtra	900	432
12. Manipur	100	100
13. Meghalaya	100	100
14. Nagaland	100	89
15. Orissa	800	640
16. Punjab	850	800
17. Rajasthan	800	787
18. Sikkim	100*	..
19. Tamil Nadu	800	544
20. Tripura	400	333
21. Uttar Pradesh	900	881
22. West Bengal	900	897
23. A & N Islands	..	..
24. Arunachal Pradesh	100	50
25. Chandigarh	100	50
26. Dadra, Nagar Haveli	100	25
27. Delhi	800	625
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	500	471
29. Lakshadweep	..	..
30. Mizoram	100	..
31. Pondicherry	100	..
	16,600	13,340

*M.V. Act 1939 is yet to be extended to Sikkim.

शिमला, कालका, नंगल और पठानकोट से लकड़ी का भेजा जाना

3259. **श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान शिमला कालका, नंगल और पठानकोट रेलवे स्टेशनों से, अलग-अलग देश के अन्य राज्यों को भेजी गयी लकड़ा की मात्रा कितनी है और इससे रेलवे को कितनी राशि प्राप्त हुई है; और

(ख) यदि चुरायी गयी लकड़ी का पता लगा है तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) पिछले तीन वर्षों अर्थात्, 1979–80, 1980–81, 1981–82 के दौरान शिमला कालका, नंगलडैम और पठानकोट स्टेशनों से बुक की गयी इमारती लकड़ी और उनसे वसूल की गयी भाड़े की मात्रा नीचे दी गयी है:

स्टेशन	1979–80		1980–81		1981–82	
	मालडिब्बों की संख्या	भाड़ा (रु०	मालडिब्बों की संख्या	भाड़ा (रु०	मालडिब्बों की संख्या	भाड़ा (रुपये)
शिमला	—	—	—	—	—	—
कालका	14	28,475	1	4,063	—	—
नंगलडैम	4	4,376	48	35,360	146	1,34,689
पठानकोट	1089	26,75,042	1089	24,53,467	1,417	36,08,458

(ख) रेलों को ऐसे मामलों की जानकारी नहीं है।

Delivery of mini-car rake by Jessops and Company Limited

3260. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only one Mini-Car-Rake out of 18 booked in 1978 for Central Railways was delivered by M/s. Jessops and Company, Limited, in May, 1982;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) when the balance of rakes is expected to be delivered; and

(d) whether in view of the increasing pressure of traffic on the Bombay suburban Central Railways and cancellation of number of trains Government propose to take steps to expedite the supply of required rakes to meet the commitment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No. An order for 239 EMUs comprising of 26 Nos. of 9 Car Rakes and some spare Motor Coaches and Trailer Coaches was placed in November, 1978 on M/s. Jessop & Co.

Ltd. Calcutta. Against this order they have supplied 1 number of 9 Car Rakes upto May, 1982 and 1 more 9 Car Rakes in June, 1982.

(b) Initially there was some delay in supply of inputs by the Railways and M/s. Jessops had also faced certain teething troubles, which have now been sorted out and the firm has commenced series production.

(c) Part of the order quantity is expected in 1982-83, the balance EMUs are expected to be delivered in 1983-84 and 1984-85, depending on funds availability.

(d) As about 11 Rakes are expected in 1982-83 and further substantial quantities in 1983-84, the shortage of Rakes is expected to be overcome.

Employment of Medical Graduates

3261. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the average number of Medical Graduates coming out every year; and

(b) whether the Government of India and State Governments are unable to provide employment to all those Medical Graduates?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE: (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) Approximately 13,000 medical graduates are passing out, every year.

(b) The Government is aware of unemployment among doctors. Public Health is on the State List and it is, therefore, basically for the State Governments to evolve suitable employment schemes for utilising the services of the available stock of doctors.

A considerable step-up in the job opportunities for medical graduates is expected in the wake of the implementation of the various Plan Schemes in the Health and Family Welfare sector, during the Sixth Five Year Plan and beyond. The nationalised banks also offer loans for enabling doctors to establish clinics/nursing homes in the rural areas.

Railway Coach Factories

3262. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Railway Coach factories are there at present in India;

(b) their details Railway-wise;

(c) whether there is any proposal to start a Railway Coach Factory in Kerala within the limit of the Southern Railway; and

(d) if so, the details of the proposal and the action taken in that respect?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) There are 3 coach building workshops and 29 coach repair workshops at present in India.

(b) Their location and present out-turn is as follows:

Coach Building Units (Annual out-turn in vehicle units).

1. Integral Coach Factory, Madras	750
2. M/s. Bharat Earth Movers Ltd., Bangalore	300
3. M/s. Jessops & Co., Calcutta.	120

BG & MG Coach Repair workshops (POH out-turn in four wheeler units per month.)

Central Railway	1. Matunga	250
	2. Jhansi	75
Eastern Railway	3. Liluah	310
	4. Kanchrapara	100
Northern Railway	5. Alambagh	200
	6. Jagadhri	225
	7. Bikaner	50
	8. Jodhpur	100
North-Eastern	9. Gorakhpur	200
	10. Izatnagar	120
	11. Samastipur	25
Northeast Frontier	12. Dibrugarh	35
	13. New Bongaigaon	140
Southern	14. Perambur	310
	15. Golden Rock	140
	16. Mysore	60
South-Central	17. Lallaguda	170
	18. Hubli	150
South-Eastern	19. Kharagpur	200
	20. Raipur	25
Western	21. Parel	200
	22. Pratap Nagar	8
	23. Ajmer	240
	24. Gondal	20
	25. Bhavnagar	50
	26. Morvi	10

In addition, there are 3 Narrow Gauge Workshops at Nagpur, Tindharia and Kalka.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

New University in Kerala

3263. SHRI A, NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many Universities are there at present in the country State-wise details;

(b) whether Government are aware of the fact that there was a proposal by the State Government to start a new University in Kerala; and

(c) if so, what is the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) A statement showing the State-wise number of Universities including Central Universities and Institutions Deemed to be Universities is attached.

(b) No. Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Name of the State	Number of Universities			
	Central Universities	of State Universities	Institutions deemed to be Universities	Total
Andhra Pradesh	1	8	2	11
Assam	..	3	..	3
Bihar	..	9	1	10
Gujarat	..	8	1	9
Haryana	..	3	..	3
Himachal Pradesh	..	2	..	8
Jammu & Kashmir	..	2	..	2
Karnataka	..	6	1	7
Kerala	.	4	..	4
Madhya Pradesh	..	10	..	10
Maharashtra	..	10	1	11
Manipur	..	1	..	1
Meghalaya	1	..	..	1
Orissa	..	5	..	5
Punjab	..	3	..	3
Rajasthan	..	3	1	4
Tamil Nadu	..	8	1	9
Uttar Pradesh	2	17	2	21
West Bengal	1	8	..	9
Chandigarh Union Territory	..	1	..	1
Delhi Union Territory	2	..	3	5
Total	7	111	13	131

Representation of SC/ST Doctors in C.G.H.S. Dispensaries

3264. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Doctors in Delhi/New Delhi in the C.G.H.S. dispensaries as on 1 January, 1980.

(b) the total number of doctors in the CGHS in Delhi/New Delhi belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as on 1 January, 1980;

(c) whether adequate representation has not been given to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the CGHS doctors by the Health Ministry: and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) 466 Doctors.

(b)	S.C.	S.T.
	25	3

(c) and (d). The reservation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates is made in Jnior Class I posts of Central Health Service as a whole. from which the doctors are allocated to various Organisations including C.G.H.S. and not Organisation-wise.

Immigration reforms and control Bill introduced in U.S. Congress

3265. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken note of the immigration reform and control Bill introduced recently in the U.S. Congress;

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Government in this matter; and

(c) what steps the Government of India propose to take to safeguard the interests of Asian, Indian immigrants who are likely to be affected by this Bill?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government is studying the Immigration reform and control Bill and the implications it would have for emigrants from India to the United States.

Contract for works undertaken for Nhava Sheva Port

3266. SHRI K. LKKAPPA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount of the contract for the works being undertaken for Nhava Sheva Complex near Bombay;

(b) whether it is a fact that the original cost estimate has been escalated very much due to faulty planning;

(c) whether the technical advice of any jetty engineers has been obtained in laying the plans for the Nhava Sheva Complex; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) In June 1982, sanction has been accorded to the estimated expenditure of Rs. 591.67 crores for the construction of a New Port at Nhava-Sheva. Contract for the works is yet to be awarded.

(b) No.

(c) Yes. M/s. Howe (India) Private Limited, New Delhi, have been appointed as Consultants for rendering consultancy services.

(d) Does not arise.

Fake reservation office at Sealdah station

3267. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether fake reservation office has been unearthed at Sealdah station;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) enquiries about how many persons who booked reservation, have been held and what are the findings;

(d) how many touts have been caught red-handed;

(e) has any action been taken against any officials;

(f) what is the position in this respect in the big railway stations like Howrah, Delhi, Bombay and Madras; and

(g) what is the role of G.R.P. in this respect?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). The Anti-fraud squad of the Railways with the assistance of Enforcement Branch of State Police raided an unauthorised book stall at Sealdah station on 3-6-82 and seized 50 tickets with reservations in ficititious names mainly for Darjeeling Mail. Three persons including the owner of the unauthorised book stall were taken into police custody. A criminal case against them has been registered under sections 451/459 of the Indian Penal Code read with section 114 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 and the case is now pending in the court of Judicial Magistrate, Sealdah.

(c) and (d). Recently Eastern Railway conducted door to door check in Calcutta area in respect of 2208 reservations and as many as 1010 reservations were found to be fake. 573 touts were apprehended and out of them as many as 167 were prosecuted.

(e) None was involved.

(f) A number of measures have been taken to curb the malpractices in reservation specially in the metropolitan cities of Delhi/Calcutta/Bombay/Madras, which include raids on the premises of unauthorised travel agents, rounding up touts and anti-social elements indulging in fake reservations, door to door checks and sending reply-paid letters to verify genuineness of reservations made and checks on trains to verify antecedents of passengers actually travelling with particulars given in the reservation slips. About 2799 cases of bogus reservations were detected during the last two months and the persons apprehended were dealt with in accordance with the provisions of Indian Railways Act 1890.

(g) Govermnent Railway Police assist the Ticket checking squad and vigilance staff in conducting raids on unauthorised travel agencies and apprehending anti-social elements, unauthorised operators indulging in cornering of reserved accommodation etc.

Funds for maintenance of National Highways

3268. SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

amount made available for maintenance of National Highways and the amount spent for this purpose during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITA RAM KESARI):

The required information is as under:

Year	Allotment	Expenditure
	(Rs. in crores)	
1979-80	30.20	34.50
1980-81	37.75	43.19
1981-82	47.00	54.95

Condition of National Highway from Shillong to Badarpur

3269. SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Highway from Shillong to Badarpur is in very bad shape;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government of Assam, Tripura and Mizoram have drawn the attention of the Ministry to this effect; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to improve the condition of this National Highway?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITA RAM KESARI): (a) to (c). No Sir The road is in a traffic worthy condition. Government are aware of the fact that in view of increasing traffic on National Highway 44, improvement to the stretch of road from Shillong to Badarpur is necessary. The expenditure on the improvement works on the Shillong-Badarpur section has been of the order of Rs. 193 lakhs during 1980-81 and Rs. 114 lakhs during 1981-82. Works costing about Rs. 176 lakhs are in progress. The total cost of works planned to be sanctioned during the 6th Plan on this section is of the order of Rs. 860 lakhs.

PHC under assistance of W.H.O.

3270. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Primary Health Centres allotted to each State and Union Territory under the assistance of W.H.O.; and

(b) the number of PHCs allotted to the different district of U.P. under the said assistance?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) The assistance received from the World Health Organisation is not utilized for the establishment of Primary Health Centres. The setting up of Primary Health Centres is a component of the State Sector Minimum Needs Programme.

(b) Does not arise.

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग : समीक्षा समिति

3271. श्री कुम्भा राम आर्य : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा क्रियान्वित किए गए विभिन्न कार्य-

क्रमों की व्यापक समीक्षा करने के लिए आयोग द्वारा गठित समीक्षा समिति का प्रतिवेदन सरकार को कब प्राप्त हुआ था ;

(ख) समिति के प्रतिवेदन पर क्या निर्णय लिए गए ; और

(ग) निर्णयों को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) : (क) आयोग द्वारा समीक्षा समिति की रिपोर्ट पर अप्रैल, 1981 विचार किया गया था और तब इसे मई, 1981 में सरकार को भेजा गया ।

(ख) से (ग) समिति ने विभिन्न विकास कार्यक्रमों के कार्यान्वयन हेतु विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के मार्ग दर्शन के लिए अनेक सिफारिशें की थीं । आयोग ने छठी योजना में विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत विश्वविद्यालय और कालेजों को विकास अनुदान संस्वीकृति करने के लिए मार्ग दर्शीय रूप रेखाओं को अन्तिम रूप देते समय इन सिफारिशों को नोट कर लिया है ।

Freight hike between Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Mainland

3272. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times the freight between Andaman and Nicobar Islands and mainland has been increased during the past three years;

(b) figures of such hike; and

(c) whether this has affected the timber economy of Andaman and Nicobar Islands?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). The shipping freight between Andaman and Nicobar Islands and mainland has been increased by the Indian Coastal Conference on certain commodities twice during the past 3 years as indicated below:—

(i) On general cargo (which constitutes less than 5 per cent of the total cargo movement) from Rs. 282.40 per ton to Rs. 367.00 per ton or from Rs. 201.60 per CBM to Rs. 262.00 per CBM with effect from 30th December 1981; and

(ii) On plywood and veneers from Rs. 88.50 per CBM to Rs. 115.10 per CBM with effect from 1st February 1982.

(c) Any increase in freight rates on plywood and veneers affects the timber based economy of Andaman and Nicobar Islands but it is not possible to quantify the exact effect.

Rise in Leprosy Patients and their treatment

3274. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM:
SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:
SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a steep rise in the leprosy patients in the country;

(b) if so, specific plans to provide proper treatment of leprosy patients during the current financial year;

(c) how many lepsory patients will be treated during the current financial year;

(d) whether Centre has directed all States to implement leprosy treatment programmes; and

(e) if so, to what extent the States have implemented and progress achieved by each State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) There is no steep increase of leprosy patients even though due to better coverage by the National Leprosy Control Programme, large number of new cases have been detected and recorded for treatment resulting in increasing number of leprosy patients.

(b) Leprosy patients are provided anti-Leprosy drugs, free, through a large number of Leprosy treatment centres under the National Leprosy Control Programme. These are being contantly augmented.

(c) It is expected that over 25 lakhs patients are likely to be treated during the current financial year.

(d) Yes.

(e) The information in regard to the physical achievements by States is given in the statement attached.

Statement

National Leprosy Control Programme

Statement of State-wise achievement of Physical Components made till March, 1982.

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Leprosy Control Units	Urban Leprosy Centres	Survey Education Treatment Centres	Temporary Hospitalisation Wards
1	Andhra Pradesh	62	81	697	40
2	Assam	5	10	186	3
3	Bihar	36	22	1015	22
4	Gujarat	9	20	360	6
5	Haryana	..	..	2	..
6	Himachal Pradesh	6	1	7	1
7	Jammu & Kashmir	5	2	30	2
8	Karnataka	21	41	665	19
9	Kerala	2	16	331	4
10	Madhya Pradesh	10	25	441	4
11	Maharashtra	42	141	900	23
12	Manipur	5	1	10	1
13	Meghalaya	2	1	21	1
14	Nagaland	1	2	22	2
15	Orissa	39	11	187	8
16	Punjab	..	10	..	1
17	Rajasthan	1	4	50	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
18	Sikkim	1	..	..	..
19	Tamil Nadu	64	48	132	47
20	Tripura	2	2	10	1
21	Uttar Pradesh	27	50	958	15
22	West Bengal	42	51	700	30
23	A & N Islands	..	2	10	1
24	Arunachal Pradesh	..	..	12	1
25	Chandigarh	..	..	..	..
26	D & N Haveli	..	..	..	..
27	Delhi	..	3	..	..
28	Goa Daman & Diu	1	2	22	1
29	Lakshadweep	..	..	..	..
30	Mizoram	1	1	7	1
31	Pondicherry	1	2	20	1
	Total	385	549	6795	236

छपरा-बनियापुर सड़क तथा छपरा गोरखपुर रेल लाइन पर उपरिपुल

3275. **प्रो० सत्य देव सिंह :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या छपरा-बनियापुर सड़क तथा छपरा-गोरखपुर रेल लाइन (उत्तर पूर्व रेलवे) पर उपरिपुल बनाने का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो निर्माण कार्य कब तक आरम्भ करने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जून) : (क) और (ख). छपरा जंक्शन पर छपरा पश्चिम की बनियापुर रोड से जोड़ने वाले मौजूदा सम्पार के बदले एक ऊपरी सड़क पुल के निर्माण के लिए राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रायोजित एक प्रस्ताव पर विचार में विचार किया गया था परन्तु समपार पर कम रेल/सड़क यातायात होने के कारण उक्त प्रस्ताव को छोड़ दिया गया था। पुनर्विचार करने पर यह विनिश्चय किया गया था कि प्रस्ताव पर आगे कार्यवाही की जाए और राज्य सरकार से एक नया प्रस्ताव प्रायोजित करने का प्रस्ताव किया गया था। राज्य सरकार से अभी तक नया प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

दिघाघाट पहेलजा घाट के सामने रेलवे पुल

3276. **प्रो० सत्य देव सिंह :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पटना में दिघाघाट-पहेलजाघाट के सामने

रेलवे पुल के निर्माण का कार्य कब तक आरम्भ किया जाएगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : गंगा पर पुल के निर्माण के लिए उपयुक्त स्थान चुनने के लिए केन्द्रीय जल और बिजली अनुसंधान केन्द्र, पुणे में नमूना परीक्षण किये जा रहे हैं। ये परीक्षण अन्तिम चरण में हैं। इस पुल के लिए तकनीकी व्यवहार्यता अध्ययन करने के लिए एक प्रारम्भिक इंजीनियरी एवं यातायात सर्वेक्षण को भी 1981–82 के बजट में शामिल कर लिया गया है और यह प्रगति पर है। केन्द्रीय जल और बिजली अनुसंधान केन्द्र, पुणे से विस्तृत रिपोर्ट तथा रेलवे से सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो जाने पर विहार सरकार के साथ परामर्श कर के इस पुल का निर्माण शुरु करने के बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय किया जाएगा, बशर्ते कि धन उपलब्ध हो और इसे योजना आयोग की स्वीकृति मिल जाए।

छपरा कछारी स्टेशन पर उपरिपुल

3277. **प्रो० सत्यदेव सिंह** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या छपरा कछारी स्टेशन के पूर्व में रेलवे फाटक को बन्द किए जाने के कारण छपरा मधोरा सड़क अवरुद्ध हो गई है ; और

(ख) प्रस्तावित उपरिपुल का निर्माण कब तक पूरा हो जाएगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) छपरा कचहरी यार्ड के पूर्वी किनारे पर स्थित छपरा-मधोरा रोड पर समपार सं० 45 मीटर आमान लाइन का बड़े आमान की लाइन में बदलाव करने के संबंध में जिला मजिस्ट्रेट छपरा के अनुमोदन से बन्द किया गया था। सड़क यातायात का मार्ग बदल कर वर्तमान समपार सं० 43 से ले जाया गया।

(ख) चूंकि समपार सं० 47 से होकर एक वैकल्पिक सड़क की व्यवस्था करने तथा बन्द किए गए समपार सं० 47 के स्थान पर ऊपरी सड़क पुल की व्यवस्था करने की व्यावहारिक्ता को रेलवे और राज्य सरकार जांच कर रही है। अत: इस समय यह कहना सम्भव नहीं है कि बन्द किए गए समपार सं० 47 के स्थान पर प्रस्तावित ऊपरी सड़क पुल का कब निर्माण किया जाएगा।

Construction Schedule of Koraput-Rayagada Railway line.

3278. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the construction schedule of the Koraput-Rayagada railway line;

(b) whether this line has to be completed before completion of the time-bound Aluminium Complex being set up in Orissa;

(c) whether the financial allocation so far made for the railway line during the Sixth Plan is entirely inadequate to complete the project before 1985 along with the Aluminium Complex; and

(d) what steps have been taken to allocate the entire funds for the purpose during the Sixth Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Work on the 1st phase from Koraput to Mattalaputtu has been commenced and final location survey is being finalised. The Final Location Survey for the IInd phase

will be taken up after the first phase is completed.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes. Efforts will, however, be made to complete Phase I of the project between Koraput and Mettalaputtu by 1985, subject to allocation of adequate funds.

(d) Top priority has been accorded to the construction and completion of phase I of this project, and maximum possible funds are being allocated for this work, within the constraint of resources.

Implementation of centrally sponsored scheme in States for Eradication of Malaria

3279. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the Centrally sponsored schemes under implementation in various States for the eradication of Malaria;

(b) the programme undertaken or proposed to be undertaken during the current plan period for eradicating malaria;

(c) the number of Malaria Research Centres which have been set up in different States;

(d) the names of the places of Orissa where those National Malaria Research Centres have been opened;

(e) the work undertaken by those National Malaria Research Centres in last two years; and

(f) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (b). A National Malaria Eradication Programme is being implemented in the States/U.T.s as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme to eradicate/control the incidence of Malaria. The expenditure on the scheme is shared equally by the Central Government & States.

(c) Two Malaria Research Centres, one at Delhi and the other at Pondicherry function under the auspices of Indian Council of Medical Research.

Besides Research on Malaria is also being carried out under a number of approved Research Projects/Schemes at various Institutes/Organisations in the country.

(d) to (f). The Indian Council of Medical Research has set up a Regional Medical Research Centre at Bhubaneswar in 1982, which has got to start scientific work. Besides there is already one Field Operational Research Project at Keonjhar in Orissa under the Directorate of National Malaria Eradication Programme Delhi which had been started in November 1977 and the summary of the work done at this project is given in the statement attached.

Statement

Work done at Keonjhar (Orissa)
Epidemiological Studies

Under the guidance of Regional Coordinating Organisation, NMEP, Bhubaneswar, detailed enumeration of 16 Sections of the two Primary Health Centres were carried out with regard to number of houses and cattle sheds. Each human dwelling and cattle shed was measured individually regarding the sprayable surface areas.

Mosquitos Collections

Following species have been reported from the area:—

A. annularis. A. culicifacies. A. hyroanus. A. jayporianses. A. subpictus A. Vagus, A. aconitus, A. barbirostris, A. maculatus, A. tassalatus, A. splendidus.

Precipitin Test

Results received so far showed authropophilic index 3.3 per cent, 4.4 per cent of the species A. amularis & A. culicifacies respectively.

Susceptibility Test

The vector species experienced were A. culicifacies and A. annularis. The

results showed that vector species resistant to DDT and DL is susceptible to Malathion.

Profit and loss of Public Sector Undertaking under his Ministry

3280. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) names of Public Sector Undertakings under the control of his Ministry along with total investment in each one of them;

(b) profit, loss and capacity utilisation in each one of them during each of the last three years and in the current year; and

(c) reasons for losses incurred?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRAPATIL): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. (*Placed in Library. See No. LT-4367/82*). The information in respect of Shipping Corporation of India Ltd. is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Encouraging practice of Acupuncture

3281. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report appeared in the 'Times of India' on 26th June, 1982 stating that while welcoming the inauguration of acupuncture Clinic in Jamianagar, Delhi, the hon'ble Minister Shri Khursheed Alam Khan said that the practive practice of acupuncture would augment the existing medical facilities and discipline;

(b) Government plan and steps being taken in this direction

(c) how does the acupuncture facility in India is available to cure diseases as compared with those in Sri Lanka; and

(d) whether the acupuncture process is cheaper than the allopathic process in some disease and if so, details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) Yes.

(b) By availing of training facilities in Acupuncture offered by foreign Governments under United Nations Development Programme/World Health Organisation schemes, the knowledge of Acupuncture amongst medical personnel is to be augmented.

(c) No comparable study has been conducted.

(d) Since acupuncture and allopathy represent basically different systems, their costs of treatment cannot be compared.

Suburban trains between Ahmedabad-Baroda, Baroda-Surat and Surat-Bombay

3282. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start suburban trains between Ahmedabad-Baroda, Baroda-Surat and Surat-Bombay to cope with rising passenger traffic over the route;

(b) whether Government are aware that in view of rapid development of industries along the Ahmedabad-Bombay-rail lines and faster expansion of chemical, engineering and other industries, there has been increasing concentration of population in various towns and cities over the route; and

(c) if so, whether Government intend to provide suburban trains between these stations for commuters going for their places of profession?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir. There is no such proposal at present.

(b) Yes.

(c) An engineering-cum-traffic survey for development of line capacity as well as terminal facilities and introduction of EMU type rolling stock on Virar-Surat - Vadodaro Ahmedabad section is in progress and is expected to be finalised and completed by the end of 1982. Further action would be taken after the report is received and examined.

Opening of Sutahata and Ke'omal Stations

3283. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) when the Sutahata and Kelmal Stations of the Panskura-Haldia Section in South Eastern Railways will be opened; and

(b) what are the reasons for delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) The proposal for opening of passenger halts at Sutahata and Kelomal has been examined in detail by South-Eastern Railway Administration. The proposal in respect of Kelomal has not been found justified.

In respect of Sutahata, which was earlier found unjustified, a final decision in the light of the detailed examination will be taken by the South Eastern Railway Administration shortly.

हज यात्रियों के लिए बेहतर प्रबन्ध करना

3284. **श्री अशफाक हुसैन** : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हज यात्रियों को सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा सऊदी अरब में क्या प्रबन्ध किए जा रहे हैं और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरे क्या हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को पता है कि अधिकतर हज यात्री सऊदी अरब से वापस आने पर वहां पर हमारे दूतावास द्वारा किए गए प्रबन्धों से संतुष्ट नहीं होते ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इस वर्ष लगभग तीस हजार हज यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिए बेहत्तर प्रबन्ध करने हेतु कोई विशेष उपाय करेगी ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव) : (क) सरकार द्वारा हज यात्रियों को सऊदी अरब में उनके प्रवास के दौरान प्रदान की जाने वाली सुविधाओं के बारे में विवरण संलग्न है।

(ख) जी, नहीं बल्कि हज यात्रियों ने इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही की सराहना की है।

(ग) हमारे तीर्थ यात्रियों की सुविधाओं के लिए किए जाने वाले प्रबन्धों की निरन्तर समीक्षा की जाती है और प्राप्त अनुभावों तथा विभिन्न जगहों से प्राप्त सुझावों को ध्यान में रखते हुए उनमें वर्ष-दर-वर्ष सुधार किया जा रहा है।

विवरण

सऊदी अरब में प्रवास के दौरान हज यात्रियों को सरकार की ओर से दी जाने वाली सुविधाएं

हज यात्रियों को मुख्य रूप से निम्नलिखित सुविधाएं दी जाती हैं :

1. चिकित्सा दल :

हज के दिनों में 20 चिकित्सकों और 20 फ़ार्मेसिस्टों का एक दल (तीन लेडी डाक्टर और तीन नर्सों सहित) सऊदी अरब भेजा जाता है। 1980 तक इस चिकित्सक दल में 15 चिकित्सक और 15 फ़ार्मेसिस्ट होते थे। इसके अलावा मक्का में एक स्थायी भारतीय डिस्पेंसरी है जो एक वरिष्ठ डाक्टर की देख-रेख में चलाई जाती है। चिकित्सक दल के सदस्य स्थायी डिस्पेंसरी के अलावा मक्का, मदीना, मीना और अराफत के विभिन्न शाखा डिस्पेंसरियों में भी नियुक्त किए जाते हैं। इस चिकित्सक दल के पास 4 आधुनिक एम्बुलेंस गाड़िया हैं। इस वर्ष से चिकित्सक दल को एक चल ई०सी जी० मशीन, और विभिन्न डाक्टरी परीक्षणों के लिए उपकरण उपलब्ध कराये जा रहे हैं ताकि वे रोग का ज्यादा प्रभावकारी ढंग से निदान कर सकें और अपने तीर्थ यात्रियों को ज्यादा प्रभावकारी ढंग से चिकित्सा प्रदान कर सकें। इन डिस्पेंसरियों के लिए आवश्यक अधिकांश औषधियां स्वास्थ्य सेवा महानिदेशालय द्वारा सप्लाई की जाती हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त जेद्दा स्थित भारतीय राजदूतावास को आवश्यकता होने पर यह औषधियां स्थानीय रूप से खरीदने का भी अधिकार है।

हज वर्ष 1981 में विभिन्न डिस्पेंसरियों में चिकित्सा प्राप्त करने वालों की संख्या 65,0025 थी। इनमें 5633 ऐसे व्यक्ति भी शामिल थे जो भारतीय राष्ट्रिक नहीं थे। 1980 के हज के दौरान 49,400 रोगी हमारी डिस्पेंसरियों में चिकित्सा के लिए आए।

1. जेद्दा स्थित भारतीय राजदूतावास में हज एकक :

हमारे राजदूतावास में एक पूरा हज अनुभाग है जिसके अध्यक्ष प्रथम सचिव के रैंक के हज अधिकारी हैं और उनकी सहायता के लिए एक सहायक हज अधिकारी और अन्य कई व्यक्ति हैं। हज के दिनों में इस अनुभाग में 18 और व्यक्ति बढ़ा दिए जाते हैं। इसके अलावा 1981 से भारत से दो सहायक हज अधिकारी मक्का और मदीना में नियुक्त किए जाते हैं। इन अधिकारियों का काम हज यात्रियों को दिन-प्रतिदिन के आधार पर सभी संभव सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराना है। इसके अतिरिक्त राजदूत और हज अधिकारी भी नियमित रूप से मक्का और मदीना जाते रहते हैं और तीर्थ यात्रियों से सम्पर्क बनाये रखते हैं।

3. जेद्दा बंदरगाह/जेद्दा हवाई अड्डे पर तीर्थ यात्रियों की अगवानी का प्रबन्ध

तीर्थ यात्री जहाजों और विमानों से अब नियत बन्दरगाहों/हवाई अड्डों पर पहुंचते हैं तो हज अनुभाग के वरिष्ठ कर्मचारी उनकी अगवानी के लिए वहां मौजूदा रहते हैं। चिकित्सक दल का एक यूनिट भी, आपात स्थिति में चिकित्सा सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए मौजूद रहता है। तीर्थ यात्रियों की वापसी के समय भी ऐसी ही व्यवस्था की जाती है।

4. हज स्वयंसेवक

राज्य हज समितियों को यह सुविधा दी जाती है कि वे एक या अधिक ऐसे हज स्वयंसेवक नियुक्त करे जो उस राज्य के हज यात्रियों से संपर्क बनाये रहे। ये स्वयंसेवक तीर्थ यात्री दलों और राजदूतावास के बीच संपर्क सूत्र का काम करते हैं और तीर्थ यात्रियों की कठिनाइयां राजदूतावास की जानकारी में लाते हैं। राजदूत और हज अधिकारी अपनी मक्का यात्राओं के दौरान इन स्वयंसेवकों से नियमित रूप से मिलते रहते हैं।

हज जाने वाले तीर्थ यात्रियों के लिए विशेष बीमा योजना

3285. **श्री अशफाक हुसैन** : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हज यात्रा के लिए सऊदी अरब को जाने वाले तीर्थ यात्रियों के लिए विशेष बीमा योजना लागू करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या यह योजना इस वर्ष के तीर्थ यात्रियों पर लागू होगी ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव) : (क) जी हां। हज समिति ने हज पर जाने वाले यात्रियों के लिए एक सामूहिक व्यक्तिगत दुर्घटना बीमा योजना शुरू की है। इस योजना में अंशदान करना ऐच्छिक है ।

(ख) इस योजना का ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है।

(ग) जी हां।

विवरण

हज यात्रियों के लिए सामूहिक व्यक्तिगत दुर्घटना बीमा योजना

लाभ	देय पूंजी राशि	3 महीने की बीमा किस्त	4 महीने की बीमा किस्त
	रु० लाख	रु०	रु०
(क) मृत्यु . . .	1	60.00	73.00
(ख) शरीर के 2 अंगों व 2 आंखों या किसी अंग और आंख का क्षति	1	60.00	73.00
(ग) शरीर के किसी 1 अंग और 1 आंख को क्षति . . .	50,000	73.00	88.00
(घ) उपर्युक्त के अलावा क्षतियों से होने वाली स्थय स्थायी कुल अंगहानि	1	73.00	88.00

इस योजना में सामान्य रूप से 16 से 65 वर्ष के आयु वर्ग वाले व्यक्ति ही शामिल किए गए हैं। लेकिन यदि चिकित्सक प्रमाण-पत्र (जो कि हज-आवेदन पत्र में शामिल होता है) संतोषजनक हो तो इस योजना का लाभ 70 वर्ष आयु के व्यक्तियों को भी दिया जा सकता है।

Diesel engines in railway zones

3286. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many diesel engines are with the Railways, Zone-wise, on 30th June, 1982;

(b) the date of manufacture and make of engines with North Eastern Railway;

(c) is it a fact that broad gauge diesel engines recently supplied to North Eastern Railway are old, out of date and need extensive repairs.

(d) how many of these broad gauge diesel engines are for running passenger trains in North Eastern Railway;

(e) the reasons for not using broad gauge diesel engines for running passenger trains by North Eastern Railway;

(f) the requirements of broad gauge diesel engines on the Railways, Zone-wise; and

(g) what are the proposed supply for the coming year, Zone-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The number of diesel locomotive of all gauges on the Zonal Railways as on 31.6.82 is as under:—

Railway	Number of Diesel locos
Central	447
Eastern	263
Northern	419
North Eastern	10
Northeast Frontier	105
Southern	266
South Central	370
South Eastern	298
Western	394

(b) Five WDMI (Broad Gauge Diesel Main Line) locomotives were put on line during 1958 and five during 1959. These locomotives are imported ones of ALCO make.

(c) No. The life of a diesel locomotive is 36 years with repowerpacking. These locomotives have been repowerpacked recently.

(d) None.

(e) The availability of diesel locomotives is limited and hence they are first allocated to goods trains which carry essential commodities and heavier loads. Their use on passenger trains with less loads will not be justified. Moreover on the newly-opened broad gauge section, speed of 100 kmph is not feasible as yet, as the track requires consolidation, before raising the speed. Under these circumstances, the use of diesels at much lower speeds will not be advantageous also.

(f) The total requirements of broad gauge diesel locomotives on the Indian Railways during the Sixth Plan is 467. The locomotives are distributed to the Zonal Railways, taking into account needs of traffic, shed capacity etc.

(g) 108 Broad Gauge diesel locomotives are scheduled for manufacture during 1982-83. So far, 31 Broad Gauge diesel locos have been allotted as under:

Central Railway	:	3
Eastern Railway	:	8
Northern Railway	:	3
Southern Railway	:	6
South Eastern Railway	:	9
Western Railway	:	2

Balance locomotives to be produced will be distributed to the Zonal Railways, taking into account the needs of traffic, shed capacity etc.

Direct train between Calcuta and Trivandrum

3287. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation for starting a direct train from Calcutta to Trivandrum,

(b) if so, the details thereof and Governments reactions thereto; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to provide more facilities in the above route?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes

(b) and (c). One through service coach between Howrah and Trivandrum by 3/4 Howrah-Madras and 19/20 Madras-Trivandrum Mail is available at present. Introduction of a direct train is not feasible due to line capacity and terminal constraints and shortage of coaching stock. Provision of an additional through coach is also not feasible for want of room on the connected trains.

दिल्ली और लखनऊ के बीच 30 डाउन रेलगाड़ी का सीतापुर कोच

3288. **श्री राम लाल राही** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली और लखनऊ के बीच 30 डाउन रेलगाड़ी में सीतापुर कोच जोड़ा गया है जिस में प्रत्येक यात्री के लिए आरक्षण उपलब्ध है परन्तु जनरल कोच एक दिन छोड़कर दूसरे दिन लगाया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और रेलवे यात्रियों से 10 रुपये क्यों वसूल करता है ; और

(ग) इस रेलगाड़ी में एक तीन टायर कोच रोजाना जोड़ने में क्या कठिनाई है ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) नयी दिल्ली और सीतापुर के बीच 29/30 लखनऊ मेल तथा सम्बद्ध गाड़ियों में दूसरे दर्जे का एक 3-टियर शयनयान थ्रू कोच लगाया जाता है। अप्रल से जुलाई 1982 तक की अवधि के दौरान निर्धारित सवारी डिब्बों को मरम्मत के लिए मार्क करने के कारण शयनयान के बदले 10 अवसरों पर दूसरे दर्जे का साधारण डिब्बा लगाया गया था।

(ख) जब शयनयान के बदले साधारण डिब्बा लगाया जाता है तो ऐसे मामलों में यात्रियों के बैठने के लिए वैकल्पिक स्थान की व्यवस्था की जाती है और उनसे कह दिया जाता है कि वे शयनयान प्रभार वापस ले लें।

(ग) 5-7-82 से शयनयान नियमित रुप से चल रहा है।

सीतापुर बुढ़वल लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलना

3289. **श्री राम लाल राही** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे, में सीतापुर-बुढ़वल रेल लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने के लिए सर्वेक्षण किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने में विलम्ब करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री श्री (मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) संसाधनों की अत्यन्त तंगी और इस परियोजना के अलाभप्रद होने के कारण इस रेल सम्पर्क का निर्माण कार्य शुरू करना सम्भव नहीं होगा।

Alleged direction of Railway Ministry to delay trains

3290. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Ministry has given any direction to the Department to delay the running times of all the trains at least 3 hours; and

(b) if so, what is the reason thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). No. However, timings of trains are reviewed before issue of every time table. During review for the Time Table effective from 1-5-1982 in the context of heavy accumulation of arrears of replacement of railway track, backlog of repairs and maintenance of rolling stock and also with a view to achieve better interchangeability of rolling stock so as to improve its utilisation, timings of mail/express trains were reviewed resulting in increase in running time of some of the mail/express trains on certain routes.

I.I.T. Research Staff, Kharagpur as contract employees

3291. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the I.I.T. Research Staff, Kharagpur are treated as contract employees;

(b) whether the Nayudamma Committee clearly recommended that these institutions which have the competence to undertake on a large-scale research projects sponsored by outside agencies should be permitted to recruit and maintain a core of competent scientific staff in the area of their expertise on permanent basis with all service benefits; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) Research staff employed on projects, under sponsorship by an outside agency, alone are on contract.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The recommendation of the Nayudamma Committee for appointment of core staff is being implemented at the Centre of Cryogenic Engineering whose faculty have competence to undertake projects and sponsored programmes.

First trial run of electric ring railway in Delhi

3292. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:
SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the first trial run of the prestigious electric ring railway was held on the 1 July, 1982 in Delhi;

(b) whether the trial run was successful and the distance was covered within the stipulated time;

(c) if not, what were the hitches that marred the smooth running of the train;

(d) what is the total area to be covered by this electric ring railway in Delhi and the names of Stations it is to stop and the duration of its stay; and

(e) what efforts are being made to ensure its smooth running?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Yes. Since the trial run was made on open timings and no time schedule was required to be fixed, therefore, the question of covering the distance within the stipulated time does not arise. Certain teething problems were identified during the trial run. These have since been rectified.

(d) About 35 Kms with 19 stations, where half a minute stoppage each has been planned. These stations are: Nizamuddin, Lajpat Nagar, Sewa Nagar, Lodhi Colony, Sarojini Nagar, Delhi Safdarjang, Chanakyapuri, S. P. Marg, Brar Square, Naraina Vihar, Kirti Nagar, Patel Nagar, Dayabasti, Delhi Kishan Ganj, Delhi Sadar Bazar New Delhi, Minto Bridge, Tilak Bridge and Pragati Maidan.

(e) The core works essential for the operation of the Ring Railway have since been completed. Residual works are under execution. Only after completion of the residual works, the EMU trains will be introduced. Initially, the existing circular trains will be replaced with EMU services which will be progressively increased depending upon the traffic offering and the experience gained.

सेवा नगर, नई दिल्ली में मकानों पर कब्जा रखने वाले सेवा निवृत रेलवे कर्मचारी

3293. **श्री दया राम शाक्य:** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ रेलवे कर्मचारी सेवा निवृत होने के बाद नई दिल्ली स्थित रेलवे कालोनी सेवा नगर में रेलवे आवासीय मकानो में अभी भी रह रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो रेलवे सेवा से कितने कर्मचारी सेवा निवृत हुए हैं और वे कब से रेलवे रिहायशी मकानों में रह रहे हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में शीघ्र ही समुचित उपाय न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन): (क) जी हां।

(ख) छः।

सरकारी आवासों में रहने की अवधि 3 महीने से 3 वर्ष तक अलग-अलग है।

(ग) इन मामलों में पहले से ही की जा रही बेदखली की कार्यवाही प्रगति के विभिन्न चरणों में है।

इलाहाबाद डिवीजन में सहायक कार्मिक अधिकारी नियुक्त करना

3294. **श्री दया राम शाक्य:** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार के कुछ ऐसे आदेश हैं जिनके अनुसार एक कर्मचारी अपनी सेवानिवृत तक उसी स्थान पर तैनात रह सकता है जिस पर उसकी नियुक्ति हुई थी;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इलाहाबाद डिवीजन में ऐसे कितने सहायक कार्मिक अधिकारी हैं जिनकी रेलवे सेवा में भर्ती इलाहाबाद में हुई थी और अपनी पदोन्नति के बाद भी वे वही काम कर रहे हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन): (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). इलाहाबाद मण्डल में इस समय कार्यरत तीन सहायक कार्मिक अधिकारी मूल रूप में श्रेणी-III कोटि में इलाहाबाद मण्डल में भर्ती किए गए थे और सहायक कार्मिक अधिकारी के रूप में पदोन्नत होने से पूर्व वे इलाहाबाद मण्डल में कार्य कर रहे थे। सहायक कार्मिक अधिकारी के रूप में कार्यरत ये तीनों क्रमशः 1980, अक्तूबर, 1981 और जुलाई, 1982 में पदोन्नत किए गए थे। वे सहायक कार्मिक अधिकारी के रूप में 4 वर्ष से कम की अवधि के लिए कार्य करते रहे हैं, जो एक अधिकारी को किसी एक स्टेशन पर तैनात किए जाने के लिए सामान्य अवधि है। उन अधिकारियों में से एक दिसम्बर, 1982 में दूसरा जुलाई, 1983 में सेवा-निवृत हो जाएगा। तीसरा अधिकारी, जिसके सेवानिवृत होने में अभी 10 वर्ष से अधिक हैं, के स्थानान्तरण के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जाएगा।

Projects for Asiad-82

3295. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position regarding various projects which were taken up for Asiad-82; and

(b) the expenditure incurred on each such project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) The progress of work on the various projects for Asiad '82 is satisfactory. These works are nearing completion and will be ready well in time for the Games.

(b) The expenditure booked by the Ministry of Education and Culture upto 30th June, 1982 on the construction of new stadia/renovation of the existing stadia and for making other arrangements for the Games is as under:

	(Rupees in crores)
Construction/Renovation of Stadia:	
(i) Construction of new Stadium at Lodi Road, Lawn Tennis Stadium at Hauz Khas and renovation of National Stadium	17.69
(ii) Government share towards new indoor Stadium at Rajghat Sports Complex.	5.60 (This does not include expenditure incurred by DDA from its own sources)
(iii) New Velodrome at Rajghat Sports Complex	1.00
(iv) New Shooting Ranges at Tughlakabad;	0.70
(v) Government contribution towards new Swimming Pool at Talkatora Garden.	3.74 (This does not include the expenditure incurred by NDMC from its own sources)
(vi) Renovation of existing stadia viz. Ambedkar Stadium, Model Town Stadium, Harbaksh Stadium and Nicholson Ranges, Delhi University Grounds, and Delhi Golf Club.	0.82
Other arrangements	6.91
Total	36.46

Ex-gratia payment to Port and Dock Workers in 1981-82

3296. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to make an ex-gratia payment of 8.33 per cent of the wages to all eligible workers and employees of Ports and Docks for the accounting year 1981-82; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). Orders were issued in June, 1982 to make ex-gratia payment to eligible employees of Port Trusts and Dock Labour Boards at Major Ports and registered and listed dock workers at these Ports at the rate of 8.33 per cent of salary/wage earned by the employees/worker during the year 1981-82. This ex-gratia payment is admissible only to those drawing a salary/wage upto Rs. 1,600/- per month and in the case of those drawing more than Rs. 750/- per month, the quantum of ex-gratia payment has been restricted to the amount admissible on the salary/wage of Rs. 750/- per month.

Books on floor in National Library, Calcutta

3297. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item appeared in the Statesman dated 4 July, 1982 captioned 'Library Books on the floor'; and

(b) if so, the details of measures being taken to provide adequate facilities in the National Library, Calcutta for better arrangements for books?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government is fully aware of the problem of shortage of space in the National Library, Calcutta and have already taken up plans for the construction of a new annexe building for the Library during the 6th Five Year Plan. However, to meet the immediate need of the Library it has been decided to construct a 2 or 3 storeyed building in the first phase of the proposed new annexe building. Additional shelfing space is also being provided by making suitable additions and alterations in the existing accommodation available in the Library which will yield space for one lakh books.

Revision of recruitment rules of Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha

3298. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the steps Government propose to take to revise the present recruitment rules of the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): Recruitment Rules for the post of Director, Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha were revised in 1980. Steps to revise Recruitment Rules for other posts have been initiated by the Council.

Bangladesh Army maintainig liaison with Mizo National Front

3299. SHRI B. V. DESAI:
SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian security agencies have proof that the Bangladesh army is maintaining liaison with the so-called capital of the Mizo National Front located at Chhimtlang, adjoining the Rumabazar cantonment in the Chittagong hill tracks;

(b) if so, whether they have given the written document to the Ministry;

(c) if so, whehher the Government have taken up the matter with the Bangladesh Government;

(d) if so, the details of the same; and

(e) whether the Bangladesh Government have been asked not to help them in the interest of cordial relations between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). Government have reason to believe that elements of the Mizo National Front have been operating from the Chittagong Hill Tracks area of Bangladesh. For security considerations, it will not be appropriate to mention any details in this regard.

(c) to (e). Government have taken up the matter on a number of occasions with the Bangladesh Government, who have assured us that they are not providing any assistance to the Mizo National Front.

High powered Technical Group on passenger facilities and amenities

3300. SHRI B. V. DESAI:
SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK:
SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN:
SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether special high powered technical group was launched on 3 July, 1982 by the Railway Ministry to bring about speedy improvement in passenger facilities and amenities;

(b) if so, whether this group had been asked to submit an interim report to the Ministry; and

(c) what are the main features of the recommendations made by this group?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). Yes. A Services Improvement Group (Technical) was constituted in May, 1982. The Group has been constituted to ensure that all passenger carrying coaches are brought upto the required standard, including all passenger amenities and cleanliness. In addition service facilities on platforms like maintenance of water coolers, watering arrangement for the coaches and provision of adequate lighting and fans are ensured. The group has been entrusted with the task of monitoring, inspecting and directing the Railways with regard to this objective and would cover the major terminals on Railways.

The Minister for Railways in his address to the Group on 3.7.1982 had highlighted the above features which are required to be looked into. Suitable follow-up action will be initiated on receipt of their assessment, wherever necessary.

Distress sale of the Ships by Karnataka Shipping Corporation

3301. SHRI B. V. DESAI Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Karnataka Shipping Corporation is on the verge of making a distress sale of the two ships to the Central Government owned Mogul Line Shipping Company;

(b) whether Ministry of Finance has cleared the purchase of these two ships at a cost of Rs. 56 crores;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Karnataka Shipping Corporation has got only a small fraction of the money as most of it will go towards clearing the debt; and

(d) whether the Corporation owes the Shipping Development Fund Committee about Rs. 4 crores?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Government of Karnataka in the present depressed shipping freight situation have decided to dispose of the two vessels of Karnataka Shipping Corporation to the Mogul Line Ltd., a Public Sector Undertaking.

(b) Government have approved the acquisition of the two ships of Karnataka Shipping Corporation by Mogul Line Limited at a price of Rs. 5.11 crores.

(c) and (d). The outstanding liability of the Karnataka Shipping Corporation to the Shipping Development Fund Committee is as below:—

MV KARNATAKA	Rs. in lakhs
Rupee loan outstanding as on 22-7-82	264.00
Outstanding Counter guarantee	106 00
MF KRISHANARAJA	
Outstanding SAFAUNS loan	192.33
Total	562.33

Opening of Khalistan Consulate in London

3302. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the press release by the so-called Khalistan National Organisation in London in the first week of April, 1982 stating that Khalistan Consulate would be opened in front of India House in London;

(b) if so, the personalities appointed to various consulate posts by the so-called KNO and whether they are holding Indian Passports;

(c) whether the Government have ascertained from the U.K. authorities, if formal or informal permission has been sought by the so-called KNO in establishing a Consulate; and

(d) if not, what steps are being taken to stop such anti-national activities by Indian nationals?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The British Government does not recognise the so-called Khalistan National Organisation. Therefore, the question of that Government permitting the opening of "Khalistan" Consulate in the UK or the appointment to various Consular posts in such Consulates, does not arise. No permission is reported to have been sought by the so-called Khalistan National Organisation from the UK authorities for the opening of such Consulates.

(d) Does not arise.

Renewal of tracks during Sixth Five Year Plan

3303. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the target of renewing of tracks during the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether it would be achieved during the plan period; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIA-

MENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Target set for renewing of tracks during the 6th Five Year Plan period are 10,000 km of primary and 4,000 km of secondary renewals.

(b) and (c). Due to shortage of funds there is likelihood of shortfall in achieving targets. During the first three years of the plan approximately 3,400 km of primary and 800 km of secondary renewals are expected to be completed. Physical achievement during the balance period of the plan will depend upon the extent of funds made available for renewals in that period.

Uniform College admission policy

3304. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTUE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to introduce uniform admission policy in all the Universities in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The University Grants Commission has advised all Universities that admissions to the courses offered by them should be on merit subject to reservation for SC/ST candidates as prescribed. The criteria for assessing merit and the procedures for making admission are to be evolved by each University.

Foreign countries helping Pakistan in Nuclear field

3305. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have collected information regarding the countries that have been involved in building up Pakistan's nuclear potential;

(b) if so, what are the names of such countries;

(c) whether Indian Government have conveyed their protest and serious concern to them as it poses an immediate threat to our nation; and

(d) if so, the steps Government have taken to face the threat?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). According to press, reports, among the countries from where Pakistan has obtained material for their nuclear programme are West Germany, France, Italy, Holland, Niger, Norway, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, U.K., Canada and U.S.A.

(c) Government's concern about certain aspects of Pakistan's nuclear programme is well known.

(d) Government are following the developments on a continuing basis. Government of India remains committed to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes but is also determined to take all necessary steps to safeguard India's security interests.

रेलवे में राजभाषा अधिनियम को लागू किया जाना

3306. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे में राज भाषा अधिनियम 1963 के उपबंधों को लागू करने में अनेक कठिनाई आ रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य-विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन):

(क) और (ख) जी हां। यह सही है कि रेल मंत्रालय अन्य मंत्रालयों की तरह राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 के विभिन्न उपबन्धों को कार्यान्वित करने ने में अनेक कठिनाइयां अनुभव कर रहा है जो मुख्यत: इस प्रकार है :—

(1) राजभाषा अधिनियम के विभिन्न उपबन्धों के अनुपालन के लिए रेल कार्यालयों में हिन्दी कर्मचारियों की कमी।

(2) अधिनियम का अनुपालन कर्मचारियों द्वारा स्वैच्छिक रूप से एवं उनके संगठित प्रयासों द्वारा किया जाना होता है। इसका अनुपालन न करने के लिए अधिनियम में कोई दंडात्मक व्यवस्था नहीं है।

(3) सभी स्तरों पर हिन्दी में प्रशिक्षित कर्मचारियों की कमी और विशेषरूप से परिचालन कर्मचारियों के उनकी ड्यूटी के स्वरूप को देखते हुए जो चौबीसों घंटे होता है, प्रशिक्षण देने में होने वाली कठिनाइयां।

(4) सेवा की तात्कालिकता को देखते हुए कुछ संदेशों और सूचनाओं को प्रेषित करने की आवश्यकता।

(ग) इन कठिनाइयों पर काबू पाने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किए जा रहे हैं या करने का प्रस्ताव है :—

(1) राज-भाषा अधिनियम की धारा 3(3) का पूर्णरूपेण अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए रेलों पर पर्याप्त संख्या में हिन्दी कर्मचारियों की व्यवस्था करने के लिए एक प्रस्ताव तैयार किया जा रहा है।

(2) रेल कर्मचारियों को अपना काम हिन्दी में करने के लिए विभिन्न प्रोत्साहन देकर प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है।

(3) परिचालन कर्मचारी इस बात के लिए प्रोत्साहित किए जा रहे हैं कि वे अपने प्रयासों से निर्धारित हिन्दी परीक्षाएं पास करें।

Proposal regarding entrusting the managenemt of new Ports to private entrepreneurs on lease

3307. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Shipping Board has put forward a case for entrusting the management of new ports or part of the existing ones to private entrepreneurs on lease after a visit by its delegation to some advanced maritime countries;

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). The relevant extract from the Report of the Delegation of National Shipping Board is as follows:

"Some of the small ports which we saw e.g. Felixtowe, are privately managed. The advantage of allowing private entrepreneurs to take up management of certain new ports or even parts of existing ports that can be given to them on lease, would be that they could be called upon to make arrangements for equipping the port with modern cargo handling gear at their own expenses."

(c) The Government is not in favour of this proposal.

Indo-Iran Joint Commission

3308. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Iran have decided to set up a joint commission to give a boost to their bilateral relations in the fields of economy, trade, industry, culture and science and technology;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) the steps taken in this direction; and

(d) the progress made in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Discussions on the details of a Joint Commission for promoting bilateral coperation between India and Iran in the economic field, trade, industry, education, culture, science and technology consular matters, tourism and travel are in progress. A draft agreement has already been submitted to the Iranian Government.

Efficient transport system for Delhi

3309. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a seminar on transportation was organised in New Delhi in the last week of April, 1982 by the Delhi Development Authority to provide policy options for the Second Master Plan;

(b) if so, the decisions arrived at; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to provide an efficient transportation system for Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITA RAM KESARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Taole of Lok Sabha.

(c) The D.T.C. has been augmenting its fleet on year to year basis to improve its service. During the current financial year, DTC has planned to add 290 new buses. Efforts are also being made to increase the number of private buses under D.T.C. operation under various Schemes.

Four year study course on cataract for control of eye disease

3310. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council of Medical Research propose to undertake a four year study on cataract to evolve a national strategy for control of the eye disease responsible for the high incidence of blindness in the country;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof with allocation made and programme drawn for the purpose; and

(c) the areas where the studies are proposed to be carried out with incidence of cataract in those areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN. M. JOSHI): (a) Yes.

(b) The proposed study is to be undertaken in four phases. In the first phase, an estimate of the prevalence of cataract in different parts of the country will be made through surveys. After the completion of phase I, an epidemiological study of cataract is proposed to be undertaken in phase II. In the third phase, an attempt will be made to modify the various factors associted with c taract, and assess the effects of such modifications on the occurance and progress of the cataract. In order to obtain information on the incidence of cataract and its natural history, a repeat prevalence survey similar to the one in phase I is proposed to be carried out in the fourth phase on a selected

sample basis. A sum of rupees 4.15 lakh has been provided for phase I (prevalance study). The allocation for other phases will be made when the details of each phase are worked out. It is also proposed to take up research on other aspects of cataract control like basic aspects of cataract, Operational research on mobile eye camps and establishment of advanced centres.

(c) The information is given in the Statements attached.

Statement

DISTRICT	STATE
1. Kurnool	Anddra Pradesh
2. Nowgong	Assam
3. Patna	Bihar
4. Gurgaon	Haryana
5. Mandi	Himachal Pradesh
6. Ananthnag	Jammu & Kashmir
7. Bangalore	Karnataka
8. Sehore	Madhya Pradesh
9. Raigarh	Do.
10. Aurangabad	Maharashtra
11. Bikaner	Rajasthan
12. Ramanathapuram	Tamil Nadu
13. Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh
14. Jhansi	Do.
15. Hooghly	West Bengal
16. Bhavnagar	Gujarat
17. Cuttack	Orissa
18. Ludhiana	Punjab

Data on incidence of cataract is not available from any of these centres.

Railway Plan for Asiad 1982

3311. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:
SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railway have drawn up a plan to meet the extra passenger traffic load expected during ASIAD 1982; and

(b) what additional constructions, additions, facilities and plans have been drawn for the Delhi commuters during the Asiad 1982?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) To meet with the requirements of daily commuters during Asiad' 82 the Ring Railway Scheme is being implemented which, inter alia, provides for track doubling of certain sections on the Ring, additional line capacity works at stations, introduction of sophisticated signalling system. besides, electrification around the Ring.

In addition, adequate parking facilities are being provided at a number of stations with proper approach roads for DTC to provide feeder services as part of the rail-road co-ordination.

Proposals for Delhi Region, pending with Planning Commission

3312. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many proposals pertaining to the Northern Railway, Delhi Region are pending final sanction of allotment by the Planning Commission; and

(b) how many of the above have been accepted and when will the work begin and be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Nil.

(b) Does not arise.

Introduction of Hydrofoil Passenger Service

3313. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are seriously considering the introduction of Hydrofoil Passenger Service between Bombay and Goa and other ports to modernise coastal transport;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme, cost of the Hydrofoil, speed, number of passenger etc. pertaining to the project;

(c) whether some foreign based Shipping/Transport companies have offered such type of proposals;

(d) whether Government have tapped Indian Shipping entrepreneurs who are also willing to run Hydrofoil Passenger Service; and

(e) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). The technical as well as economic viability of operating a hydrofoil service is being evaluated. However, Government have no objection to any private entrepreneur operating such a service.

Conversion of Dhap-Dhapi Railway Station to crossing Station

3314. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) steps taken for completing the project of converting Dhap-Dhapi Railway Station on Eastern Railway, Sealdah Division to a Crossing Station; and

(b) expected date of completion of the project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) There are no proposals, at present.

(b) Does not arise.

गया से दोभी तथा दोभी से हटेरगंज तक के लिए रेल लाईन

3315. **श्री रणजीत सिंह :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार में गया से दोभी तथा दोभी से हटेरगंज के लिए रेल लाईन बिछाने की एक योजना पिछले बजट में थी ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि केन्द्र सरकार तथा बिहार सरकार ने इस प्रयोजन के लिए कुछ भूमि का अधिग्रहण कर लिया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस काम को कब तक पूरा कर लिया जाएगा और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Steps taken for handling increasing Import-export cargo by Indian Ports

3316. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Ports are not capable to handle increasing import-export cargo;

(b) whether the Planning Commission has also found it somewhat disturbing that despite huge investments in developing the major ports and increasing the capacity for handling bulk cargo the ports are hardly capable of meeting sudden demands of imports and exports caused by exigencies; and

(c) what steps Government have taken or propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) to (c). It is not correct to say that Indian Ports are not capable of handling increasing import-export cargo. During 1981-82, all the major ports together handled 87.41 million tonnes of cargo as against 81.32 million tonnes of cargo handled in 1980-81, thereby achieving an increase of 7 per cent.

The Planning Commission had observed in the Sixth Plan document that 'there is hardly any room in the existing Port capacities to accommodate certain demands of imports or exports necessitated by changing conditions." In order to increase cargo handling capacities at different ports, the Planning Commission sanctioned schemes amounting to Rs. 521 crores during the Sixth Year Plan. When these schemes are completed, the handling capacity of our major ports will be increased to 131 million tonnes against the present capacity of 101 million tonnes. Most of the schemes included in the Sixth Five Year Plan have already been sanctioned and are expected to be completed within the Plan period. Besides, construction of a new port of Nhava Sheva at an estimated cost of Rs. 592 crores, has also been sanctioned.

Annual meeting or Indian Railway Signal and Telecom Staff Association

3317. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to stated:

(a) whether the Government have received a letter dated 11 June, 1982 alongwith a copy of the proceedings of the annual meeting of the Indian Railway Signal and Telecom Staff Association held at Puri on 16 and 17 May, 1982,

(b) if so, the salient points raised therein;

(c) steps taken by the Government thereon; and

(d) if no steps were taken, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) A letter dated 30.5.1982 has been received forwarding the proceedings of the 13th Annual General Meeting of the Indian Railway Signal and Telecom Staff Association held at Puri on 16th and 17th May, 1982.

(b) to (d). The resolutions contained a number of general issues like alleged victimisation of Railway employees, anti-labour policy, withdrawal of acts like National Security Act, Railway

accidents, loss of punctuality, hours of duty etc.

In accordance with the Government's policy, such demands received from any quarter are given due consideration within the framework of existing rules and financial constraints and action as considered necessary is taken. The demands put forward by the S&T Staff Association which is an unrecognised sectional organisation have also been considered in accordance with this policy.

कासगंज और बरेली के बीच और अधिक रेल लाइनें बिछाना

3318. **श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार कासगंज और बरेली के बीच कुछ स्टेशनों पर और अधिक रेल लाइनें बिछाने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

बरेली तथा कासगंज सिटी में रेल इंजन

3319. **श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर पूर्व रेलवे में बरेली सिटी, कासगंज में कितने रेलवे इंजन हैं तथा उनमें से कितने इंजनों का उपयोग पैसेंजर गाड़ियों की ढुलाई के लिए किया जाता है।

(ख) उनमें से कितने डीजल चालित इंजन है ;

(ग) उनमें से कितने इंजन पैसेंजर गाड़ियों के उपयुक्त नहीं हैं पर उस कार्य के लिए उपयोग में लाये जा रहे हैं ;

(घ) कुल कितने इंजन वर्ष 1981 में तथा जून 1982 तक पीलीभीत से मथुरा जंक्शन के लिए गाड़ियों की ढुलाई के दौरान खराब हो गए ; और

(ङ) क्या रेलवे अधिकारियों को इंजीनियर से कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हुई है कि ये इंजन गाड़ियों में लगाये जाने योग्य नहीं हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) 1-7-82 को बरेली सिटी में 52 और कासगंज में 43 रेल इंजन उपलब्ध थे। इन में से क्रमशः 13 और 28 इंजनों को उपयोग यात्री गाड़ियों के लिए किया जा रहा है। ये सभी भाप रेल इंजन है।

(ख) कोई नहीं।

(ग) यात्री गाड़ियों के लिए उपयोग में लाए जाने वाले सभी रेल इंजन न अच्छी हालत में है।

(घ) जनवरी 81 से जून 82 तक की अवधि में 17 रेल इंजन पीलीभीत से मथुरा जंक्शन के बीच चालन के दौरान खराब हुए ।

(ङ) जी नहीं।

बरेली और कासगंज के बीच रद्द की गई रेल गाड़ियों की संख्या

3320. **श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल में सरकार द्वारा बरेली और कासगंज के बीच चलने वाली कुछ रेल गाड़ीयां रद्द कर दी गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार इस क्षेत्र के लोगों की कठिनाइयों को ध्यान में रखते हुए इन गाड़ियों को दुबारा चलाने पर विचार करेगी ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इन रेल गाड़ियों को कब तक दुबारा चलाया जाएगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) कोयले की कमी और भाप इंजनों की कठिनाई के कारण।

(ग) और (घ) इन गाड़ियों को 21/22-7-82 से पुन: चलाया जा चुका है।

कासगंज और बरेली के बीच बिकने वाली टिकटें

3321. **श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कासगंज तथा बरेली के बीच चलने वाली पैसेंन्जर गाड़ियों के लिए वर्ष 1981 से जुन 1982 की अवधि में कुल कितनी तथा कितने मूल्य की यात्री टिकटें बेची गई ;

(ख) इस लाइन पर पिछले तीन वर्षों में प्रति वर्ष कुल कितनी तथा कितने मूल्य की टिकटें बेची गई ; और

(ग) वर्ष 1980-81 तथा जून 1982 तक कितने यात्रियों द्वारा यात्रा न किए जाने के आधार पर कितने टिकट वापस किए गए और रेलवे द्वारा उनके लिए कुल कितनी राशि लौटाई गई ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) (क) जनवरी 1981 से जून 1982 तक कासगंज और बरेली के बीच चलने वाली सवारी गाड़ियों के लिए बेचे गए यात्री टिकटों की कुल संख्या और मूल्य क्रमश: 41,42,390 और 1,46,88,025 रुपये है।

(ख) इस लाइन पर पिछले तीन वित्तीय वर्षों के दौरान बेचे गए टिकटों की कुल संख्या और मूल्य वर्ष बार निम्नलिखित है :—

वर्ष	बेचे गय टिकटों की संख्या	मूल्य
1979-80	29,07,288	1,12,92,181
1980-81	25,65,383	1,07,06,147
1981-82	34,12,456	1,20,05,630

(ग) वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान जून, 1982 तक यात्रियों द्वारा बिना यात्रा किए वापिस किए गए टिकटों की कुल संख्या और उनके लिए रेलों द्वारा वापिस की गयी कुल रकम क्रमश: 1,635 और 4,858 रूपये हैं।

Adverse effect on use of Ostra-jan and Pranjastoran

3322. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the use of certain medicines prepared with the mixure of Ostra-jan and Pranjastoren chemicals for termination of pregnancy have created many serious complications among women and many pregnant women have lost their lives by the use of these medicines in the country; and

(b) if so, whether Government are considering a proposal for payment of compensation for the death of women, deformation and disability of infants and the adverse affect on mothers caused by the use of these medicines?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) No reports have been received by Government that the use of certain medicines prepared with the mixture of Bestrogen and Progesterone chemicals for termination of pregnancy have created many serious complications among Indian women and that pregnant women have lost their lives by the use of these medicines in the country. However, there are reports that combinations of Oestrogen and Progesterone when used during pregnancy may result in congenital abnormalities in the new born.

(b) Does not arise.

In view of the pressing demands from various sectors that the pregnancy testing agents should be banned in the country, the Government have, however, taken a decision to ban the fixed dose combinations of Oestrogen and Progestrone in the country and have stipulated a cut off date for the manufactuure of these preparations on 31st December, 1982, and Cut-off date for sale of these preparations in the market on 30th June, 1983.

दहेज के कारण हुई मौतें

3323. **श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री:**

क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार बहेज की शिकार हुई महिलाओं को आर्थिक सहायता और रोजगार देने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री पी० के० थुंगन) : (क) और (ख). सरकार ने ऐसी कोई विशेष योजना तैयार नहीं की है जिसके अन्तर्गत केवल उन महिलाओं को जो दहेज के कारण पीड़ित हैं को वित्तीय सहायता और रोजगार प्रदान किए जाए। हालांकि समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय एक योजना चला रहा है जिसके अन्तर्गत संकटग्रस्त महिलाओं के पुनर्वास के लिए महिला प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र/संस्थान स्थापित करने के लिए सहायता दी जाती है।

इसके अतिरिक्त संकटग्रस्त महिलाओं को रोजगार और वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड द्वारा निम्नलिखित योजनाएं कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं :—

(1) निराश्रित और विकलांग महिलाओं/जरुरतमंद महिलाओं के लिए सामाजिक-आर्थिक कार्यक्रम।

(2) वयस्क महिलाओं के लिए शिक्षा के संक्षिप्त पाठ्यक्रम और व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम।

इन योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत दहेज के कारण पीड़ित महिलाओं को भी लाभ प्राप्त कराये जाते हैं।

केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड ने एक स्वैच्छिक कार्य ब्यूरो की स्थापना भी

की है जो शोषण के कारण संकटग्रस्त महिलाओं को सहायता प्रदान करने का कार्य करता है जिस में महिलाओं के विरुद्ध दहेज और अपराधों के मामलों में कानूनी सहायता उपलब्ध कराना, विवाह-परामर्श और विभिन्न रूपों में व्याप्त सामाजिक बुराइयों को कम करने के लिए ऐसे अन्य उपाय करना सम्मिलित है।

दिल्ली के कालेजों में प्रवेश नियमों का उल्लंघन

3324. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :

क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के कुछ विख्यात कालेज विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा निर्धारित नियमों को गत दो या तीन वर्षों से खुलकर उल्लघन कर रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या इन कालेजों ने निर्धारित तिथि से पहले प्रवेश बन्द करने के अतिरिक्त प्रवेश के लिए अलग पात्रता और शर्तें निर्धारित की हैं ;

(ग) क्या दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय छात्र संघ विश्वविद्यालय और सरकार से इन कालेजों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने के लिए लम्बे समय से मांग कर रहे हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इन कालेजों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) : (क) और (ख) विश्वविद्यालय के विभिन्न पाठ्यक्रमों के लिए पात्रता की न्यूनतम शर्तें विश्वविद्यालय की शिक्षा परिषद् द्वारा निर्धारित की जाती हैं। पात्रता की इन शर्तों को पूरा कर लेने पर अवर-स्नातक पाठ्यक्रमों में दाखिला कालेजों के प्रिंसिपलों द्वारा दिया जाता है। विश्वविद्यालय ने कालेजों में दाखिले की प्रक्रियाएं भी सुझाई हैं जिनमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ किस अन्तिम तिथि तक आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त किए जाने चाहिएं, खिलाड़ियों, शारीरिक रूप से विकलांग व्यक्तियों आदि जैसी विशेष श्रेणियों के दाखिले के लिए की जाने वाली व्यवस्थाओं का उल्लेख है। विश्वविद्यालय के पास किसी कालेज में दाखिले की पात्रता शर्तों के उल्लंघन के बारे में कोई सूचना नहीं है। तथापि, सेंट स्टीफन कालेज ने कालेज में दाखिले के लिए आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त करने हेतु विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा सुझाई गई अन्तिम तिथि से पहले ही एक तिथि निर्धारित की थी।

(ग) और (घ). विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा निर्धारित प्रक्रियाओं के तथा कथित उल्लंघन के विरुद्ध शिकायतें हुई हैं। तथापि, कालेज को उनकी अपनी प्रक्रियाएं निर्धारित करने तथा आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त करने की अपनी तिथि निर्धारित करने का अधिकार एक ऐसा मामला है जो अभी सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में अनिर्णित पड़ा हुआ है। न्यायालय ने कालेज के पक्ष में स्थगन आदेश दिया है।

श्रीलंका के दंगों में भारतीयों को हुई हानि

3325. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान श्रीलंका में हुए दंगों में जिसमें भारतीय मूल के लोग अन्तर्ग्रस्त थे, कितने लोगों को जानें गई और कितनी संपत्ति को हानि हुई ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इसके बारे में पता है कि इन साम्प्रदायिक दंगों में हुई

हानि के लिए श्रीलंका सरकार द्वारा कोई क्षतिपूर्ति की गई;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि भविष्य में ऐसी घटनायें न करें, दोनों देशों की सरकारों द्वारा अब तक क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव) : (क) अगस्त, 1981 में साम्प्रदायिक हिंसा के एक बड़े दौर में जिसमें भारत मूल के व्यक्ति अन्तर्ग्रस्त थे, श्रीलंका सरकार ने 7 व्यक्तियों के मारे जाने की खबर दी है । संपत्ति की भी हानि हुई किन्तु उसकी सही मात्रा ज्ञात नहीं है ।

(ख) और (ग) श्रीलंका सरकार ने अगस्त, 1981 की घटनाओं की जांच करने, इससे हुई क्षति की पूर्ति के लिए प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त करने और क्षति पूर्ति की राशि की सिफारिश करने के लिए एक समिति नियुक्त की है ।

(घ) अगस्त, 1981 के दंगों के दौरान और उसके परिणामों के सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार ने श्रीलंका सरकार से निकट सम्पर्क बनाए रखा । यद्यपि ऐसी घटनाएं अनिवार्यत: श्रीलंका का आन्तरिक मामला है, तो भी, चूंकि इन घटनाओं से बड़ी संख्या में भारत मूल के व्यक्ति और कुछ भारतीय नागरिक प्रभावित हुए थे इसलिए भारत सरकार ने इन पर चिंता व्यक्त की थी । श्रीलंका सरकार ने जगस्त 1981 से जो कार्रवाई की है उसके ठोस परिणाम निकले हैं । हमें विश्वास है कि श्रीलंका सरकार स्थिति सामान्य बनाए रखने के अपने प्रयासों में सफल होगी ।

देश में सड़क दुर्घटनायें

3326. **श्री हरीश रावत :**

क्या **नौवहन और परिवहन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश भर में चालू वर्ष के दौरान सड़क दुर्घटनाओं में कितने लोग मारे गये और कुल कितने व्यक्ति बस दुर्घटनाओं के कारण मरे और क्या गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान हुई दुर्घटनाओं की तुलना में इन दुर्घटनाओं की प्रतिशतता में कुछ सीमा तक कमी हुई है ;

(ख) 1981 और 1982 में अब तक उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी इलाकों में सड़क दुर्घटनाओं के कारण कुल कितने लोग अस्वाभाविक मौत के शिकार हुए ;

(ग) क्या दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को कुछ विशेष निदेश जारी किये हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सीता राम केसरी) : (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएंगी ।

(ग) और (घ) सड़क दुर्घटनाएं रोकने के लिए पर्याप्त कदम उठाने की दिशा में 31-5-1982 को परिवहन मंत्रियों की एक बैठक बुलाई गई थी ताकि इस मामले में विचार विमर्श किया जा सके । मंत्री जी इस बात पर सहमत हुए थे कि वे अपने अपने राज्यों में दुर्घटनाओं के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठाएंगे । जिन उपायों के करने का निर्णय किया गया था, उन में सड़क सुरक्षा के लिए आयुक्तों की नियुक्ति करना, हाईवे पैट्रोलिंग स्कीम चालू करना,

दुर्घटना नियन्त्रण संस्था बनाना और गाड़ियों के ड्राईविंग लाईसेन्स और फिटनेस सर्टिफिकेट के बारे में विनियमों का सख्ती से प्रवर्तन शामिल है । इस के अलावा, परिवहन मंत्रियों की यह इच्छा थी कि केन्द्रीय सरकार शीघ्र विशेषज्ञों की एक समिति नियुक्त करे जो इस मामले का गहराई से अध्ययन करे और सड़क सुरक्षा के लिए अल्पकालिक औ रदीर्घकालिक कार्यक्रम बनाए जिससे कि सरकार समुचित कार्रवाई कर सके ।

इसी के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अब तक एक समिति बनाई है ।

Mini Factories for manufacturing engines and bogies

3327. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) is there any proposal to modernise the Indian Railway by starting number of new mini factories to manufacture new engines and bogies;

(b) if so, when such proposal will be implemented; and

(c) if not, whether he will consider the setting up of Mini factories for manufacturing new engines and bogies in different States in India to suit the needs of the public?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) There is no proposal to modernise the Indian Railways by starting new mini factories to manufacture new engines and bogies.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Capacity to manufacture locomotives and wagons in the country in sufficient to meet the Railways needs. Shortage of capacity to manufacture coaches is proposed to be made up by setting up a new Coach Building Factory. There is no proposal to set up mini factories for this purpose.

Conversion of Madras beach to Vigilipuram line

3328. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether the Government will include the project of converting the metre gauge into broad gauge from Madras Beach to Villipuram during the next financial year for implementation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): No.

Increasing unreserved compartments in long distance trains

3329. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the number of unreserved compartments in long distance trains in view of the heavy rush; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). A minimum of two unreserved second class coaches are being provided progressively on all mail/express trains except the two Rajdhani Expresses.

गाड़ियों की सुविधाओं के तुलना में यात्री यातायात

3330. **श्री चतुर्भुज** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश की उत्तरोत्तर बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या तथा उसी अनुपात में बढ़ते हु यात्री यातायात को ध्यान में रखते हुए

सरकार ने लोगों को गाड़ियों की सुविधा देने के लिए दीर्घावधि योजना बनाई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) से (ग) रेलें उपलब्ध संसाधनों से यात्री यातायात की बढ़ोतरी के साथ गति बनाए रखने के हर सम्भव प्रयास कर रही है । एक दीर्घकालिक उपाय के रूप में द: इंजनों से कर्षित अधिक डिब्बों की सवारी गाड़ियां चलाने, दिन की यात्रा के लिए उपयुक्त और अधिक वहन क्षमता वाले द: मंजिले डिब्बों का निर्माण करने, पहले दर्जे के डिब्बों को 2–टियर वातानुकूल शयनयान में बदलाव करने जिससे वहन क्षमता में वृद्धि हो, डिब्बों की शीघ्रतर मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण के लिए कारखानों की क्षमता में वृद्धि आदि करने के लिए कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ।

इसके अतिरिक्त रेलों की डिब्बा निर्माण क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए एक नई डिब्बा निर्माण इकाई की योजना भी बनाई जा रही है । यात्री यातायात के लिए क्षमता का विकास अन्ततः योजना आयोग द्वारा दी गई प्राथमिकता पर निर्भर करेगा ।

U.G.C. Development Grants for Colleges

3331. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:

SHRI K. KUNHAMBU:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.G. C. have framed and prescribed any rules and conditions for the sanction of (i) recurring grants (ii) developmental grants for colleges in rural or urban areas;

(b) if so, the exact nature and scope of the rules and conditions alongwith the date w.e.f. they have been prescribed;

(c) the number of colleges which applied for the two categories of demands seperately, State-wise, and the number of colleges which were sanctioned these grants, alongwith the total amount involved;

(d) whether the term rural area also include the villages where Notified Area Committees have been set up; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). Development grants to colleges are sanctioned by the University Grants Commission during each plan in accordance with the guidelines framed for the purpose. The Commission does not provide recurring maintenance grants to colleges except those in Delhi. The guidelines for development assistance to colleges during Sixth Plan were finalised in January, 1982. According to these guidelines, during the Sixth Plan, grants for books, equipment and faculty improvement will be available to all eligible colleges which have a minimum enrolement of 150 students in degree courses and 5 permanent teachers. Grants for building, staff library and other facilities will be available only to those colleges which have 300 students, 10 permanent teachers and at least 4 departments with a minimum of two teachers in each. However, in the case of colleges located in rural areas, the requirement of enrolment in such cases has been relaxed to 200. In addition, the Commission, under a special scheme, has decided to provide assistance to one or two colleges in a district which does not have even one or two well-developed colleges eligible for assistance from the Com-

mission. Such colleges should have at least 150 students and 5 permanent teachers. This scheme has been formulated with a view to ensure development assistance to colleges located in backward and rural areas.

(c) In response to the guidelines circulated in January 1982, applications are being submitted by the colleges through their universities. These are at various stages of consideration. However, the Commission has sanctioned basic assistance to 949 colleges so far in the Sixth Plan. The State-wise number of those colleges is given in the attached statement.

(d) and (e). According to the existing guidelines, colleges located at least 10 Km. outside the limits of Notified Area Committees are treated as rural colleges. However, this classification is presently under review.

Statement

Statement showing the State-wise number of Colleges which have been assisted by the University Grant Commission so far for Basic assistance as per VI Plan guidelines.

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of colleges assisted so far Basic assistance
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	102
2.	Assam	34
3.	Bihar	35
4.	Gujarat	37
5.	Haryana	30
6.	Himachal Pradesh	5
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	8
8.	Karnataka	41
9.	Kerala	39
10.	Meghalaya	1
11.	Manipur	1
12.	Maharashtra	215
13.	Madhya Pradesh	55
14.	Nagaland	1
15.	Orissa	56
16.	Punjab	39
17.	Rajasthan	23
18.	Tamil Nadu	84
19.	Uttar Pradesh	85
20.	West Bengal	59
21.	Union Territory of Chandigarh	1
	TOTAL :	949

मान्यता प्राप्त स्कूलों पर दिल्ली प्रशासन का नियंत्रण

3332. श्री तारिक अनवर : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन का मान्यता-प्राप्त स्कूलों पर कोई नियंत्रण है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) किसी मौजूदा स्कूल के परिसर में अलग से नर्सरी स्कूल चलाने की अनुमति किन आधारों पर दी जाती है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री पी के थुंगन) : (क) और (ख) जी, हां, दिल्ली स्कूल शिक्षा अधिनियम 1973 के उपबन्धों तथा इसके अन्तर्गत बनाए गये नियमों के अनुसार नियंत्रण रखा जाता है ।

(ग) दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार हालांकि अलग नर्सरी स्कूल खोलने की अनुमति नहीं दी जाती है, फिर भी माध्यमिक तथा सीनियर माध्यमिक स्कूलों में नर्सरी तथा प्राथमिक सेक्शन वाले शिक्षित स्कूलों की अनुमति दी जा सकती है, ताकि शिक्षा को जारी रखा जा सके और स्थान तथा संसाधनों का इष्टतम उपयोग किया जा सके ।

Allotment of Quarters in Moradabad Division

†3333. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR :
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) number of drivers in grade 'A' 'special and Grade 'A' in Moradabad division; and the number of those among them, entitled for the residential accommodation;

(b) the number of Drivers out of them, who have been allotted residential accommodation; and the percentage thereof;

(c) the number of chargemen in Moradabad division and the number of those among, them entitled for the residential accommodation and the number of chargemen out of them, who have been allotted residential accommodation and their percentage;

(d) whether Government consider that the drivers are mainly responsible for railway safety and that drivers should get sufficient rest; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to protect the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTRY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a)

(a)	Total	Entitled
'A' Special Drivers	50	50
'A' Grade Drivers	131	131

(b)	Allotted	Percentage
'A' Special Drivers	29	58%
'A' Grade Drivers	75	57%

(c)	Total No.	Entitled	Allotted	Percentage
Chargemen	28	28	23	82%

(d) Drivers are also responsible for railway safety and should get sufficient rest.

(e) Drivers are classified as an 'essential' category for allotment of railway accomodation and so provided to the extent feasible. For rest at outstations running rooms are provided.

तिब्बत युवा कांग्रेस द्वारा प्रस्तुत ज्ञापन

3334. श्री तारिक अनवर : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चीन द्वारा तिब्बत को सेना के अड्डे में बदलने तथा वहां 6 लाख से भी

अधिक सैनिक रखने के कारण भारत की सुरक्षा को खतरा होने की संभावना के बारे में तिब्बत युवा कांग्रेस ने प्रधान मंत्री को कोई ज्ञापन भेजा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार चीन के साथ होने वाली वार्ता के दौरान इस मसले को उठाने का है ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री पी० वी० नरसिम्हा राव) : (क) जी हां, इस प्रकार का एक ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ है ।

(ख) और (ग) सरकार की ऐसी सभी घटनाओं पर बराबर निगाह रहती है, जिनसे हमारे देश की सुरक्षा का ताल्लुक हो सकता हो ताकि अपेक्षित कार्रवाई की जा सके ।

Casual Labour in Railways

3335. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of casual labour enrolled in the Railways as on 31st December, 1981 zone-wise;

(b) since when they are working as casual labour ;

(c) what action is being taken to regularise them; and

(d) the number of casual labour regularised during the year 1981-82?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) The latest available figures are:

Central Railway	37432
Eastern Railway	20919
Northern ,	42509
North Eastern Railway	17465
Northeast Frontier Railway	8329
Southern Railway	33426
South Eastern Railway	20281
South Central Railway	26399
Western Railway	16422
Chittaranjan Locomotive-Works.	62
"Diesel Locomotive Works	82
Intergral Coach Factory	204
TOTAL :	223530

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

(c) Casual labour are absorbed in class IV posts according to availability of vacancies after screening. For this purpose direct recruitment to class IV posts has been stopped except in workshops and class IV vacancies are filled from amongst casual labour after screening.

(d) 22,233 casual labour were regularised during April, 1981 to January, 1982.

Stoppage for passenger train near Gouripur Leprosy Hospital

3336. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal for providing a stoppage of passenger train near Gouripur Leprosy Hospital in between Bankura and Chatra station of South Eastern Railway; and

(b) if so, details of the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) The proposal is for provision of a halt station at a suitable location between Bankura and Chhatna stations and stoppage of a few passenger trains thereat for the convenience of local people.

Allowing Passengers to Avail the Journey in 81 UP and 103UP from Asansol

3337. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that between 12 noon and 3 P. M. there is no train in the Asansol-Howrah section;

(b) whether Government propose to allow passengers to travel in 81 Up and 103 Up in 2nd Class;

(c) if so, details thereof; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Apart from sectional services on Howrah-Barddhamen and Barddhaman-Asansol sections, 49 Up Howrah-Amritsar Express in the Up direction and 8 Dn. Toofan Express in the Down direction with more stoppages on Asansol-Durgapur section, are available for passengers on Asansol-Howrah section between 12.00, hrs. and 15.00 hrs.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) 81 Up/103 Up A. C. Express trains are mainly for the use of long distance passengers.

गरीबों को चिकित्सा सुविधाओं के लाभ

3338. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा** : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना का लाभ अधिकांशत: मंत्रीगण, संसद् सदस्य, वरिष्ठ अधिकारी तथा प्रभावशाली व्यक्ति ही उठाते हैं और गरीब लोगों को इस योजना का लाभ नहीं मिल रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि इस योजना का लाभ गरीब लोगों का दिया जाये तो देश में स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं पर होने वाले कुल खर्च की तुलना में केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना पर कितने प्रतिशत राशि खर्च होती है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुद बेन एम० जोशी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना मुख्यत: केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के लिए है । वैसे, केन्द्रीय सरकार के पेन्शनरों, संसद् सदस्यों आदि के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना की सभी डिस्पैंसरियों में तथा आम जनता के लिए केवल दिल्ली की 14 डिस्पैंसरियों में इसके लाभ उपलब्ध कर दिये गये हैं । लेकिन, इस योजना को हर कहीं आम जनता के लिए लागू करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

201 अप/202 डाउन अहमदाबाद मेल गाड़ी में लगे द्वितीय श्रेणी के डिब्बे

3339. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 201 अप/202 डाउन अहमदाबाद मेल गाड़ी के द्वितीय श्रेणी के डिब्बे जीर्ण शीर्ण अवस्था

में हैं, और उन में शौचालय की हालत तथा प्रकाश की व्यवस्था अत्यन्त बिगड़ी हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उस गाड़ी में नये डिब्बे लगाने का है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जी नहीं। 201/202 अहमदाबाद मेल में चल रहे दूसरे दर्जे के सवारी डिब्बे 15 वर्ष की आयु सीमा के भीतर ही है। उनकी हालत संतोषजनक है।

दोनों टर्मिनलों पर शौचालयों की सही तौर पर धुलाई की जाती है तथा कीटाणु रहित किया जाता है और गन्ध नाशकों का प्रयोग किया जाता है। डिब्बों में रोशनी भी संतोषजनक ढंग से व्यवस्थित की जाती है।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

संसद सदस्यों से शिकायतें

3340. **श्री राम विलास पासवान** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि संसद सदस्यों द्वारा शिकायत करने पर भी रेलवे विभाग में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जाती है और शिकायत करने वाले संसद सदस्यों से पूछताछ किये बिना दोषी अधिकारियों से जांच करने के बाद मामले समाप्त कर दिये जाते हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि संसद सदस्यों से प्राप्त शिकायतों की कोई अलग सूची नहीं रखी जा रही है; और

(ग) गत एक वर्ष के दौरान संसद सदस्यों से कितनी लिखित शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं और कितने मामलों में शिकायतें ठीक पाई गई, और अधिकारियों/कर्मचारियों को दण्डित किया गया ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) और (ख) जी नहीं। संसद सदस्यों से प्राप्त शिकायतें प्रत्येक मामले की प्रगति पर निरन्तर निगरानी रखने के लिए अलग से सूचीबद्ध की जाती है। प्रत्येक शिकायत की जांच पड़ताल की जाती है और तथा-आवश्यक समुचित कार्रवाई की जाती है और संसद सदस्य को उत्तर भेजा जाता है।

(ग) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

रेलवे में खान-पान का स्तर

3341. **श्री राम विलास पासवान** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे में खाने पीने की चीजों का स्तर दिन प्रति दिन घटता जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि विभागीय खान-पान व्यवस्था की तुलना में गैर सरकारी खान-पान व्यवस्था द्वारा सेवित खाद्य पदार्थ घटिया किस्म के हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि दिल्ली से चलने वाली तिनसुखिया मेल गाड़ी से घटिया किस्म का भोजन दिया जाता है और एक संसद सदस्य ने इस बारे में उन्हें कई बार लिखित शिकायतें भेजी है।

(घ) क्या सरकार ने उन शिकायतों के बारे में कोई जांच कराई है ; और

(ङ) रेलवे में खान पान के स्तर को उठाने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रह हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन): (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए ठेकेदार भी भोजन का अपेक्षित स्तर बनाये रखते हैं, गाड़ियों में खान पान सेवाओं की आवधिक निरीक्षणों, आकस्मिक जांचों और मानीटरिंग के जरिए हर-संभव प्रयास किया जाता है ।

(ग) और (घ). 1981–82 के दौरान, तीन शिकायतें, दो जनता से और एक संसद सदस्य से प्राप्त हुई हैं जिनमें तिनसुकिया मेल में भोजन यान के ठेकेदार के काम के संबंध में शिकायत की गयी थी । ये शिकायतें खानपान कर्मचारियों के दुर्व्यवहार, क्राकरी और चम्मच, छुरी और कांटों की गंदी हालत और भोजन की घटिया किस्म के बारे में थी । इन सभी शिकायतों की जांच की गयी थी और पहले दो मामलों में ठेकेदारी की चेतावनी दी गयी थी जबकि अंतिम मामले में उन्हें 50 रुपये का जुर्माना किया गया और दोषी बेयरे को सेवा से हटा दिया गया । 1982–83 के दौरान जून, 82 तक अधिक कीमत वसूलने, कैश मीमो न देने और घटिया किस्म का खाना देने के संबंध में संसद सदस्यों द्वारा दो शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थी । इन दोनों शिकायतों की जांच की गयी है और प्रत्येक मामले में 250/– रुपये का जुर्माना किया गया है ।

अब क्षेत्रीय रेल प्रशासन द्वारा तिनसुखिया मेल के ठेकेदार के काम पर लगातार कड़ी नजर रखी जा रही है ।

(ङ) खानपान के स्तर में सुधार लाने के लिए लगातार प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं । यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि केवल बढ़िया किस्म का सामान उपयोग में लाया जाता है तथा स्वास्थ्यपद स्थितियों में पौष्टिक भोजन तैयार किया जाता है, वाणिज्य और चिकित्सा विभागों के अधिकारियों द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से आधार रसोईघर सहित खानपान स्थापनाओं का निरीक्षण/आकस्मिक जांच तथा गाड़ियों में खानपान सेवाओं की मानीटरिंग को और गहन कर दिया गया है । शिकायतों और अनियमितताओं पर तत्काल सुधारात्मक कार्रवाई की जाती है ।

वर्ष 1981 में बदलाघाट में हुई रेल दुर्घटना के शिकार परिवारों को मुआवजा

3342. श्री राम विलास पासवान :
श्रीमती कृष्णा साही :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वर्ष 1981 में बदलाघाट में हुई गंभीर रेल दुर्घटना में लोगों के परिवारों को अभी तक मुआवजा नही दिया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस संबंध में किसी दावा-आयुक्त की नियुक्ति भी नहीं की गई है ;

(ग) क्या जो रेल डिब्बा पानी में डूब गया था उसे भी अभी तक बाहर नहीं निकाला गया है; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा उन त्रस्त परिवारों को मुआवजा कब तक अदा कर दिया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जी हां, फिर भी, 1,69,250/- रुपये की राशि का भुगतान मृतकों के

वारिसों और घायल व्यक्तियों को अनुग्रह राहत के रूप में किया गया है ।

(ख) एक तदर्थ दावा आयुक्त की नियुक्ति की अधिसूचना 17-7-82 को जारी की गयी है ।

(ग) 5 सवारी डिब्बों को, रेलवे, नौसेना और सेना के प्रयासों के बावजूद भी बाहर नहीं निकाला जा सका क्योंकि ये नदी में बहुत गहरे डूब गये थे ।

(घ) चूंकि दावे के मामलों के निर्धारण की प्रक्रिया में पूर्ण रुपेण अदायती कार्रवाई शामिल होती हैं अतः यह कहना कठिन होगा कि दावों के भुगतान में कितना समय लगेगा ।

केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड द्वारा रामकृष्णा मिशन विद्यालय को मान्यता दिया जाना

3343. **श्रीमती कृष्णा साहीः** क्या **शिक्षा और संस्कृति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड ने बिहार में देवघर स्थित रामकृष्णा मिशन विद्यालय को मान्यता प्रदान कर दी है ।

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त स्कूल के अध्यापकों के लिए कुछ सेवा शर्तें निर्धारित की गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त स्कूल के अध्यापकों का वही वेतनमान या अन्य सुविधाएं दी जाती हैं जो केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त स्कूलों के अध्यापकों को उपलब्ध की गई हैं ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) :

(क) जी, हां, । रामकृष्णा मिशन विद्यापीठ, देवघर (बिहार) केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड (के॰मा॰शि॰बो॰) से सम्बद्ध है ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) स्कूलों को सम्बद्ध करने के लिए केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड द्वारा निर्धारित शर्तों में से एक शर्त यह है कि स्कूल में कर्मचारियों के लिए सेवा शर्तें होनी चाहिएं तथा कम से कम उस राज्य में मिल रहे वेतन के बराबर, जहां स्कूल स्थित है, भत्ता सहित वेतम दिया जाना चाहिएं । तथापि, बोर्ड की जांच समिति द्वारा की गई जांच से यह पता चला है कि रामकृष्णा मिशन विद्यापीठ देवघर अपने अध्यापकों को राज्य सरकार के अध्यापकों के बराबर वेतन तथा भत्ते नहीं दे रहे है अध्यापकों की सेवा शर्तों में भी सुधार की आवश्यकता है । केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड ने स्कूल से इस बारे में निर्धारित शर्तों का अनुसरण करने की हिदायत दी है ।

Introduction of more Rajdhani Express Trains on Inter-State Routes

3344. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI S. B. SIDNAL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal under its consideration to introduce some more Rajdhani Express trains on inter-State routes in the near future; and

(b) if so what are the details in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). There is no pro-

posal to introduce more Rajdhani Express trains in the near future. However, it is proposed to increase the frequency of existing biweekly New Delhi-Bombay-New Delhi Rajdhani Express to four times a week in the near future.

Electrification of Vijayawada-Ballaghat Section

3345. SHRI K. A. SWAMI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the schedule of implementation of the electrification of the Vijayawada Ballarhat Sector; and

(b) ths details of funds allotted for above electrification programme, giving amounts allotteed, year-wise, for the years 1982, 1983 and 1984?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLILKARJUN): (a) Completion by 1985-86, depending on availability of Funds.

(b) 1982-83 : Rs. 18 crores.

1983-84, 1984-85 } Not yet allotted.

यूगोस्लाविया से जहाजों की खरीद

3346. **श्री राम प्यारे पनिका** : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने यूगोस्लाविया से जहाज खरीदने का निर्णय किया है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने जहाज खरीदने का प्लान है, उनका मूल्य क्या होगा, और

(ग) इन जहाजों की खरीद संबंधी मुख्य शर्तें क्या है तथा उनके लिए अदायगी किस रूप में होगी ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) से (ग) जहाजी कम्पनियां जहाज खरीदने का निर्णय वाणिज्यिक दृष्टि से किया करती हैं चाहे कोई सरकारी कम्पनी हो या गैर सरकारी । सरकार प्रत्येक मामले के गुण दोष की जांच करने के बाद उचित अवसर पर निर्णय लेती है । यूगोस्लाविया से जहाज खरीदने के बारे में अब तक किसी भी जहाजी कम्पनी ने सरकार के अनुमोदन के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव नहो भेजा है ।

गोडा रेलवे स्टेशन यार्ड में चोरी की घटना

3347. **श्री राम प्यारे पनिका** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गोडा रेलवे यार्ड में चोरी की एक घटना में चोर गोडा रेलवे यार्ड से आधा रेलवे वैगन माल ले जाने में सफल हुए हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस संबंध में अब तक कोई कार्यवाही की है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इस प्रकार की चोरियों में रेल कर्मचारियों के शामिल होने का भी पता चलता है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इन कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) भारतीय रेलों पर गोडा नामक कोई स्टेशन नहीं है । किन्तु गोंडा नाम का एक स्टेशन पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे पर है, जहां, ठेकेदार, जिसने रेलवे को नीलामी में 9 अन्य रद्दी माल डिब्बे खरीदे थे, के मजदूरों द्वारा अनधिकृत रूप से एक

माल डिब्बे के काटने के मामले का पता चला है ।

(ख) ठेकेदार से 6,000/ रुपये वसूल करने के आदेश दिये गये हैं ।

(ग) और (घ). इस मामले की जांच पड़ताल की जा रही है ।

वैज्ञानिक तकनीकी शिक्षा का सामान्य जनता पर प्रभाव

3448. **श्री आर० पी० गायकवाड़** : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विश्वविद्यालय और संस्थाएं छात्रों और सामान्यत: जनता के नजरिए को वैज्ञानिक और प्रोद्योगिकी रूप में ढालने में असफल रही है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी शिक्षा के सामान्य जनता पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव का पता लगाने के लिए कोई अध्ययन किया है; और

(ग) विज्ञान को लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिए जनता और स्वेच्छिक एजेंसियों का बड़े पैमाने पर सहयोग प्राप्त करने हेतु कौन-कौन से उपाय विचाराधीन हैं ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) : (क) और (ख). जी, नहीं । तथापि वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी शिक्षा में किस सीमा तक आम जनता के दृष्टिकोण को प्रभावित किया है और सामान्य रूप से ऐसी शिक्षा का समाज पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है, इस सम्बन्ध में विभिन्न मत हो सकते हैं । तथापि, इस बात को अस्वीकार नहीं किया जा सकता कि वैज्ञानिक और प्रोद्योगिकी विकास से सामान्य जीवन स्तर में महत्वपूर्ण सुधार हुआ है ।

(ग) सरकार ने देश में वैज्ञानिक और प्रौद्योगिकी सूचना के प्रसार के लिए एक कार्रवाई योजना तैयार करने प्रामाणिक सूचना के केन्द्रीयकृत स्त्रोतों के रूप में कार्य करने हेतु संगठनात्मक संरचनाओं की स्थापना आदि करने के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी संचार परिषद् की स्थापना की है । परिषद विज्ञान को लोकप्रिय बनाने के सम्बन्ध में विशिष्ट कार्यक्रमों को प्रारम्भ करने हेतु विभिन्न स्तरों पर अनेक स्वैच्छिक एजेंसियों और अन्य सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी संगठनों को सम्मिलित करके प्रशिक्षक और प्रदर्शन कार्यक्रम भी प्रारम्भ करेगी ।

दिल्ली नगर निगम के अन्तर्गत निर्माण कार्यों के लिये दिये गये ठेके

3349. **श्री मंगल राम प्रेमी** : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि नवम एशियायी खेलों के लिये दिल्ली नगर निगम के अन्तर्गत स्टेडियमों, सड़कों के निर्माण तथा अन्य सुधार कार्यों के लिये जिन फर्मों को ठेका दिया गया था, उनका ब्यौरा क्या है और उन्हीं फर्मों को बार बार ठेका दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सीता राम केसरी) : एक विवरण संलग्न है जिसमें नवम् एशियाई खेल के संबंध में दिल्ली नगर निगम के अधीन स्टेडियम, फलाई ओवर के नवीकरण, सुधार कार्यों, सड़कों को चौड़ा करने तथा अन्य सुधार कार्यों का ब्यौरा तथा उन फर्मों के नाम दिये गये हैं जिन्हें, ये कार्य सौंपे गये थे । दिल्ली नगर निगम के अनुसार ये कार्य लगभग 28 विभिन्न एजेंसियों द्वारा किये जा रहे हैं । सामान्यत.

ठेकेदार के हाथ में एक दो कार्य होने पर भी उसे और कार्यों के टेंडर भेजने पर रोक नहीं लगाई जा सकती। कार्य प्रतियोगिता के आधार पर किये जाते हैं।

विवरण

क्रम संख्या	फर्म का नाम	कार्य का नाम
1	श्री कुन्दन लाल	चौथी एवेन्यू सड़क से मथुरा रोड (मकबरे तक) बचे हुए कार्य--इंनर रिंग रोड (लोधी रोड) को चौड़ा करना और सुधार करना। एस० एच० कैरिजवे का निर्माण।
2	श्री बलराज कटारिया	यथोक्त –एस० एच० जल निकास की व्यवस्था करना।
3	श्री जगदीश चन्द्र सुनेजा	अथोक्त–सेन्ट्रल वर्ज और फुटपाथ का निर्माण
4	श्री ओ० पी० मित्तल	–यथोक्त–एस० एच० एम० एस० ग्रिल लगाना
5	मै० साहनी बिल्डर्ज	–यथोक्त–एस० एच० दयाल सिंह कालेज के पास सुनहरी नाले के ऊपरी पुलिया को चौड़ा करना।
6	श्री परदीप कटारिया	–यथोक्त–एस० एच० सा० नि० वि० के क्वाटर सं० 91 से 95 तक की सीमान्त दीवार बदलना।
7	श्री कैलाश	यथोक्त एस० एच० कम्यूनिटी सेंटर को बाउन्ड्री दीवार बनाना।
8	श्री कैलाश	यथोक्त एस० एच० सा० नि० वि० के क्वाटर सं0 96 से 100 तक दीवार बनाना।
9	मै० नव भारत एन्टरप्राइजिज	यथोक्त–एस० एच० लोधी रोड और दयाल सिंह कालेज के पास पैदल पथ और सेंट्रल वर्ज के ऊपरी कर्व का पी०/एल० सीमेंट निर्माण।
10	श्री प्रदीप कुमार कटारिया	–यथोक्त–एस० एच० हुमायूं मकबरे के निकट (लोधी रोड फ्लाई ओवर, मथुरा रोड) भराई के हिस्से में रिटेनिंग वाल बनाना।
11	श्री सुरेश कुमार	यथोक्त–एस० एच० के० सा० नि० विभाग के क्वाटरों में क्रम सं० 91 से 100 तक क्रासिंग में नालियां बनाना और मैनहोल ऊपर उठाना।
12	श्री कैलाश	यथोक्त–एस० एच० बालभारती एअर फोर्स स्कूल की चार दीवारी बनाना–(निर्माण सामग्री सप्लाई करना)
13	श्री रमेश चन्द	बसन्त रोड को पंचकुइयां रोड के जंक्शन में 1260 फुट तक चौड़ा करना और इस में सुधार करना।

क्रम संख्या	फर्म का नाम	कार्य का नाम
14	मैं० देवी दयाल अरोड़ा एंड सन्ज	वसन्त रोड को पंचकुइयां रोड के जंक्शन से 1250 फुट तक चौड़ा करना और सुधार करना––स्टेट बैंक का निर्माण
15	श्री रमेश चन्द	यथोक्त–एस० एच० बसन्त रोड के चौराहे की जगह ठीक करना।
16	मैं० वी० आर० अरोड़ा एंड एसोशियेंशन्ज मैं० प्रदीप कटारिया	भीषम पितामहा रोड को चौड़ा करना और इसका सुधार करना रिंग रोड से सेवा नगर तक (क) कैरिजवे (ख) नालियां
17	मैं० राधेशाम गुप्ता	मथुरा रोड-लोधी रोड के चौराहे को चौड़ा करना और इसमें सुधार करना।
18	मैं० वी० आर० अरोड़ा एंड एसोशियेशन मैं० अशोक चढ्ढा	लाल बहादुर शास्त्री मार्ग का वीर साक्कर मार्ग के साथ चौराहे को चौड़ा करना और उस में सुधार करना। (क) केरिजवे और नालियों का काम (ख) पैदल पथ और एम० एस० ग्रिल
19	श्री मोहिन्दर कुमार	(क) राजघाट पावर हाउस रोड का सुधार करने और उसे मजबूत करना एस० एच० सड़क को चौड़ा करना।
	मैं० क्वांम डेकोरेटर्स	(ख) यथोक्त–एस० एच० पुल बांध का निर्माण
	श्री विनोद कुमार	(ग) यथोक्त–एस० एच० नालियां बनाना
	मैं० वी० कुमार एंड कं०	(घ) यथोक्त–एस० एच० एम० एस० ग्रिल का व्यवस्था करना
	श्री वी० के० गुप्ता	(ङ) यथोक्त–एस० एच० मिट्टी की भराई
	श्री अनिल कुमार	(च) यथोक्त–सेंट्रलवज पर एम० एस० ग्रिल की व्यवस्था करना।
	मैं० मिरजा कंस्ट्रक्शन कंपनी	(छ) यथोक्त–सेन्ट्रलवज पर वाटर लाइन की व्यवस्था करना।
	मैं० रासत्रिया कंस्ट्रक्शन कं०	(ज) यथोक्त–एस० एच० ट्रैफिक सिगनल और ब्रिलकंर्ज के लिए पाइप बिछाना।
	श्री अनिल कुमार–11	(झ) यथोक्त–एस० एच० राजघाट पावर स्टेशन पर बुद्ध बिहार को दूसरी जगह ले जाना और पुनः-निर्माण करना।
	श्री अनिल कुमार	(ट) यथोक्त–एस० एच० सुरक्षा कक्ष और साइकिल स्टैंड की पिछली दीवार को दूसरी जगह बनाना।
	मैं० एस० के० ऐन्टर प्राइजेज	(ठ) राजघाट पावर हाउस रोड पर एम० एस० ट्री गार्ड और वृक्षारोपण की व्यवस्था करना।

क्रम संख्या	फर्म का नाम	कार्य का नाम
	श्री मोहिन्दर कुमार . .	(ड) राजघाट रोड को चौडा करना और सुधार करना एस० एस० तारों का जाल लगाना ।
20.	मै० अग्रवाल एंड कं० . .	(क) डा० अम्बेडकर स्टेडियम में प्रस्तावित वृद्धि और परिवर्तन । एस० एच० स्टेडियम के पूर्वी ओर के मौजूदा सिटिंग टायरों में वृद्धि और परिवर्तन ।
	श्री त्रिलोक चन्द जैन . .	(ख) एशियाड 82 के लिये फुटबाल टुर्नामेंट के लिये डा० अम्बेडकर स्टेडियम में प्रस्तावित वृद्धि और परिवर्तन एस० एच० जन-सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करना और आस-पास क्षेत्र में सुधार करना ।
	मै० ओवराम कंस्ट्रक्शन कम्पनी .	(ग) एशियाड 1982 के लिये कुश्तियों के लिये डा० अम्बेडकर स्टेडियम में प्रस्तावित वृद्धि और परिवर्तन करना--एस० एच० पोडियम/इरेस्टलिंग प्लेट फार्म
	मै० बी० कुमार एंड कं० . .	(घ) एशियाड 1982 में फुटबाल टूर्नामेंट के लिये डा० अम्बेडकर स्टेडियम में प्रस्तावित वृद्धि और परिवर्तन करना एस० एच० आग बुझाने के लिये वाटर स्टेटिक टैंक बनाना ।
	मै० सालम कंस्ट्रक्शन कं० . .	(ङ) डा० अम्बेडकर स्टेडियम में प्रस्तावित वृद्धि करना । इस स्टेडियम के मैदान की 5 फीट ऊंची पी/एफ० दीवार बनाना ।
	श्री राजकुमार . . .	(च) डा० अम्बेडकर स्टेडियम के पश्चिमी कच्चा सिटिंग टायरर्ज की मरम्मत और सुधार सी–2
	मै० राष्ट्रीय कंस्ट्रक्शन कम्पनी .	(छ) डा० अम्बेडकर स्टेडियम में पूर्वी टायर्ज का पुनर्निर्माण एस० एच० पुरानी वाटर लाईन का पुनः निर्माण करना ।
21.	मै० आर आर कंस्ट्रक्शन कम्पनी .	डा० अम्बेडकर स्टेडियम में उस ब्लाक का निर्माण जिसमें जन सुविधाएं हों ।
22.	श्री ओम प्रकाश शर्मा . .	डा० अम्बेडकर स्टेडियम में उस ब्लाक का निर्माण जिसमें जन सुविधाएं हों ।
23.	म० एस० ए० बिल्डर्स . .	जल रोड ओवर ब्रिज के पहुंच मार्गों का निर्माण ।

कोटा-बीना और कोटा नागदा लाइन पर व्यापारियों को वैगन की सप्लाई

3350. **श्री चतुर्भुज :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोटा-बीना और कोटा-नागदा लाइन पर छबड़ा, सालपुरा, गटक, अन्ता, रामगंजमंडी, झवानी मंडी, चौकहला स्टेशनों पर व्यापारियों को रेलवे वैगन की सप्लाई बन्द कर दी गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो देश में ऐसे कुल कितने रेलवे स्टेशन है जहां पर रेलवे वैगन की सप्लाई बन्द कर दी गई है ;

(ग) व्यापारियों को रेलवे वैगन सप्लाई न करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) वैगन की सप्लाई पर लगाई गई रोक के आदेश को व्यापार के हित में कब तक वापस लिया जावेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जी नहीं । इन स्टेशनों में से प्रत्येक स्टेशन पर पिछले 6 महीनों के दौरान माल डिब्बे सप्लाई किये और लादे गये थे ।

(ख) से (घ) . प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Construction of over Bridges at Old and New Rohtak Road

3351. SHRI TRILOK CHANDRA:
SHRI BABURAO PRANJPE:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of two over-bridges contemplated in the Sixth Five Year Plan with respect to Old Rohtak Road near Azad Market and New Rohtak Road near Zakhira to going to start shortly;

(b) if so, when;

(c) whether change from the idea of over-bridges to that of constructing under bridges is being mooted; and

(d) if so, with what advantages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESARI): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Both the proposals are in a preliminary stage and as such it is not possible to indicate their actual date of start.

(c) and (d). So far as Zakhira crossing is concerned it is proposed to have a road over bridge. As regards Azad Market crossing, the type of bridge has yet to be decided.

12.00 hrs.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): Sir, I have given notice of an adjournment motion. I would like the holiday policy of the Government to be discussed in the House. Dushera and Diwali are no longer national holidays; Ramnaumi and Janamashtami have been excluded.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: A question has already been admitted.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: It was my question. that brought forth the reply and the reply has caused widespread resentment. You kindly allow a discussion on this....(*Interruptions*). It is playing with the sentiments of the people....(*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Rajesh Pilot; all other hon. Members will kindly sit down.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Bharatpur): I have given notice of calling attention, I have also given notice for a discussion under Rule 193 on the question of resettlement of ex-servicemen. We can only discuss about it during the debate on the Demands of the Defence Ministry; throughout the year, we do not get any other opportunity.

I have given three notices. I want your guidance and help.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: For calling attention, we do not give our reply here. For that, you can see the Speaker. For raising a discussion under Rule 193, you must go to the Business advisory Committee.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): I have given notice of an adjournment motion because in Bombay, no X-ray films are available, and it has caused a chaos in the hospitals there. Bombay is the most important city..... (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is under the active consideration of the Speaker.

DR. KARAN SINGH (Udhampur): Sir, in this House a few months ago I had raised this question of the policy regarding holidays. Now it is very strange that all the Hindu holidays have been cut out; none of them are being now observed throughout the country. This is discrimination in reverse against 80 per cent the population of India. This is something which cannot be understood. Either you have no religious holidays, or if you have, have all the Hindu holidays.

पंडित जी, आप भी इस पर सोचिये, आप ने तो सारी उम्र इस बारे में बहुत कुछ किया है । रामनवमी की छुट्टी कट गयी है, शिवरात्री की छुट्टी कट गयी है ।

(व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You please give notice to the Government.

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): Sir, there was one of the worst colliery accidents in Bihar...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have mentioned this in the past.

SHRI A. K. ROY: We have given notice for a calling attention. This must be discussed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: A discussion under Rule 184 has already been admitted. (*Interruptions*).

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, 25 बकरों के खन से स्नान करने के बाद और तमाम तंत्र-मंत्र करने के बाद भी बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री जीत नहीं सके, उनकी सरकार विधान सभा में हार गयी है, अब उन्हें इस्तीफा दे देना चाहिये ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is a State subject; we have no jurisdiction.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar): Sir, I request the Home Minister to make a statement on the serious constitutional crisis in West Bengal as a result of the resignation of six Ministers there.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is a Satet subject, and we cannot discuss it here. Please sit down.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : डी० के० के संचालक के साथ असाल्ट किया गया है, मद्रास में उनकी बेइज्जती की गई है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is a State subject, Paswanji.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: What about Malaria in Delhi?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Have you given an adjournment motion notice?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Yes, I have given an adjournment motion notice.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have allowed a question on that.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You please all sit down.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I think this question of our national holidays is a very important and serious question. In a country like ours, where verious communities live,

there must be a policy and the Government must have a definite policy on this, otherwise there will be serious resentment in certain communities. It has been particularly mentioned, Dussehra and Diwali, these all are national holidays and in the same way Id and Christmas and other holidays are there. I don't know which Ministry is looking after this, but these should be a proper policy.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Under Rule 377, we have already admitted it, I think.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Let the Minister tell us how they take decision? *Ad hoc* decisions will create serious resentment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You give further notice on this.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: What kind of notice do you want?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You give further notice on this.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I have already given notice.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER (Delhi Sadar): Three days ago I had given a Calling Attention because certain parts of Delhi are still tense where we had riots, but there is no indication...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: A statement was made by the Hon. Minister. The Home Minister has already made a statement.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: But I want a discussion on this, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: On this you give a notice.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Notice has already been given. What else you want?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Home Minister has already made a statement. If you want, raise it again.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Sir, because the Home Minister is here, I would like to draw his attention through you that in Assam, which is now under Central control, large-scale..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Have you given any adjournment motion? Or is it a new point you are raising?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Large-scale eviction of religious and linguistic minorities is taking place there. That is going on just because the election is due next year. So; I would request the Home Minister to make a Statement over this.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar): This morning's newspapers say that one Mr. Chauhan along with twenty persons has burnt the National Flag at the Indian High Commission in U.K. We want a statement from the External Affairs Minister, because there are some Indian citizens in these 20 persons. We want to know what action is being taken. A statement should come from the Minister on this.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR (Trivandrum): Sir, holiday issue has been raised here. I have already written to the Prime Minister and the Home Minister..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When I have already told them, I am asking you also to give a notice on this.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: I am pointing out another thing. Let me say, Sir. Would you allow me to say?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not a new subject. It has already been raised by three or four of our colleagues and I have told them to give a notice and I am telling you also to give a notice.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down. I have told you that they have raised the point and I have told them to give a notice. I have told this to you also.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: I am raising another issue, Sir.

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने एक प्रिवलेज मोशन दिया था । अध्यक्ष जी ने कहा कि अन्डर कंसिड्रेशन है । बाद में पता चला कि भारत सरकार को रिपोर्ट भेज दी है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is still under consideration. We are calling for facts from the Home Ministry?

श्री जगपाल सिंह : कब तक इंतजार करें? यह कहा गया था कि मेरी मोशन को भारत सरकार को भेज दिया है । एक महीना, दो महीने कितने समय में रिपोर्ट आयेगी ? कब तक अन्डर कंसिड्रेशन रहेगी? होम मिनिस्टर बैठे हुये हैं । कुछ तो बताया जाये ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now Mr. Vyas.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We are calling for facts, Mr. Jagpal Singh.

(*Interruption*)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Don't record.

(*Interruption*)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am calling for facts. I have told you; you wait for some time

(*Interruption*)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Don't record anything. Now Mr. Niren Ghosh.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We have called for facts from the Home Ministry. You must be satisfied with that reply. Now Mr. Niren Ghosh.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): It has been said by the Chief Minister of Punjab . .

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We have called for facts. We can only give that reply. It is not proper. I am giving you a reply also. Yes, now Mr. Niren Ghosh.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: It has been said by the Chief Minister that there is a foreign hand behind the Punjab agitation. . . (*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: When another Member is speaking please. . . .

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: If so, what is that foreign hand. Let the Home Minister make a statement on this.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is all right. Now Mr. Rakesh.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have called for facts. We have already called for facts.

(*Interruptions*)**

*Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Don't record. We have already called for facts, and we have also reminded the Home Ministry. That is the reply I am giving you. You must be satisfied with it. Now Mr. Rakesh.

श्री आर० एन० राकेश (चैल) : देश भर में पिछड़े हुये वर्गों के लिये--

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Not a big speech. On what subject are you raising?

श्री आर० एन० राकेश : पिछड़े वर्गों से संबंधित मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर बहस करने की मांग हम करते रहे हैं । कल इस मांग को ले कर वाक आउट भी किया गया था । इसके बावजूद सरकार के कानों पर जूं तक नहीं रेंगी ? होम मिनिस्टर बैठे हुये हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कब इस रिपोर्ट पर बहस कराई जायेगी ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Speaker has made it already very clear Yesterday; and whatever he has ruled yesterday is my ruling also on this.

Now the last gentleman, Mr. Chaturbhuj.

श्री चतुर्भुज (झालावाड़) : राजस्थान के अन्दर किसानों को कृषि विभाग की ओर से जो खरीफ़ का बीज दिया गया है वह बिल्कुल नाकारा बीज है । किसान की सारी खेती परत रह गई है । वहां पर वैसे ही सूखे की स्थिति चल रही है ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We have already called for facts from the Government; and after receiving the reply from Government, we may allow it.

श्री चतुर्भुज : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वहां भयंकर स्थिति पैदा हो गई है । आप मौका ही नहीं दे रहे हैं । इसके विरोध में मैं वाक आउट करता हूं ।

12-14 hrs.

(Shri Chaturbhuj then left the House)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now Mr. Dhandapani.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi): Already it has been referred to. It is about an attempt on the life of Mr. K. Veeramani, a D.K. leader. He is a social reformer. There has been an attempt on his life. He has been attacked with a deadly weapon. Of course, it is a State subject. There is likely to be a clash between two groups. What I want is this: they should call for a report from the State Government. That should be placed—to avoid a further clash between two groups.. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is over. That is all right. That is why it is a State subject.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: No arrest has taken place so far. The State Govt. is sleeping over the incidents.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Fifteen minutes are over. Now Papers Laid. Mr. Veerendra Patil.

(*Interruptions*) **

**Not recorded.

12-14 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

SEAMEN'S PROVIDENT FUND (AMENDMENT) SCHEME, 1981 AND A STATEMENT FOR DELAY.

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL):

I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Seamen's Provident Fund (Amendment) Scheme, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 108 in Gazette of India dated the 30th January, 1982, under section 24 of the Seamen's Provident Fund Act, 1966.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Notification mentioned at (1) above.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. 4351/82]

Annual Accounts with Audit Report of Regional Engineering College, Silchar (Assam) for 1980-81.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): I beg to lay on the Table—a copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Silchar (Assam) for the year 1980-81 together with Audit Report thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4352/82].

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES, NEW DELHI FOR 1980-81 AND A STATEMENT FOR DELAY.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): On behalf of Kumari Kumudben M. Joshi.

I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81, under section 19 of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4353/82].

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF RASTRIYA SANSKRIT SANSTHAN, NEW DELHI FOR 1979-80 AND STATEMENT FOR DELAY.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON):

(1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi for the year 1979-80 together with Audit Report thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers at (1) above.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4354/82].

———

12.15 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 27th July, 1982, agreed without any amendment to the Eyes (Authority for use for Therapeutic Purposes) Bill, 1982, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 14th July, 1982."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha, that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 27th July, 1982, agreed without any amendment to the Ear Drums and Ear Bones (Authority for Use for Therapeutic Purposes) Bill, 1982, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 15th July, 1982."

(iii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Rubber (Amendment) Bill, 1982, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 26th July, 1982."

(iv) "I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 27th July 1982, has passed the enclosed motion referring the Mental Health Bill, 1981, to a Joint Committee of the Houses and to request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha in the said motion and the names of the Members of the Lok Sabha to be appointed to the said Joint Committee may be communicated to this House.

MOTION

"That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the treatment and care of mentally ill persons, to make better provision with respect to their property and affairs and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 30 members; 10 members from this House namely:—

1. SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD
2. SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI
3. SHRI KISHOR MEHTA
4. SHRI NATHA SINGH
5. SHRIMATI AMARJIT KAUR
6. SHRI U. R. KRISHNAN
7. SHRIMATI ILA BHATTACHARYA
8. DR. M. M. S. SIDDHU
9. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA
10. SHRI ABDUL REHMAN SHEIKH

and 20 members from the Lok Sabha;

that in order to Consitute a meeting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committe;

That in other respects, the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Select Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Chairman may make;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the last day of the first week of the 124th Session of the Rajya Sabha; and

That this House recommends to the Lok Sabha that the Lok Sabha do join in the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of the members to be appointed by the Lok Sabha to the Joint Committee."

12.16 hrs.

RUBBER (AMENDMENT) BILL AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Rubber (Amendment) Bill, 1982, as passed by the Rajya Sabha

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

EXTREMIST ACTIVITIES IN PUNJAB

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (हिसार) : मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर गृह मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूं और प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :

> "पंजाब में उग्रवादियों की कथित गतिविधियों, जिनके कारण देश की एकता और अखंडता को खतरा पैदा हो रहा है जैसा कि मुख्य मंत्री के पारिवारिक घर पर एक बम फेंके जाने की हाल की घटना से स्पष्ट है।"

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Sir, according to the information received from the Government of Punjab, on the night of the July 23, 1982 at about 11.45 PM two country-made cracker-type bomb were thrown in the anscestral house of the Punjab Chief Minister at village Jandiala, District Jullundur. One of the bombs exploded damaging the wooden frame and glass panes of the ventilator in the house. Fortunately, there was no loss of life. Shri Bal Gobind, the servant, who was sleeping nearby and some others reached the spot on hearing the explosion. The other unexploded bomb was got diffused. A case under FIR No. 340 dated 24-7-82 u/s 4/6 of the Explosievs Act has been registered and is under investigation. The report of the Chemical Examiner and Scientific Expert on the explosives used in these devices is awaited. The State Government have issued a general alert in all the Districts of the State and are maintaining utmost vigilance.

It is unfortunate that a small group of people with sectarian outlook should adopt illegal and violent methods to support their demands which are of a parochial nature. Ours is a democratic country in which grievances can always be settled through discussions. I may also add that Article 25 of the Constitution provides for freedom to profess, practice and propagate religion subject to public order morality and health and violence can hardily be a way to get the demands fulfilled. The Government has always been keen and earnest in finding out amicable solution of various problem. But, if methods which smack of territorism and violence are adopted by some misguided people, the Government must take all necessary measures to curb such illegal activities.

Sir, I may recall that the House had unanimously adopted a desolution on the 29th April, 1982, reaffirming its commitment to the national policy of secularism, tolerance and amity, among all sections of the Indian population and expressing confidence that the people of Punjab will not be swayed by any mischievous and irresponsible actions of a few misguided and anti-national persons. I am confident that every Hon'ble Member of this House will join me in reiterating the spirit of that Resolution and condemning the various acts of violence, sacrilege etc. The Government will spare no effort in restoring peace and harmoney in the State and I seek the cooperation of the Hon'ble Members in this regard.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (हिसार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो सवाल काल अटेंशन द्वारा आया है यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। और मैं सब से पहले बधाई देता हूं कि आखिर इस देश में कुछ सरकार से अलग भी लोग हैं, जो ऐसी समस्याओं पर विचार करते हैं, जैसे श्री एस० एम० जोशी. डा० सुशीला नायर, और गांधी जी के पोते जो एक कमेटी बना कर पंजाब गये अमन शांति स्थापित करने वास्ते और वहां के हालात को देखने। इन सवालों का जवाब मैं चाहता था कि गृह मंत्री जी जरा खुद ल कर देते ताकि यह बात राष्ट्र में फैलती और

पंजाब में भी फैलती, और जो गलतफहमियां पंजाब में और राष्ट्र के दूसरे भागों में हैं वह मिटतीं कारण क्या है, झगड़ा क्या है ? आदमी आदमी का झगड़ा, सिर्फ दिमाग का झगड़ा है । जब दिमाग की टूटन हो जाती है तो फिर देश,गांव घर टूटते हैं, पति-पत्नी और सास वह के संबंध टूटते हैं और यह सारी चीजें हो जाती हैं । अगर पंजाब के लोगों को, शासन और जनता के लोगों की पार्टियों, चाहे वह धार्मिक हैं या सामाजिक, यह सिखा पाती कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर एक दशमेश पिता, जिसको पन्थ कहते हैं, जिनका जन्म पटना में हुआ, कर्म आनन्द पुर में उन्होंने शरीर त्यागा नान्देमड़ में, वह कहां से चले, पटना, पंजाब, हाराष्ट्र, इस तरह से एक राष्ट्र बना है ।

शिवाजी महाराष्ट्र से चले और दिल्ली आए। इसी तरीके से राष्ट्र राष्ट्र का दिमाग है। इसका तोड़ना कहां से होता है? अभी श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने जो सवाल उठाया उसमें इसी दिमाग की टूटन और झूटन है। राष्ट्र के त्यौहार हैं या नहीं जब से भारत राष्ट्र बना है, तो इसके राष्ट्रीय त्यौहार थे रामनवमी, दीवाली, होली । जब ये राष्ट्रीय त्यौहार नहीं मनेंगे तब साम्प्रायिकता और वाद-विवाद चलेंगे। यह राष्ट्रीयता की जड़ को तोड़ने वाली बात है। कोई कहेगा कि साईं बाबा का जन्म दिन मनाओ कोई कुछ कहेगा और कोई कहेगा कि धीरेन्द्र ब्रह्मचारी का जन्म दिन मनाओ। क्यों कि राष्ट्रीयता टूट रही है, उस पर चोट लग रही है।

मैं बधाई देता हूं अकाली दल को कि उनके शासन काल में इतने साम्प्रदायिक दंगे नही हुए, साम्प्रदायिक तनाव नहीं हुआ जिसको सभी लोग साम्प्रदायिक पार्टी कह कर पुकारते हैं, उसके शासन में कोई साम्प्रदायिक दंगे नहीं हुए। हां, दरबार साहब में भी अगर कोई आकाशवाणी का छोटा-मोटा पीपा रखने की बात आई तो वह भी उन लोगों की तरफ से जो उस समय विरोध में लगे थे, जो अपने आपको सैकुलर कहते थे ।

मैं एक मद्दे की बात आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। भारत पाक का बंट-वारा या लड़ाई हिंदू-मुसलमान की लड़ाई नहीं है, यह लड़ाई यहां पर खत्म नहीं हुई है । यह हिन्दू-सिख की लड़ाई नहीं है यह लड़ाई स्वदेशी दिमाग और विदेशी दिमाग की लड़ाई है।

स्वदेशी दिमाग एक था, कि समूचा राष्ट्र एक राष्ट्र है, एक भारत है, एक हिन्दुस्तान है। चाहे लंका भी उस में आ गया चाहे बर्मा भी आ गया। उसको कहां से तोड़ा गया? तोड़ा गया था बंगाल को और वहीं से विदेशी दिमाग आ गया था । स्वदेशी दिमाग था अकबर का जो हिन्दुस्तान को बना रहा था और विदेशी दिमाग था गौरी और गजनी का। इस तरह से भारत के दो टुकड़े-- भारत और पाकिस्तान किए गए। स्वदेशी दिमाग में गुरू गोविन्द सिंह जी महाराज थे जिन्होंने पटना, पंजाब और महाराष्ट्र को जोड़ा और यह विदेशी दिमाग है चाहे कनाडा में बैठकर काम करता है चाहे लन्दन, दिल्ली या अमृतसर में बैठकर करता है। जो भारत के टुकड़े करता है, वह विदेशी दिमाग है, स्वदेशी नहीं है। उनकी मदद कौन करते हैं कैसे कर हैं? जरा इस बात पर सोच लीजिए।

किसी की शिकायत आप सुनेंगे नहीं । सिख समुदाय की बात आप शांतिमय ढंग

[श्री मनीराम बागड़]

से सुनेंगे नहीं। गांधी जी का आन्दोलन था—शराबबन्दी। वह राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन था। अगर कोई कहे कि शराब यहां नहीं बिकनी चाहिए, तो आप उसको गलत कैसे करायेंगे? अगर शराब, सिगरेट के खिलाफ कोई शुद्धि करे, यह राष्ट्रीय हित की बात है या अनहित की बात है? उस के लिए अगर अमृतसर में आन्दोलन चले तो क्या बात है? ऐसा आन्दोलन समूचे भारत में चलना चाहिए कि शराब बन्द हो, सिगरेट बन्द हो, ऐब बन्द हो तो उस पर आपत्ति की कौन सी बात है?

अमृतसर एक पवित्र नगरी है। गांधी जी की आस्था के मुताबिक धार्मिक आस्था के मुताबिक और जनहित की दृष्टि से भी सरकार को उसे एक पवित्र नगरी स्वीकार करने में कौन सी आपत्ति थी? लेकिन एक सही रास्ते को छोड़कर एक दुष्ट और राक्षसी रास्ता अपनाया गया।

जो दरबार साहब या किसी गुरुद्वारे में सिगरेट फूंकता है, जो ग्रन्थ साहब के वरक फाड़ता है, जो गाय का सिर काट कर टांगता है, वह न हिन्दू है, न मुसलमान है और न सिख, है वह एक फितना है, राक्षस है, एक विदेशी दिमाग है। जो व्यक्ति दाढ़ी और केश रख कर गाय का सिर काट कर मंदिर को बेहुरमती करता है, या तिलक छाप लगा कर हिन्दू का रूप धारण कर के गुरुद्वारे में बीड़ी या सिगरेट फूंकता है, वह शैतान है और हिन्दुस्तान की स्वतंत्रता के लिए खतरा है।

मैं स्पष्ट बात कहना चाहता हूं कि जितनी हुकूमत में ऐसी घटनाएं होती हैं उसी का दोष होता है। अगर हुक्मरान कहे कि यह तो फलां का कसूर है, मैं क्या करूं तो मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि आज से दो हजार साल पहले चाणक्य ने कहा था कि ऐसे कमजोर और निकम्मे राजा को राज्य करने का अधिकार नहीं है, जो दूसरे पर दोष लगाता रहे और पाप को मिटा न सके। जहां इस में शासन का दोष है, वहां विरोधी दलों की भी कमजोरी है कि वे ऐसी निकम्मी सरकार को बर्दास्त करते हैं और उसको उखाड़ कर नहीं फेंकते। दोनों बराबर के दोषी हैं। सिर्फ आलोचना करना ही काफी नहीं है, कर्म करने की भी जरूरत है। यह संडे है। मुझे इस से कोई मतलब नहीं है। मैं अंग्रेजी के शब्द कम जानता हूं और पढ़ता भी कम हूं। अगर आप कहें तो मैं पढ़ कर सुना दूं। फरीदकोट के एस० एस० पी० ने वहां पर सी० आई० डी० को रिपोर्ट लिखी है कि केन्द्र में ऐसे होम मिनिस्टर के रहते हुए अमन-चैन की व्यवस्था नहीं चल सकती। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि यह रिपोर्ट सच है। समझ में नहीं आता कि मैं मंत्री महोदय को घर मंत्री मानूं या बेघर मंत्री मानूं या दो घर मंत्री मानूं। पांच पतियों की पत्नी तो पांडवों के जमाने में थी। दो पतियों वाली बात समझ में नहीं आती—यह दो घर कैसे सम्भालेंगे।

जब हमने सब से पहले खालिस्तान के बारे में सवाल उठाया तो घर मंत्री साहब ने कहा कि यह अकालियों की लड़ाई थी, ये भिंडरावाले और सरदार संतोख सिंह हमारे नजदीक थे, हमने उनकी मदद कर दी, वे दोनों लड़ें तो हम से क्या मतलब है। सरकार धर्म के मामलों में दखल दे और कुछ लोगों की मदद करे, तो फिर झंझट तो पैदा होंगे। इस दोष को निकालना पड़ेगा।

सब से पहले हमने खालिस्तान के सवाल को उठाया। उसके बाद जब अमृतसर में घटना घटी, तो मुझे सदन में बैठकर धरना देना पड़ा और भारत के इस पवित्र मंदिर में, जहां कानून बनते हैं, हम लोगों ने प्रतिज्ञा की थी। कि पंजाब में अमन-चैन और व्यवस्था कायम करेंगे। लेकिन वहां अमन-चैन और व्यवस्था कायम नहीं हुई है। श्री दरबारा सिंह बयान देते हैं कि ला एंड आर्डर की स्थिति बिल्कुल ठीक है। अभी उस बयान पर स्याही खुश्क भी नहीं हुई कि उनके मकान पर बम गिराए गए।

खर, मुझे कोई ज्यादा बोलना नहीं है। बोलेंगे तो ये हरिकेश बहादुर, चन्द्रपाल शैलानी और ये हमारे बैठे हैं राम विलास पासवान जिन को कुछ करना है। लेकिन मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि जो एक वायु मंडल वहां बना लाला जगत नारायण की कत्ल के बाद और फिर अमृतसर के कांड के बाद, उस के बाद आग बढ़ती गई। पटियाला में बढ़ी, दूसरे शहरों में बढ़ी। इसलिए कुछ न कुछ कमियां हैं, इस को हमें सोचना पड़ेगा। कमी क्या है? इतनी बड़ी एक जगह में उठ कर के जब सब लोगों से अपील की और प्रण किया और फिर वहां भी यह नहीं हो रहा है तो उस में आप सोच लीजिएगा कि क्या कारण है।

मैं सब लोगों से यह कहूंगा कि हिन्दू धर्म बचाओ, सिख धर्म बचाओ, यह जो सम्मेलन कर रहे हैं पंजाब में, यह आग से खेल रहे हैं। चाहे कोई भी हो, न हिन्दू को खतरा है न सिख को खतरा है। खतरा वहां पर हो सकता है आपसी फूट से। घर मंत्री और मुख्य मंत्री की फूट से किसी गद्दी को खतरा हो सकता है और खतरे के बीच में मासूम लोगों की जिन्दगी जा सकती है वह चाहे हिन्दू हों, चाहे सिख हों, चाहे मुसलमान हों, चाहे ईसाई हों, उस से कोई मतलब नहीं। इंसानियत वहां की खत्म हो चुकी है। कुछ बातें ऐसी गलत भी हैं, जैसे पंजाब के लोगों को फौज की भर्ती के अन्दर जो पहले हिस्सा था वह पंजाब और हरियाणा को अब नहीं मिल रहा है या है जैसे सरदार साहब की जगह श्री लिखने की बात है, ऐसा क्यों, और मैं तो स्पष्ट कहूंगा कि घर मंत्री जी सोच लें, यह दरबारा सिंह जी के वश की बात नहीं। यह कायदा ही ऐसा बनता चला गया है। उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री ने त्यागपत्र दिया लेकिन अपने भाई भतीजों के निधन को भी वह नहीं बचा सके और आखिर में एक दिन आया जब उन्हें छोड़ना पड़ा। सरदार दरबारा सिंह जी के सिर्फ छोड़ने से कोई भला हो जायेगा ऐसी बात नहीं है। लेकिन सरदार दरबारा सिंह को जाना पड़ेगा। ऐसा एक कमजोर मुख्य मंत्री जो समझा नहीं सकता, और कंट्रोल नहीं कर सकता वह पंजाब को चला नहीं सकता। यह बात दूसरी है कि कितनी जिन्दगी और आहुति मांग रहा है पंजाब 'अमन चैन और शान्ति, के लिए।

अभी एक सवाल उठा है, यू. के. के अन्दर जब यह पता है कि यहां सवाल उठा है तो भारत को राष्ट्र-पताका को जलाया जाये और उस का अपमान किया जाये, यह क्या है? और मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि यह हमारी शिक्षा में भी कमी है, हमारी शिक्षा-प्रणाली में भी कमी है। अगर मेरा वश चलता तो हर धार्मिक किताब के अन्दर यह बात लिखवाता कि जहां धर्म उत्तम है वहां धर्म की उत्पत्ति चाहे कहीं हुई हो, धर्म जिन्दा रह सकता है तो राष्ट्र में रह सकता है। राष्ट्र नहीं है तो धर्म नहीं चल सकता। राष्ट्र खत्म है तो सारे धर्म खत्म हो जाते हैं। एक धर्म कहां रह जाता है? धर्म है, धर्म उत्तम है। लेकिन राष्ट्र की रक्षा का धर्म सब से उत्तम धर्म है। तभी तो उन के धर्म चलेंगे नहीं तो नहीं चल सकते। यह सब कुछ कहने

[श्री मनीराम बागड़ी]

के बाद ... (व्यवधान) ... देखिए, मुझे हंसने वाले लोगों पर बड़ा गुस्सा आ रहा है। मुझे आप पर भी गुस्सा आ रहा है जो आप हंस रहे हैं ? आप संजीदगी की बात पर हंस रहे हैं, यह कोई स्कूल में बैठ कर बच्चों के साथ बात नहीं चल रही है। लोगों की जिन्दगी की बात है। यहां जो हंस रहे रहे हैं या तो वे दिमाग के लोग नहीं हैं या आग के साथ खिलवाड़ कर रहे हैं। यह हंसी की बात नहीं है।

यह पंजाब भारत का द्वार है। अन्न वहां से पैदा होता है। फौज वहां की है, पुलिस वहां की है। सीमा आप की लगी हुई है। आज जो चन्द शहरों में चन्द शरारत पसन्द लोगों की वजह से यह आग लगी हुई है, हिन्दू और सिख के नाम पर चन्द राजनैतिक लोग जो यह शरारत कर रहे हैं अगर यह गांवों में लग गई और गांवों से निकल कर फौज और पुलिस की तरफ चली गई तो हिन्दुस्तान तबाह हो जायेगा इस को बचाना चाहिए बहुत संजीदगी के साथ यह बात लेनी चाहिए।

मैं गृह मंत्री से यह पूछना चाहूंगा, जैसे गुरुद्वारे के चुनाव में एक ऐक्ट बना कर और टांग अड़ा कर विरोध पैदा करने की चेष्टा की गई थी, उस की कुर्बानी में उन को अपने ही आदमी सरदार संतोष सिंह को बलिवेदी पर चढ़ा कर देनी पड़ी इसी तरह से जो बार-बार यह ला एंड आर्डर का सवाल हो रहा है इसके बारे में क्या ऐसी दखलअन्दाजी सरकारी तौर पर बन्द करेंगे ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि जिन गैरकानूनी संगठनों पर आप लोगों ने प्रतिबन्ध लगाया है उनके लोगों को देश विदेश में गिरफ्तार करने के लिए कितनी मजबूती के साथ कह सकते हैं कि इतने दिन में उनको साफ कर देंगे ? अरे, दूसरे मुल्क के साथ लड़ाई में भी इरादा बनाकर चलते हैं और कहते हैं कि कर लेंगे। एक तरफ आप कहते हैं कि गिनती के 15 आदमी हैं लेकिन जितने ये 15 आदमी हैं उनसे अधिक मर्डर देश में हो गए, उस प्रान्त में हो गए।

तीसरी बात यह है कि सिखों की जो उचित मांगें हैं, धार्मिक, उन मांगों की पुर्ति के लिए, आप राजनीतिक उद्देश्य को सामने न रखते हुए, अपना राजनीतिक लाभ न उठाते हुए आप कदम उठायेंगे और इस किस्म का एक कमीशन मुकर्रर करेंगे कि जब से यह सवाल दल खालसा और खालिस्तान का चला है तब से लेकर आज तक जितने कत्ल हुए हैं और जितने बड़े आदमियों के नामों का उसमें हाथ आया है उसके लिए सुप्रीम कोर्ट या हाई कोर्ट के जज की अध्यक्षता में कमीशन बना कर जो भी कुसूरवार हों, चाहे ऊपर के राजनीतिक कुसूरवार हों, जैसे कि वहां के मुख्य मंत्री ने कहा कि मेरे लिए प्राब्लम होम मिनिस्टर है और होम मिनिस्टर भी कुछ कह गए थे, यह कोई मामूली बातें नहीं थी, उनकी जांच आप करायेंगे और साथ ही वहां सरकारी कर्मचारी और पुलिस कप्तान तक जो आतंकवादियों के दल में शामिल हैं उन के खिलाफ भी जांच करके ऐक्शन लिया है और क्या आगे ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ ऐक्शन लेंगे ?

मैं आप से यह भी कहूंगा कि गांधी पीस फाउन्डेशन कमेटी की तरफ से जो तीन आदमियों का दल बनकर गया है, क्या ऐसे लोगों को भी आप महत्व देंगे ताकि उनकी राय से भी कोई अच्छी बात हो सके ?

मैं फिर सारे सदन को बधायी देता हूं, मैं तो उस में शामिल नहीं था, मैं तो सदन में कह कर चला गया था

कि जब तक पंजाब में शान्ति नहीं होगी, तब तक मैं यहां नहीं आऊंगा, लेकिन फिर भी आपने गांधी जी की परम्परा को कायम रखते हुए इस सदन में प्रस्ताव पास किया कि पंजाब में अमन और शांति होगी। यह दुर्भाग्य है कि हमारे में कहीं न कहीं कमी है, हमारे दिमागों के पुरजों में, कहीं कोई हिन्दू को बचाने के लिए चला गया, कोई सिख को बचाने के लिए लेकिन इन्सानियत को बचाने के लिए कोई नहीं गया। शासन की जो त्रुटियां थीं वह वाकयात होने के बाद भी ठीक नहीं हुई हैं। मैं चाहूंगा मंत्री महोदय इन सभी बातों का पूर्ण जवाब दें।

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir....

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): Will you say something about All India Gurudwara Act, which you have promised?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is replying to Mr. Bagri. You cannot ask any question.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Under Rule 355 I can ask him.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I am not deflected by interruptions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I know that.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, with many things which the hon. Member Mr. Bagri said the whole House will be in agreement. In fact this House has adopted, as I pointed out, a unanimous resolution asking for cooperation for restoring peace and harmony in Punjab. We are all aware that the present activity is one which is carried on by a small minority. The bulk of the people of Punjab are not in favour of any disturbance, any violence. On the contrary, they are all deeply interested in having a very stable society in which they can make progress.

Sir, we all know the great contribution that Punjab has made both to the freedom of India and to the Defence of India on occasions when we had to defend our borders. We are also aware of the great contribution that Punjab has made in the field of agriculture and small-scale industries. These things could not have been done if the bulk of the people are interested only in promoting disharmony amongst themselves. This can be done only if the society is keen on economic development, social progress and so on. The fact that we still have a considerable rate of progress in Punjab clearly shows that the activities of the small group are certainly not to the taste and liking of the people of Punjab themselves—the bulk of the majority of the people of Punjab themselves. Unfortunately, in this matter since religion is being mixed, it is very difficult for Government to take very severe action. I said elsewhere, Government are very keen to see that they do not do anything which will escalate the communal passions and tensions. Even if certain strong action is called for, Government do not propose to do it if that would in effect create further communal passions and tension or create tensions and thereby cause greater disturbance than what is now happening in the State Government. are trying to isolate those people who are engaged in these kinds of activities and also try to arrest them in places where it will not lead to further communal passion or tension. I can make it clearer by saying—we cannot go and arrest them in Gurdwaras.

We cannot go and arrest them in....

DR. KARAN SINGH (Udhampur): Are you giving an assurance that you will not arrest anybody? Please be careful. You are making a statement on the floor of the House.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Please read my statement. I am very careful in my words. I said we are weighing, all the time, balancing, between taking very severe action and the consequences. If as a consequence of doing something we will create conflagration, certainly it is prudence, it is the duty of the Government to see that they do not create more trouble than what already exists by a kind of activity or by a kind of action which would in other circumstances may perhaps be taken. In this case the hon. Member has pointed out the demands. So far as their normal, legitimate grievances are concerned, these can always be discussed and then it can be settled. There has been no question about it. The difficulty arises when they are making unreasonable demands such as khalistan, separation and so on. How can we discuss it? It is impossible for any patriotic Indian to say that he will sit and negotiate this particular question of Khalistan and separation. That has got to be dealt with. That has got to be suppressed. There is no other way out of it. Barring that, I assure the House that every effort will be made to see that all the other grievances, the religious demands, which are being made can be discussed and settled. There is absolutely no reason why we cannot sit down and settle the other things.

There are a number of incidents which have happened. I am almost sure that they are the acts of agent provocators such as defiling the sacred places. There are instances of defiling the gurudwaras. There have been instances of defiling the Hindu temples. It has been taken by *agent provocaters* or the parties interested in seeing that this kind of thing goes on so that no settlement is reached. It is up to us to see that we do not encourage either of the people. Here, Government have taken a very firm line and they have said that they will not give any quarter to persons who indulge in rousing the passions of the people by acts which are likely to injure the religious sentiments. The hon. Member has said that the administration has got to be blamed. I thought, he would go more specific and say, 'why' and 'how'. But he did not do it. The administration has a very difficult task, all of us agree. It is possible, perhaps, for some people to take a different view. But I did not find anything to substantiate the statement that the administration has failed or the administration is to be blamed.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): We referred to the involvement of certain officials.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: You know, Mr. Vajpayee, I will never miss even a single point. The second thing stated is, some papers have criticised the then Home Minister. I would say, we should not attach too much importance to the printed matter. Just because somebody prints something, it does not become sacred. After all, it has only one version which is printed in the paper. It is no more sanctity than a word of mouth or something said by some persons. And you cannot hear everybody supporting you for everything. It is possible somebody has to criticise him. But I do not think merely because somebody has criticised the then Home Minister, it becomes a valid criticism against him. Even there, I do not think, he has given any reason for it. He has just passed remarks—as usual made side—jibes with the people and waited for its consequences. I do not think, he has any particular...

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: He has made right jibes or side jibes?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: You have to choose.

Then, he said, the Government servants are indirectly helping. I have seen also the report. I have

checked also this morning in our briefing. Certainly, I will not reject anything which has been stated nor will I accept. Just as I said, I will not accept anything which is just printed. I will not also reject anything which is printed, just because it is printed or told by somebody else. If there is anything, I will certainly go into it and see there is no room for any complaint. It is possible that some people in the Government, some officers in the Government may have some sneaking sympathy for some people. I do not say, everybody in the Government has absolutely correct attitude to the thing. If it is so, I will look into it and I will certainly see whether there is any basis for this kind of allegations.

Then, the next point which he mentioned is, there is a grievance in Punjab—they are not getting adequate share in Defence forces. We are taking care of it. In order to provide adequate opportunities to other people, we have made a tentative rule that the recruitment should be done from all parts of India. But where an adequate number is not forthcoming, it really goes to those areas where qualified people are available. It is not a rigid rule saying that we must select only from these areas a certain number. We have made a provision in the rule under which various areas have been given certain representation and...

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): It is a wholesome rule.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: If they are available, they will be taken; if they are not available, then other people are taken.

So far as the charges that the Government should not interfere in the Gurudwara elections, is concerned, I give the assurance that the Government will not interfere in the Gurudwara elections. It is not our policy to interfere in the Gurudwara elections.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: What about the All India Gurudwara Act?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I have no information on this. I am only in-charge of the Ministry. (*Interruptions*). If you want, I will get that information. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Mani Ram Bagri is very silent and listening very carefully.

(*Interruptions*)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: All India Gurudwara Act is a very important issue in Punjab.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: If it is such an important thing, they will discuss it there. After all, our responsibility in this matter is secondary. The primary responsibility is that of the State. In the State, they will discuss. . .

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Now, the next point which the hon. Member said is, the recommendation of the Peace Delegation should be given due weight.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I can also assure the hon. Member, light is welcome from whichever quarter it comes. Wherever we get some advice, wherever we get some help, we will certainly take it and we will not discard it because it comes from somebody or from some source.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (अमृतसर को धार्मिक नगरी घोषित करने के लिए और शराब बीड़ी और मांस की बन्दी के बारे में जो वहां पर एजीटेशन चल रहा है कहा था इनके बारे में आप ने कुछ नहीं कहा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : शराब की बात नहीं कर रहे हैं।

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: That is one of the points which they have to discuss and come together. It is not a thing which can be said off-hand. Amritsar does not consist of Sikhs only. It consists of various communities. Some kind of a consensus has to be arrived at in that place. It is not that we are against it. But we cannot take a decision like that without consulting everybody.

श्री रूप चन्द पाल शैलानी (हाथरस) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, पंजाब में जो कुछ हो रहा है, वह चिन्ता का विषय है और मैं समझता हूं कि हर देशवासी को इस से चिन्तित होना चाहिए लेकिन वहाँ की घटनाओं को और वहां पर जो स्थिति पैदा हो रही है उस को इतना तूल देना, इतना बढ़ा चढ़ा कर कहना यह मैं समझता हूं कि न तो कोई देश-भक्त ही ऐसा कर सकता है और न वह व्यक्ति कर सकता है, जिस को देश की एकता और अखंडता में विश्वास है। चन्द तत्व ऐसे हैं जिन के वैस्टेड इन्ट्रेस्ट्स हैं, निहित स्वार्थ हैं और जिन में कुछ पालीटीकल पार्टीज के लोग भी हैं, कुछ साम्प्रदायिक तत्व हैं और कुछ ऐसे तत्व हैं जो विदेशों से धन पाते हैं और चन्द अखबार भी ऐसे हैं, जो कि पंजाब की घटनाओं को इतना तूल दे रहे हैं और बात का बतंगड़ बना रहे हैं जिस से लोग यह समझें कि पता नहीं क्या हो रहा है हालांकि हमारी सरकार ने और हमारी नेता प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने, पंजाब के लोगों से वहां की समस्याओं के संबंध में बातें की हैं और हमारी सरकार चाहती है, हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी चाहती हैं कि पंजाब की समस्या का कोई सौहार्द-पूर्ण हल निकल आए और वहां पर इस तरह की घटनाएं घटित न हों।

मान्यवर इस से पहले कि मैं अपनी बात प्रारम्भ करूं, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह सारा संसार जानता है, देश का बच्चा-बच्चा जानता है कि पंजाब के लोग बहादुर लोग हैं और पंजाब के लोगों ने देश की रक्षा के लिए, विदेशी ताकतों से लड़ने के लिए और पंजाब को खुशहाल बनाने के लिए और पंजाब को ही नहीं बल्कि पूरे देश को खुशहाल बनाने के लिए जो जी-तोड़ मेहनत की है और अपनी बहादुरी दिखाई है, वह सोने के अक्षरों में लिखी जाती रहेगी। मेरा आप से निवेदन है कि वहां पर वातावरण को दूषित करने के लिए वहां के एटमोस्फेयर को खराब करने के लिए कुछ लोग जिम्मेदार हैं और वे इस तरह के कार्य करते हैं जैसे पवित्र स्थानों पर चाहे गुरुद्वारे हों चाहे मन्दिर हों, कहीं पर गाय का सिर फेंक दिया, कहीं पर गाय का मांस फेंक दिया, कहीं पर गाय की टांग फेंक दी और कहीं पर गुरुद्वारे के सामने बीड़ी और सिगरेट फेंक दी। ये इस तरह के लोग हैं जिन को पंजाब की एकता और देश की अखंडता में कोई विश्वास नहीं है और वे हमेशा साम्प्रदायिकता का वातावरण पैदा कर के अपने निहित स्वार्थों को सिद्ध करने की चेष्टा करते रहे हैं और आज भी उन का इरादा यही है लेकिन मैं आप के माध्यम

से उन को बता देना चाहता हूं कि सरकार सतर्क है और सरकार कोई भी कमी नहीं छोड़ेगी। ऐसा काम करने वालों, इस तरह के गैर-कानूनी तत्वों, साम्प्रदायिक तत्वों को दबाने के लिए सरकार पूरी तरह सतर्क है, सजग है और उनका सिर कुचलने के लिए सरकार के पास हर तरह का बन्दोबस्त है। मान्यवर, मैं चन्द सवाल आप के माध्यम से मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Sufficient background has been given by Mr. Bagri. You can now put your questions. The Minister has replied to almost all the points.

श्री चन्द्र पाल शैलनी: यह बड़ा गंभीर मामला है। पंजाब में ही नहीं बल्कि पुरे देश में इस तरह के तत्व सिर उठा रहे हैं, जिस से देश की एकता, अखंडता खतरे में पड़ गई है। कहीं पर खालिस्तान की मांग है, कहीं पर अछूतिस्तान की मांग है, कहीं मिजोरम अलग होना चाहता है कहीं नागालैंड अलग होना चाहता है और कहीं असम की समस्या है। इस तरह से बहुत सी समस्याएं हमारे सामने हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह की ताकतें जो मुल्क में पनप रही हैं, अलगाववादी, पृथकतावादी ताकतें जो पनप रहीं हैं, इन ताकतों से निबटने के लिए सरकार कोई कठोर कदम उठाने जा रही है?

अब इनके संबंध में कुछ मेरे सवाल हैं जिनका पूछ कर मैं अपनी बात खत्म करना चाहूंगा ---

. पंजाब में उग्रवादियों एवं साम्प्रदायवादियों की गैरकानूनी एवं देश विरोधी हरकतों को स्टाम्प आउट करने के लिए सरकार क्या स्पेसिफिक मेजर्स अडोप्ट करने जा रही है?

जिस तरह दल खालसा और नेशनल काउंसिल फार खालिस्तान पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया गया है और उनकी एक्टीविटीज को गैर कानूनी घोषित कर दिया गया है उसी तरह राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ जैसी घोर साम्प्रदायिक एवं प्रतिक्रियावादी संस्था को भी बेन करने का क्या सरकार का विचार है?

पंजाब में उग्रवादी गतिविधियों में जो लोग संलग्न हैं उनको किन-किन देशों से मदद मिलती है? क्या यह सही है कि पड़ौसी देश पाकिस्तान खालिस्तान के समर्थकों को हथियार सप्लाई करता है और उन्हें अपने यहां शरण देकर हमारे देश की एकता एवं अखंडता को तोड़ने की कुचेष्टा कर रहा है?

पंजाब के मुख्य मंत्री सरदार दरबारा सिंह के पैतृक निवास स्थान पर जिन लोगों ने बम फैंके उन में अब तक कितने गिरफ्तार किए जा चुके हैं? यह बहुत ही गम्भीर मामला है। यदि इसके अपराधियों को सरकार पकड़ने में असफल रही है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

क्या यह बात सरकार की जानकारी में है कि कुछ पड़ौसी और कुछ पश्चिमी देश भारत को परेशान करने की नीति पर चल रहे हैं? इस नीति के अनुरूप वे भारत के सीमा क्षेत्र में आबाद सिख सम्प्रदाय को अधिक से अधिक भड़का रहे हैं। वास्तव में ये शक्तियां प्रत्येक उस तत्व को उभार रही हैं जो भारत की केन्द्रीय सरकार से टकरा सकता है। इन उग्रवादियों को कितनी आर्थिक एवं अन्य प्रकार की सहायता विदेशी तत्वों से मिल रही है?

पंजाब की इन समस्याओं का सौहार्दपूर्ण हल निकालने के लिए सरकार क्या

[श्री चन्द्र पाल शैलानि]

क्या प्रभाव और ठोस कदम उठाने जा रही है?

मुझे आशा है कि माननीय गृह मंत्री जो मेरे इन सवालों का जवाब दे कर इस सदन के माध्यम से इस देश को जनता और इस देश को अवगत करायेंगे कि इस असामाजिक गैर-कानूनी तत्वों से निबटने के लिए सरकार क्या ठोस उपाय कर रही है।

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I thank the Hon. Member for drawing the attention of the House to the statement made by the Prime Minister.

In fact, recently in the Rajya Sabha also, the Prime Minister said that she is ready to have discussions with the leaders of the Akali Dal and to keep the doors open for negotiations.

With regard to the recent defiling of places of worship this is being done on both sides. The Gurudwaras are also being defiled. The Hindu temples are being defiled. As I mentioned in my earlier statement, this is an act, not of any Punjabi local citizens, but of some agent provocateurs who are interested in bringing about a communal clash and creating communal tensions. They are all anti-social elements and I am going to give some figures about what we are going to do about them.

With regard to the suppression, we have banned the Khalistan movement and action taken is this.

61 Dal Khalsa activists have been arrested and cases have been registered against them.

9 of the followers of Bhindrewala have been arrested.

We have arrested nearly 500 anti-social people whom we suspect are doing this.

We have taken every action in respect of this matter.

I am asked the question whether RSS will be banned. I do not think it arises out of this because it is nowhere said that any of these cases are due to RSS. It is really some extremists in the Dal Khalsa Movement who are creating this problem. It is not reported that others have come into the picture.

To the last question whether they are getting any assistance from Pakistan or Western nations, I do not have information in this regard and I shall be very glad to get information on this aspect.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Ram Vilas Paswan.

Mr. Paswan is going to take the shortest time in his life.

AN HON. MEMBER: Shortest time in his life time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Paswan is going to create a record.

13.00 hrs.

श्री रामविलास पासवान (हाजीपुर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज के हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में एक खबर निकली है--

'Chauhan burns flag, arrested'

यदि इसको पढ़ने का कष्ट किया जाए तो इसमें 2-3 बातें जो उन्होंने पुलिस के समक्ष कही हैं अरेस्ट होने के बाद, उन्होंने 2-3 चार्ज लगाए हैं। पहली चीज उनसे पूछी गई कि आपको फण्ड कहां से मिलता है तो उन्होंने बताया कि—

"Asked pointedly where funds for the Khalistan movement were coming from, he stated categorically and without hesitation that no Government or foreign institution was directly or indirectly providing funds. These, he said, came only from Sikh groups and gurudwaras."

दूसरी चीज उन्होंने कही है कि—

"Dr. Chauhan said two countries had agreed to sponsor 'Khalistan' representative for observer status at the UN, and had agreed to recognise the 'Khalistan' passport. He did not name the two countries but stated that they were neither with the USSR and its satellites nor of the West. He declared his distrust of the Moscow regime."

आगे उन्होंने कहा कि दो देश हैं, जिन्होंने उनको मान्यता प्रदान कर दी है, जिनका नाम बताने से उन्होंने इन्कार कर दिया है ।

मैं समझता हूं कि भारत के गृह मंत्री को जरूर पता होगा कि वे दोनों देश कौन से हैं ।

तीसरी चीज उन्होंने श्री जैल सिंह जी के सम्बन्ध में कही है और बड़ी खुशी जाहिर की है कि—

"Commenting on the election of Mr. Jail Singh, Dr. Chauhan expressed his pleasure at the fact that the seventh President of India was a Sikh."

और एक एलीगेशन उन्होंने लगाया है—

"He charged the police in the Punjab with cruel repression and said dozens of young men had simply vanished—probably tortured and killed. Hundreds, he said, were detained in various jails under the National Security Act."

तो इससे दो-तीन सवाल निकलते हैं । पहली बात तो यह है कि यह देश धर्म-निर्पेक्ष है । इसमें जितने भी धर्म, संप्रदाय के लोग हैं, सब लोगों को समान अधिकार मिलें, समान अवसर मिलें और न सिर्फ समान अवसर मिलें, न सिर्फ उनकी सुरक्षा की जाए, बल्कि उनके दिल-दिमाग में भी यह बात बैठे कि हम सुरक्षित हैं । सिर्फ सुरक्षा प्रदान करना ही फर्ज नहीं है कि इतने हथियार दिए हैं, इतनी पुलिस भेज दी है, इतने होमगार्ड और सी आर पी भेज दी है, बल्कि सरकार का यह भी कर्त्तव्य है कि जहां अल्पसंख्यक हैं, कमजोर लोग हैं, उनके दिमाग में भी यह बात बैठाई जाए कि वे देश के नागरिक हैं और पूरी तरह से सुरक्षित हैं । यह भावना उनके मन में बैठाना सरकार का काम है ।

जहां तक सिक्खों का सवाल है, उन्होंने देश के लिए क्या-क्या किया, यह सब को पता है, इसकी पृष्ठभूमि में मैं नहीं जाना चाहता । राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन में उनका कितना योगदान है, हिन्दुस्तान के विभाजन के समय उनका क्या रोल रहा , मास्टर तारा सिंह का क्या रोल रहा, इस बात को सभी जानते हैं । इसके साथ-साथ यह बात भी महत्वपूर्ण है कि यदि देश का कोई भाग हमसे अलग होने की बात सोचता है भले ही वे कुल संख्या का दो प्रतिशत क्यों न हों, लेकिन फिर भी यदि वह अलग होने की बात सोचता है या इस तरह का कीड़ा उसके दिमाग में पाला जाता है तो यह हम सब लोगों के लिए दुखद स्थिति है ।

सब से बड़ी बात तो यह है कि उसके दिमाग में यह बात क्यों आ जाती है । मंत्री महोदय ने राज्य सभा में कहा कि इसमें सिक्ख थोड़े हैं । सिक्ख थोड़े हो सकते हैं । किसी भी आंदोलन को चलाने वालों की संख्या पहले थोड़ी ही होती है, लेकिन नारा इतना लुभावना होता है कि, उसमें इतना दम रहता है कि अनजान लोग उसमें स्वत: आकर्षित हो जाते हैं । हिन्दुस्तान-पाकिस्तान बंटवारे के समय भी जिन मुसलमानों ने उसमें भाग लिया, खून बहाया, मैं समझता हूं कि अधिकतर हिन्दुस्तान में ही हैं । कोई अपना घर-बार छोड़ कर जाना नहीं चाहता । बटवारा हुआ, लेकिन उसमें हिस्सा लेने वाले किसी कारणवश नहीं जा सके लेकिन बटवारा तो हो गया । हजारों की संख्या में लोग मरे, लोगों ने एक-दूसरे को मारा । इसलिए यह नारा अभी भले ही देखने में हल्का लगता हो, खालिस्तान का नारा

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

आज भले ही हल्का लगता हो और इसके पीछे कुछ ही लोगों का हाथ हो लेकिन इस नारे के पीछे जो लोगों की भावना है, जो भावना इसमें सन्निहित है उससे यह आगे चल कर बड़ा रूप भी धारण कर सकता है। इसलिए, यह साधारण सा मामला नहीं है और इसको आसानी से आपको नहीं लेना चाहिए। मैं तो यह समझता हूं कि इसका सीधा सम्बन्ध जा कर जुड़ता है कानून और व्यवस्था से। हम देखते हैं कि जितनी भी समस्यायें हैं सब की जड़ में ला एंड आर्डर की प्राब्लम होती है। जब से यह सरकार बनी है प्रत्येक राज्य में कानून व्यवस्था की स्थिति बिगड़ती चली जा रही है। क्या इसके पीछे आन्तरिक कलह तो नहीं है और उसके कारण तो यह बिगड़ती नहीं चली जा रही है। मैं चाहता हूं कि साफ बताया जाए कि कांग्रेस आई के लोग भी उस में क्या सम्मिलित तो नहीं है, आन्दोलन के पीछे सत्ताधारी पार्टी का भी हाथ तो नहीं है ? प्रत्येक राज्य में कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति जो बिगड़ती चली जा रही है उसके पीछे कांग्रेस पार्टी का आन्तरिक झगड़ा भी तो काम नहीं कर रहा है। दरबारा सिंह जी के मकान पर बम्ब फैंका गया, सिर्फ इतना सा ही यह मामला नहीं है। इसके पहले लाला जगत नारायण की हत्या की गई जिस के सम्बन्ध में संसद् में बहस भी हुई थी और शोक प्रस्ताव भी पारित किया गया था। उसका क्या नतीजा हुआ ? निरंकारी बाबा की हत्या हुई, उसका क्या नतीजा निकला ? एक कड़ी के साथ दूसरी लड़ी जुड़ती चली गई है। सारा मामला कानून और व्यवस्था का है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या राज्यपाल ने पंजाब की बिगड़ती हुई कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति के सम्बन्ध में आपके पास कोई रिपोर्ट भेजी है और कहा है कि स्थिति बिगड़ती चली जा रही है ?

यह ठीक है कि अल्पसंख्यक समुदाय के मन में सुरक्षा की भावना पैदा की जानी चाहिए। सबसे अधिक दुःख तब होता है जब कोई आदमी क्राइम करता है तो क्राइम करने के बाद वह गुरुद्वारे, मंदिर और मस्जिद में घुस जाता है, कुवैत एम्बेसी में चला जाता है, हत्या की, चला गया और उसके बाद कह दिया जाता है कि हम लाचार हैं। आपने अपने वक्तव्य में धर्म निरपेक्षता, सहनशीलता, मैत्री आदि की दुहाई दी है और अपनी आस्था प्रकट की है। संसद ने सवसम्मति से एक प्रस्ताव पारित किया था। क्या उस प्रस्ताव के पारित होने से समस्या का निदान हो गया है या हो जाता है ? उस प्रस्ताव के अनुरूप भारत सरकार ने अभी तक क्या कार्यवाई की है, भारत के गृह मंत्री ने या भारत की प्रधान मंत्री ने जिन्होंने सदन में प्रस्ताव रखा था, अभी तक क्या पहल की है ? क्या कोशिश नहीं की जा सकती कि कोई कनक्रीट चीज निकले ? क्या बैठ कर बातचीत आप नहीं करेंगे ? यह ठीक है कि उनकी कुछ समस्यायें हैं, सामाजिक मामले हैं, धार्मिक मामले हैं। अब उनके क्या ग्रीवेंसिस हैं, नौकरी के ग्रीवेंसिस हैं, इसका आपने पता लगाने की कोशिश की है। और पता लगाने की कोशिश की है कि जो खुराफात हो रही है, जो आन्दोलन चल रहा है इसके पीछे कारण क्या है ? उन्होंने क्या कोई ग्रीवेंसिस सरकार के सामने रखे हैं ? कोई पागल आदमी ही हाथ में बम्ब भाला ले कर हमला करना शुरू कर सकता है। लेकिन यहां तो ऐसी बात नहीं है। उन्होंने क्या कोई रिप्रेजेंटेशन क्या कोई पत्र आपको दिया है कि ये हमारी मांगें हैं, हमारे साथ यह इंजस्टिस हो रहा है और यदि दिया है तो आपने उस पर क्या कार्यवाई की है ?

सब से दुखद स्थिति यह है कि जब कभी कोई साम्प्रदायिक दंगा होता है और उसमें अगर कोई हिन्दू मारा जाता है तो हिन्दू तो दुखी होते हैं लेकिन

मुसलमान खुश होते हैं और अगर मुसलमान मारा जाता है तो मुसलमान तो दुखी होते हैं और हिन्दू खुश होते हैं और सिख मारा जाता है तो सिख तो दुखी होते हैं लेकिन हिन्दू खुश होते हैं । मौलाना आजाद ने कहा था कि देश में तब तक राष्ट्रीयता नहीं पनप सकती है जब तक कि चाहे हिन्दू मरे या मुसलमान सभी दुखी नहीं होंगे, जब तक हिन्दू मरे तो मुसलमानों को दुख न हो और मुसलमान मरें तो हिन्दुओं को दुख न हो, एक समुदाय के व्यक्ति के मरने पर दूसरे समुदाय के लोगों के दिल पर चोट न लगे । इस तरह की राष्ट्रीय धारा हमारे देश में बहनी चाहिए । ग्रुपिज्म और फ्रेक्शनलिज्म बढ़ती जा रही है । एक समुदाय का आदमी मरता है तो दूसरे समुदाय के लोगों को खुशी होती है । इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि जो हिन्दू और सिख का मामला है, खालिस्तान का मामला है, जिसका कुछ लोगों के हाथ में सूत्रधार है और देश के बाहर दूसरी जगह बैठकर करते हैं, सरकार जहां कानक्रीट कदम उठाये उसको चैक करने के लिए, वहीं सरकार एसा वातावरण तैयार करे जिसमें यदि कोई हिन्दू पर हमला होता है तो सिख समुदाय उसकी निन्दा करे । यदि सिख पर हमला होता है तो दूसरे सम्प्रदाय के लोग उसकी भर्त्सना करें । जब तक ऐसी फ़िजा नहीं बनेगी तब तक समस्या का निदान नहीं होगा ।

इमरजेंसी के समय जिसको जेल भेजा गया तो छूटने पर वह नेता बनता था, तो या तो इस समस्या का कानक्रीट निदान कीजिए, नहीं तो यदि आप किसी को जेल भेज देंगे तो आपके लिए तो ठीक होगा, लेकिन कहीं यह न हो कि जितके दिमाग में वह बात चुभती है वह जेल से माला पहन कर निकले । इसलिए इस समस्या का हल सोचिये, प्रधान मंत्री को स्वय पहल करनी चाहिए क्योंकि वह सदन की नेता हैं । उन्होंने सदन में आ कर प्रस्ताव पढ़ा था, प्रधान मत्री को इसमें पहल करनी चाहिये, और जो वहां विभिन्न विचारधारा के लोग हैं उनसे बातचीत करनी चाहिये । और कोई रास्ता निकालना चाहिये । उनकी क्या शिकायत है उसको भी दूर करना चाहिए । और आप यह भी बतायें कि आपके दल का जो आन्तरिक मामला है वहां पंजाब में उसका इस आन्दोलन के प्रति क्या रुख है ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, my friend, Shri Paswan is eloquent. He is always eloquent and very passionate in his presentation of the problems of the people.

He quoted from the *Hindustan Times* which I have also seen. They said that no money has come from outside. I am not prepared to accept this also. As I said, we have no information that money is coming from outside, we have also no information that money is not coming from outside. Therefore, we have to investigate both. I cannot accept the statement in which they say that money is not coming from outside. This has got to be verified. We are at it.

Then he also mentioned about two countries which agree to recognise and sponsor Khalistan. I do not think it is possible at all because there is no State, nothing. But, whatever it is, I fail to see how they will ever be able to know anything except probably to say that they recognise. We do not think that there is any country either in a group or in the non-aligned who would be so disposed towards recognising this splinter group.

Then he also referred to Gianiji's election. Here we are all happy including the Sikhs in Punjab. Next he mentioned about the charge that some people have been tortured. This is a thing which is generally made with-

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

out some specific instances being quoted. It is not capable of verification.

Shri Paswan Ji made more important and very valid points. Firstly, he said that it is regrettable that the people should think of asking for separation. The fact that some people at least want this kind of separation shows that there is some grievance of the kind. I do not subscribe to that theory. There are always some people, some disgruntled elements or, there may be a very small infinitesimal minority who will not be satisfied with the rest who can always create this kind of trouble. It is the duty of the majority to see that the other people who create the troubles or problems of this kind are either educated or taught a lesson which they have to. Then he wanted me not to take it lightly. Sir, even at the opening answer to Bagriji I said firmly that Government will suppress the Dal Khalsa movement. The only thing is that I do not have your passion and eloquence to put the way in which you want.

Sir, he also asked me whether any Congress (I) persons are there in the movement for the Khalistan. I want to emphatically deny that. It is not the policy of the Congress Organisation to promote any kind of fissiparous tendency in any part of India.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It should be the policy of every political party including the party to which Shri Paswan belongs.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, then he asked me whether any report has been received. We are getting reports from time to time of the various activities that take place in Punjab and the measures that are being taken. We are in constant touch and we give such advice as we can.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Has Governor sent any report?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Governors do send the reports to the President the copies of which come to us.

Sir, as regards the concrete steps, the Prime Minister has made this offer. She said that she was ready and willing to discuss with the Akali people. Now, it is upto them to say 'yes' and take advantage of the offer made by the Prime Minister. If they do not do it what can we do. You cannot blame the Prime Minister saying that she has not taken action. She has said positively that she is ready to discuss these matters with the Akali Dal people. It is upto them to come and discuss these matters.

Sir, then Mr. Paswan said that whoever is sent to jail becomes a leader but that is how we became leaders. Let us stop hereafter. Those were days when we fought for freedom and liberation from the British. We cannot carry this heritage after Independence when we only suppress crime and things which are anti-social. I do not think it should be carried any further.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will only ask a few questions. I am not going to deliver any long speech because the background has already been covered. But I must say that some anti-social elements in Punjab have been becoming very active for the last few months. This is a very dangerous sign so far as unity and integrity of the nation is concerned and everyday we are having reports of this activity not only from within the country but from outside the country as well.

Sir, though I have got high regard for Shri R. Venkataraman I must say that the Government has been proved a total failure in arresting and controlling the present situation. These anti-social and anti-national elements are day-by-day becoming active everywhere. Even they are going to the extent of burning Indian Constitution and the National Flag. The British Police has said that they had been trying to set on fire the Indian Nation-

al Flag and the Constitution and then crush them under their feet. This is the feeling of those who are operating outside this country for Khalistan. They are having this kind of feeling about this country. They are telling that this country is anti-democratic. They have uttered many things. These things have already been published. I do not know whether they have Indian citizenship or not. Sir, bombs had been thrown at the residence of the Chief Minister. Now, you can understand what will be the condition of the ordinary people there. They will be feeling insecure. There is completely a sense of insecurity throughout Punjab at the moment. Everybody has got high respect for Sikh people. At the same time for other communities also in this country. We want that the problems must be tackled properly. But, Sir, if any body is just talking of separatism, trying to divide this country, trying to sabotage the integrity and unity of this nation, certainly it cannot be tolerated and it should not be tolerated. About those who had thrown bombs at the residence of the Chief Minister and those who have been killing the innocent people, Police say that they belong to Bhindranwala Group. It is difficult to understand their inability to arrest such elements who are taking shelter in the name of religion, here and there, sometimes entering into Gurdwaras, sometimes some other sacred places. They are entering into those places and they are trying to save themselves. But the Government could not detain them and arrest them. If necessary, the Government should talk to the religious leaders also and they should, through negotiations, solve this problem because anti-social elements should not be spared. Mr. Raj Mohan Gandhi, Dr. Susheela Nayyar and Shri S. M. Joshi went to Punjab to study the situation. They said that the situation was very explosive. Punjab is a border State. Everyone knows this. If such an explosive situation continues in Punjab, if it is not properly controlled, then it will be dangerous for the Communal tension is also increasing in Punjab. There had been no communal tension earlier. But since this Khalistan issue was raised by some people, the communal tension also increased because some people just want to create some dissensions between the two communities, between the Hindus and the Sikhs. If they play this kind of trick, they think that they can ultimately succeed. They are trying their level best to create trouble. Sir, it is also said that foreign money is coming to help these anti-social elements. If it is true, it is a very dangerous thing. The hon. Minister has also said that he cannot accept that the foreign money is not coming. Then the Government should try to find out which are the countries who are trying to finance them for this type of agitation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Minister said for both, coming or not coming.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Government must be vigilant in this respect. The people are feeling that foreign money is coming. Without foreign money, without heavy financial help, they cannot go to such an extent. The Chief Minister said about the involvement of Police Superintendent. He said that he was involved in instigating and encouraging some anti-social elements. He also said that the person has been transferred. But it is not a punishment. If there is anything of this kind, it should be properly enquired into and Government should try to know whether the person is actually involved or not. If the person is involved in such a kind of activity, serious action should be taken against that person. He is playing with the integrity of the nation. He is trying to aid those forces which are trying to divide this nation. This person must be charged as guilty and should be punished. He should be removed from the service. There must be a thorough enquiry into this matter. Some of the Khalistan supporters are operating from some foreign bases, like Canada, Britain and the United States of America. These are the friendly countries. But anti-India

[Shri Harikesh Bahadur]

operation is going on in these countries. Therefore, I would like to ask a very specific question in this regard. I would like to know whether the Government of India will ask the Governments of Britain, the U.S.A. and Canada to check anti-India activities by Khalistan supporters on the land of those countries.

I would also like to know whether these people involved in anti-India activities are having citizenship of India. If so, will the Government take steps to abolish their citizenship? Persons who have burnt the national flag should not be treated as citizens of this country. If they are citizens of this country, their citizenship must be abolished and their passport should be cancelled and impounded.

The Chief Minister of Punjab has talked of foreign hand. What steps are being taken to identify these foreign hands?

Lastly, was any offer given for negotiations to those who are talking of Khalistan movement? Had any offer been made for negotiations to the so-called President of Khalistan, Shri Jagjit Singh? Do the Government want to talk to them on this question?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I agree with the hon. Member that the situation is rather difficult; I would not say, it is explosive, it is difficult. I must also say that it is not so bad as to say that there is a complete sense of insecurity; it is not so. It is bad, but let us not exaggerate, and make it appear as if the situation is causing such a lot of concern.

The hon. Member wanted to know whether the person who attempted to burn the national flag in London was citizen of India or not. I have already in the morning asked them to find out whether he holds an Indian passport, or U.K. passport. We will try to get the information. But preliminary enquiries show that his Indian passport has been impounded; we have cancelled it, though it has not been caught. I also understand that a case has been filed against it by his wife or somebody on his behalf against such a cancellation of the passport. We will pursue this matter and will certainly give no quarter to this man. This man is not—I repeat, not—entitled to any kind of assistance from India. In fact, he has forfeited his right to citizenship by burning the Indian flag.

The second point which the hon. Member raised was about the foreign money. I have already told about that. We cannot say anything, because we are always looking into this matter, and wherever we suspect money is coming. In fact, the investigations would be prejudiced then. Therefore, we are always looking into this matter. We will try to see whether foreign money comes and if so, from what sources and so on.

Then, the hon. Member said that serious action should be taken against the Government servant and mere transfer was not enough. Subject to the general rule that the process of natural justice should be followed, namely that an opportunity should be given to the person concerned, we will certainly be very strict. But we cannot merely for the sake of being strict deny the usual rights of defence and all that, his case being heard and so on.

The last question that the hon. Member asked was whether we would be prepared to negotiate on the question of Khalistan. My answer is emphatically 'No'.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: I had also asked whether the Government of India will ask the Government of Britain, Canada and USA that these people should not be given any opportunity to propagate against India.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I do not have any information about this; the Ministry of External Affairs may have some information. I will pass it on.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा गला खराब है, मैं थोड़ी सी बातें ही कहना चाहूंगा। पंजाब की स्थिति सचमुच में गम्भीर है और इस गम्भीर स्थिति के पीछे दल खालसा और राष्ट्रीय खालिस्तान परिषद् इन दोनों का हाथ है। यह खतरा हमारे मुल्क में तभी से पैदा हो गया जब से पाकिस्तान को अमरीकी साम्राज्यवादी और चीन की सरकार हथियार-बन्द कर रही हैं। इस पृष्ठ भूमि में इस तरह के खतरे का उपस्थित होना हमारे देश के लिए सचमुच में बहुत ही गम्भीर बात है। ये खालिस्तान की मांग करने वाले जगतसिंह चौहान और मन मोहन सिंह जो आन्दोलन चला रहे हैं इसको उग्रवादियों या अतिवादियों का आन्दोलन कहा जाता है। इसके पीछे निश्चित रूप से साम्राज्यवादी मुल्कों का हाथ है। सरकार को इसका पता अभी तक नहीं चला, यह आश्चर्य की बात है। सरकार करती क्या है? उसे इस बात का पता लगाना चाहिए कि कौन सी विदेशी ताकत इस आन्दोलन के पीछे है और कौन कितना पैसा दे रहा है? अभी सरकार को इसका पता नहीं है लेकिन अगर सरकार गम्भीरता के साथ कोशिश करेगी तो पता चलेगा।

दूसरी ओर भिंडरावाले के नेतृत्व में हमारे देश में हत्याओं का बाजार गरम है, गोलीकाण्ड हो रहे हैं। धार्मिक कट्टरता और असहिष्णुता के नाम पर साम्प्रदायिक दरार पैदा की जा रही है। ये लोग साम्प्रदायिक जहर पैदा करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं तो इनके खिलाफ़ इनके प्रचार के खिलाफ़ सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है? फिर जो वहां पर अकाली दल है, मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि अकाली दल के कितने ग्रुप्स हैं, उनकी नीति क्या है और क्या उन्होंने साफ-साफ खालिस्तान के नारे का विरोध किया है या अन्दर ही अन्दर समर्थन कर रहे हैं? इस बात की जानकारी इस देश के अवाम को होनी चाहिए। फिर खालिस्तान की ओर से पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान के बीच एक बफर स्टेट बनाने का नारा दिया गया है और सिक्खों के जजबात को उभार कर उनको अपने पीछे लाने की कोशिश की जा रही है। इसलिए मैंने पूछा है कि अकाली दल के लोगों का क्या रुख है, इस आन्दोलन के बारे में?

ठीक उसी तरीके से दूसरी तरफ़ हिन्दुओं को भी संगठित करने की कोशिश की जा रही है और जैसा कि हरिकेश जी ने बताया कि साम्प्रदायिक तनाव पैदा करने की कोशिश हो रही है। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि हिन्दुओं के बीच में साम्प्रदायिक तनाव फैलाने के लिए आर० एस० एस० और जनता पार्टी के लोग किसी प्रकार से कोई कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं या नहीं? आर० एस० एस० और भारतीय जनता पार्टी का रोल इस मूवमेंट में क्या है?

ठीक इसी तरीके से क्या यह बात सच है कि भूतपूर्व गृह मंत्री और पंजाब के मुख्य मंत्री के बीच में कोई तनाव है और इसका फायदा खालिस्तान समर्थक तत्वों को मिल रहा है? फिर क्या सरकार ने सिक्खों की तर्कसंगत और जायज मांगों को पूरा करने की गारन्टी ली है ताकि किसी प्रकार से उनके धार्मिक मामलों में कोई गड़बड़ी न पैदा हो? इसके अतिरिक्त राज्य के लोगों की सुरक्षा को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या सरकार इस बात का विचार रखती है कि पंजाब के धर्मनिरपेक्ष दल तथा जनतंत्र में विश्वास रखने वाले तमाम लोगों की एक मीटिंग बुलाई जाए? उस में विचार

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

करके खालिस्तानियों को मुकाबला करने की कोई योजना बनाई जाए—क्या सरकार इस तरह का कोई विचार रखती है ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आखिरी सवाल मैं यह पुछना चाहता हूं कि अखबारों में जैसी कि खबर निकली है कि खालिस्तान के नेताओं का संबंध अमरीका के राष्ट्रपति से है और यदि खबर में निकला था कि श्री रैगन ने खालिस्तान के नेताओं को दावत पर आमंत्रित किया था और वे दावत पर गए भी—मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इसके बारे में सरकार को पता है या नहीं ? अगर पता है, तो अमरीका की सरकार के पास विरोध पत्र कोई भेजा गया है या नहीं ? अगर भेजा गया है तो उस विरोध पत्र का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I am thankful to Mr. Shastri's throat.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have already thanked him.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: As far as the proposition that imperialist countries are interested in this kind of activity, is concerned, there have been several theories floated with regard to this; and the Government cannot make any statement. We will take the information as it comes to us; and we examine this and will find out whether, and how far it is sustained.

With regard to foreign money, I have alreay stated the attitude. We will certainly pursue this matter and find out. Shastri Ji asked me about the attitude of the other parties. All of them are here and why does he want me to say anything?

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: What are they doing? What are their activities?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I can assure him on behalf of all the Opposition parties that they do not support Khalistan; and none of them has supported it.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: What is the Akali Dal doing?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Akali Dal has not openly supported Khalistan. They have got certain grievances; but they have not openly supported Khalistan to my knowledge and to our knowledge.

The hon. Member then wanted to say that it is because of the differences between the then Home Minister and the Chief Minister of Punjab that there was something. (*Interruptions*) I want to emphatically deny that there was any such difference. This myth has been going round and round; and I want to deny it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Now it will not be there.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Now about the next point, viz. that democratic elements should be brought together. It is our endeavour to create an atmosphere in Punjab, as well as in the rest of the country in which all the democratic elements and progressive elements will be able to do so. This policy of separation and these fissiparous tendencies are a danger to the country. Therefore, it will be our endeavour to create the atmosphere which I mentioned earlier.

As regards Mr. Reagan's dinner, the hon. Member has more information than I have.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He knows the menu also.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Therefore, I do not want to say anything.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned now, to meet again at 2.40 p.m.

13.40 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned, for lunch till Forty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at forty-four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV *in the Chair*]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) REPORTED DECISION TO DISCONNECT THE HOT-LINE TELEPHONE LINES LINKING DIFFERENT AIRPORTS.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): There have been distressing reports that aircraft safety has been in jeopardy in our country.

It has been reported that the Civil Aviation Department has recently decided to disconnect the hotline telephone lines which link the different airports in our country and also our airports with the airports in the neighbouring countries.

India is at present divided into four air space control regions, under Bombay, Delhi, Madras and Calcutta. With the hot line system, when an aircraft is ready to take off, say from Palam, (Delhi) to Santa Cruz, (Bombay), flight details are flashed from the former airport to the latter and clearance for the flight is obtained within minutes. Such a precaution is necessary to avoid collisions of aircraft flying in opposite directions. If two aircraft are to take off from different airports at almost one and the same time and are to cross each other, the heights at which they are to fly and avoid collisions are determined in advance through the exchange of hotline message and the crew of the aircraft adjust the flying heights of their planes suitably. The flashing of news in advance of an impending flight from the respective air control region to the region which the flight will enter is mandatory under the regulations of the International Civil Aviation Organisation.

Now the reported decision of the Civil Aviation Department to do away with the hotline linking different airports poses a serous threat to the safety of aircraft.

It would appear that these hotlines are provided by P. & T. Department and the Civil Aviation Department has to pay some lakhs of rupees to P. & T. Department for their maintenance.

In recent months, the hotlines provided to the airports were found to be out of order and the air traffic control found it difficult to exchange messages through those hotlines. The equipment used for those lines was obsolete and complaints made from time to time to the Civil Aviation Department did not improve matters.

It is reported that the Civil Aviation Department found it to be waste of money to keep such unserviceable hotlines and decided to do away with them. It is also reported that in future the air traffic controls would make use of the aeronautical fixed tele-communication network which is a Morse code system and which takes nearly an hour to transmit a message. In an hour's time the aircraft would leave one air control region and enter another risking itself and risking the lives of passengers.

Safety of aircraft and of passengers should always be the primary consideration of the Civil Aviation Department. The Government should pay immediate attention to this problem. The hotline telephone connections between airports should not be done away with and they should be maintanied properly with sound equipment. (*Interruptions*) This has to be immediately conveyed to the Ministry and action taken should also be reported to the House urgently, by tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think the Ministry take note of this urgent matter.

(ii) INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED STUDIES, SIMLA

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak): It is tragic that the prestigious Institute of Advanced Studies at Simla is in the doldrums. It has not awarded any fresh fellowship since 1978 and today where there are only two scholars at

[Shri Arjun Sethi]

the Institute on whom a whopping Rs. 23 lakhs were spent in 1980-81. All this is a far cry since 17 years ago when the Institute was set up with great hopes at the initiative of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan on the model of similar institutes at Princeton and Oxford Universities.

The Institute's aim was to provide an unfettered inter-disciplinary atmosphere for the study problems in the humanities and the social sciences. Distinguished scholars in various fields like the late Dr. Niharanjan Ray, B.B. Lal, Dr. S.C. Dube, etc., have at one time or the other worked at the Institute to pursue their interests which otherwise would have been difficult for them to do. The Institute also has some important publications to its credit.

The great disservice to the Institute was done by the last Government which decided to close it down. Mercifully this has yet to happen. But a thick air of uncertainty still surrounds its future. The Government has before it the recommendations of a Committee headed by Dr. Krishna Kripalani to make the functioning of the institute more effective and broad based. It will do well to release this report so that a public debate can be initiated and a national institution saved from decay and oblivion.

(iii) NEED TO CONTINUE AIRPORT VISA SYSTEM

**SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack): I would like to raise the following matter of urgent public importance under rule 377. The decision of the Government to abolish visas for foreign tourists has caused a great concern among the genuine tourists coming to India.

Tourism is the country's third largest exchange earner. It earns foreign exchange worth Rs. 700 crores annually. The country was expecting a large chunk of foreign exchange from a large number of foreign visitors this year in view of the Asian Games. To attract foreign tourists the Government had introduced the airport visa system under which the tourists can easily get a 30-day visa as they land at the airport without going through the time consuming visa formalities at the Indian missions abroad. Nearly a million tourists avail themselves of the airport visa facility every year.

Getting a visa from an Indian mission overseas is normally a difficult task. Besides, a large number of employees will be required if the present system of giving visas to foreign tourists is abolished. It would be very difficult on the part of the Ministry of External Affairs to sanction such a vast number of additional employees overseas. The absence of such additional number of employees overesas may lead to harassment to the visa applicants. The hotel industry and travel agencies will be hit hard if the airport visas are abolished. The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation has fixed an impressive target of receiving foreign tourists in 1982-83. If the visa is abolished, the target set by the Tourism Ministry cannot be achieved as the number of foreign tourists visiting India will be reduced. Thus the country will lose foreign exchange worth crores of rupees. In view of this, I demand that the airport visa system should not be abolished.

(iv) RACKET IN FORGED VISAS.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): A massive racket in forged visas is operating in the country, and has duped thousands of job seekers of easily a few crores of rupees. The glamour of earning petrodollars from Gulf countries and the foreign returned label have landed thousands of poor and gullible semiliterates in severe financial straits. The victims belong to economically

**The original speech was delivered in oriya.

backward groups who had sold whatever little they had to pay the commission for visas. Many of them reportedly borrowed money at exorbitant rates of interest and in one case, it is reported that the victim even had to pawn his wife to a rich man in the village to borrow the amount.

I request the Government to take urgent steps in the matter to arrest the activities of the racketeers.

(v) SUPPLY OF FOODGRAINS TO WEST BENGAL

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai): Sir, in the State of West Bengal a very grave situation has arisen, as regards the supply position of foodgrains. Having a population strength of 5.45 crores, West Bengal requires 90 lakh MT of foodgrains in a year. The production of foodgrains, including wheat and paddy, during the kharif year i.e. 1-10-1982 to 30-9-1982 works out to 63.08 lakh MT only, as there were successive droughts and pest attacks for the last seven years. However, keeping 10 per cent of the production as seeds, the net availability for consumption will be to the tune of 57 lakh MT. So, the deficit will be around 33 lakh MT, which is alarmingly high, and it is the highest in the last five years. As against this demand position, the FCI supplied only 19 lakh MT during the period from 1-10-1981 to 30-6-1982. Now the total requirement of the State works out to 14 lakh MT, as per Central Government's announced criteria. The State Government has consequently placed a demand with the Central Government for a monthly allocation of 3.30 lakh MT per month. But the actual allocation during the past five months beginning from March 1982 to July 1982 is to the tune of 11.65 lakh MT, which falls far short of the actual requirement i.e. one lakh MT short per month.

This being the position as regards allocation by the Union Government, the actual supply is far unsatisfactory because of the transport and handling constraints faced by the FCI. Under such circumstances, the State Government has been put in a predicament. I would, therefore, urge upon the Government to be sympathetic towards the people of West Bengal, where the severe drought has already done a severe jolt in the present cultivation season, and allot at least 3.30 lakh MT foodgrains per month during July, August and September 1982, and thus save them from hunger.

(vi) ALLEGED INCREASE IN SEAFARE OF PILGRIMS GOING TO HAJ

श्री आशफाक हुसैन (महाराजगंज) : मरकजी हज कमेटी ने बम्बई से ऐलान किया है कि इस साल आजमीन हज के लिए पानी के जहाज के किराये में इजाफा कर दिया गया है। पानी के जहाज से हज को जाने वाले आजमीन हज को पहले ही काफी दिक्कत तादाद की कमी की वजह से उठानी पड़ रही है। इस वक्त जब कि कुरा वगरह के मराहिल सब तय हो चुके हैं और पहले जहाज से जाने वाले आजमीन जल्द ही बम्बई पहुंचने वाले हैं हज के किराये में इजाफा बे-मौका और गैर-जरूरी है। पता नहीं हज कमेटी ने यह फैसला अपने तौर पर लिया है या मरकजी वजारत जहाज रानी ने अपने फैसले को हज कमेटी से मनवाया है। जो भी हो मरकजी हज कमेटी और वजारत जहाज रानी दोनों से दरख्वास्त है कि फौरी तौर पर इस फैसले पर अमल को इस साल के लिए रोक दें।

मरकजी हज कमेटी, वजारत जहाज-रानी और वजारत खारजा से दरख्वास्त है कि आइंदा हज के मुताल्लिक जो भी पालिसी उनकी होगी, उसके अहम मुकाद से कम अज कम पार्लियामेंट के सभी मुस्लिम मेंम्बरन को आगाह करें और उसको आखिरी शक्ल देने से पहले उनकी एक रस्मी या गैर-रस्मी मीटिंग

[श्री मशफाक हुसैन]

बुलाकर उन से भी सलाह मशविरा करें। गरीब और मतवस्सत तब के से ताल्लुक रखने वाले आजमीन हज के लिए समुद्री जहाज की तादाद बढ़ाना अशद जरुरी है। मौजूदा दो जहाज इसके लिए नाकाफी हैं। इसके अलावा बम्बई में मुसाफिरखाने में आजमीन हज को मजीद सहुलियतें पहुंचाने की तरफ भी तवज्जह दी जाए। सऊदी अरब में हमारी सरकार को आजमीन हज की देखभाल के इन्तजाम में और चुस्ती लानी चाहिए। बम्बई में हज कमेटी के मौजूदा इन्तजाम से और बजारत खारजा की तरफ से सऊदी अरब में आजमीन हज की देखरेख से पिछले सालों में जाने वाले हाजी मुतमैयन नहीं हैं।

شری اشفاق حسین (مہاراج گنج):

.....مرکزی حج کمیٹی نے بمبئی سے اعلان کیا ہے کہ اس سال عازمین حج کے لئے پانی کے جہاز کے کرایہ میں اضافہ کر دیا گیا ہے - پانی کے جہاز سے حج کو جانے والے عازمین حج کو پہلے ہی کافی دقت تعداد کی کمی کی وجہ سے اٹھانی پڑ رہی ہے - اس وقت جب کہ قرا وغیرہ کے مراحل سب طے ہو چکے ہیں اور پہلے جہاز سے جانے والے عازمین جلد ہی بمبئی پہونچنے والے ہیں حج کے کرایہ میں اضافہ بے موقع اور غیر ضروری ہے - پتہ نہیں حج کمیٹی نے یہ فیصلہ اپنے طور پر لیا ہے یا مرکزی وزارت جہاز رانی نے اپنے فیصلے کو حج کمیٹی سے منوایا ہے - جو بھی ہو مرکزی حج کمیٹی اور وزارت جہاز رانی دونوں سے درخواست ہے کہ فوری طور پر اس فیصلے پر عمل کو اس سال کے لئے روک دیں -

مرکزی حج کمیٹی وزارت جہاز رانی اور وزارت خارجہ سے درخواست ہے کہ آئندہ حج کے متعلق جو بھی پالیسی ان کی ہو گی اس کے اہم نکات سے کم از کم پارلیمینٹ کے سبھی مسلم ممبران کو آگاہ کریں اور اس کو آخری شکل دینے سے پہلے ان کی ایک رسمی یا غیر رسمی میٹنگ بلا کر ان سے بھی صلاح و مشورہ کریں - غریب متوسط طبقے سے تعلق رکھنے والے عازمین حج کے لئے سمندری جہاز کی تعداد بڑھانا اشد ضروری ہے - موجودہ دو جہاز اس کے لئے ناکافی ہیں - اس کے علاوہ بمبئی میں مسافر خانے میں عازمین حج کو مزید سہولیت پہونچانے اطراف بھی توجہ کی ضرورت ہے - سعودی عرب میں ہماری سرکار کو عازمین حج کی دیکھ بھال کے انتظام میں اور چستی لانی چاہئے بمبئی میں حج کمیٹی کے موجودہ انتظام سے اور وزارت خارجہ کی طرف سے سعودی عربیہ میں عازمین حج کی دیکھ ریکھ سے پچھلے سالوں میں جانے والے حاجی مطمئن نہیں ہیں -

(vii) DEMAND FOR DOORDARSHAN COVERAGE OF ASIAD 1982 FOR MADHYA PRADESH

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) : देश के अनेक महानगरों में दूरदर्शन की सुविधा उपलब्ध है। एशियाड 82 के दौरान रंगीन दूरदर्शन प्रसारण के लिए सरकार अतिरिक्त प्रयास कर रही है। किन्तु मध्य प्रदेश की राजधानी भोपाल सहित अनेक प्रमुख नगर इंदौर, उज्जैन, देवास दूरदर्शन से वंचित हैं। संभावनाएं व्यक्त की जा रही हैं कि अक्तूबर, 82 तक इंदौर को दूरदर्शन प्रसारण का लाभ मिल सकेगा। किन्तु इस संबंध में स्पष्टतः इंदौर, भोपाल, उज्जैन, देवास को दूरदर्शन प्रसारण का लाभ एशियाड 82 तक मिल सकेगा यह घोषणा प्रकट नहीं हुई है। यह आवश्यक है कि भोपाल सहित इंदौर, उज्जैन, देवास को साथ-साथ दूरदर्शन की सुविधा उपलब्ध कराई जाये। दूरदर्शन प्रसारण प्रणाली इस प्रकार की स्थापित की जाए कि भोपाल में एक इकाई से तथा दूसरी इकाई इन्दौर-उज्जैन देवास एक साथ लाभान्वित हो सकें।

अतएव मेरा सूचना प्रसारण मंत्री से आग्रह है कि मध्य प्रदेश में भोपाल को इन्दौर, उज्जैन देवास को दूरदर्शन प्रसारण का लाभ एशियाड 82 के समय मिल सके। आवश्यक निर्देश तथा तत्संबंधी घोषणा की जाए।

15.00 hrs.

(viii) DEMAND FOR BETTER MAINTENANCE OF KANNAKI (*MANGLA DEVI*) TEMPLE IN TAMIL NADU

DR. A. KALANIDHI (Madras Central): The Kannaki (Mangala Devi) Temple is situated in Vannathiparai Forest Range, Gudalur Village in Madurai District, Tamil Nadu. The temple is 2000 years old, constructed by King Cheran Sengutturan. Mangla Devi is the heroine of the famous Tamil literature 'Silappadi Haram'. The stone for the statute was brought in the ancient days from the Himalayas. Kannaki was the embodiment of Chastity. The location of the temple is above 5000 feet from Sea level and it is in a lovely place between Periyar Power House and Suruliar Hydro-electric Scheme, 7 Kms. from Thekkadi, the game sanctuary of National importance.

The Chief Epigraphist of Mysore University has confirmed the dating of this Temple in the Annual Report of Indian Epigraphy for 1965-66. The Renovation Committee formed in 1952, has not made any finding which has been confirmed by the surveys conducted both by the Central and State Government. The Tamil Nadu authorities could have allotted some money for the renovation of this temple, when it had spent crores of rupees for other purposes.

I request that this Temple be taken over by the Central Archaelogical Department for future maintenance without allowing this ancient heritage of Tamil Nadu to decay. Even the maintenance could be taken up under the Western Ghat Development Scheme. This place attracts devotees and tourists but there is no communicable road on any place for rest near the temple.

My colleague, late Mr. Cumbum, N. Natarajan, M.P., was fighting with the authorities for the better maintenance and access to this temple and he underwent fast for the restoration of the rights of the Tamils. This issue is a dear one to him. Let the Central Government act immediately for the better maintenance and upkeep of this temple, let free access, without any hinderance from any quarters be made available to one and all, including the Tamilians.

UNDERGROUND COKING GASS PIPELINES FOR TOWNS AROUND MATHURA

श्री दिगम्बर सिंह (मथुरा) : मैं पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय के माननीय मंत्री से मथुरा तेल शोधक कारखाने, मथुरा

[श्री दिगम्बर सिंह]

से मथुरा वृन्दावन, गोकुल, नन्दगांव, कोसी और भरतपुर को कुकिंग गैस की भूमिगत लाइन डाल कर कनैक्शन देने का अनुरोध करता हूं। कारखाने में जहां मथुरा को अनेक असुविधाएं जैसे वायु और यमुना के पानी का गंदा होना, पानी का स्तर भूमि में नीचे चला जाना, शुद्ध शाकाहारी जनता में बाहर के मांसाहारी लोगों के आने के कारण मांसाहारी होटल खुलना, ठंडाई पीने वाले वृजवासियों के बीच में शराब पीने वालों का आकर वातावरण खराब करना, राधा कृष्ण की परम्परा के अनुसार बृज की रासलीला और नृत्य के बीच में विदेशी गाने और नृत्य का बढ़ना आदि बुराइयों को सहन करना पड़ रहा है तो उनको कम से कम यह कुकिंग गैस की सुविधा तो प्राप्त होनी ही चाहिए। मेरा माननीय मत्री जी से निवेदन है कि शीघ्र इसकी व्यवस्था करने की वह कृपा करें।

(x) Indiscrimate cutting of trees in Purnia, Bihar.

श्रीमती माधुरी सिंह (पूर्णिया) : वायु-मडल प्रदूषण, वनों का साफ किया जाना, पेड़ों की कटाई आदि ने आज हमारे देश में गंभीर समस्या का रूप धारण कर लिया है। प्राकृतिक सौंदर्य और नैसर्गिक सुषमा में समृद्ध हमारा देश आज प्रकृति के संरक्षण और सवर्धन के प्रति घोर उपेक्षा बरत रहा है। आज लोगों को प्राकृतिक सौंदर्य में आकर्षण नहीं है। कई किस्म के विशाल एवं दुर्लभ वृक्ष साफ किए जा रहे हैं। परम्परागत सौंदर्य नष्ट हो रहा है। बिहार में पूर्णिया जिला इसका प्रमाण है। वहां अस्थायी स्वार्थ की पूर्ति के लिए मनुष्य वृक्षों को कितनी हानि पहुंचा रहा है, यह उसका ज्वलन्त उदाहरण है। पेड़ पौध हमारी राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति हैं। वे प्राकृतिक संतुलन बनाए रखने में मदद करते हैं। हमारे धर्म और संस्कृति से उनका गहरा संबंध है। पूर्णिया में वृक्षों की कुछ स्वार्थी व्यक्तियों द्वारा बेतहाशा कटाई की जा रही है। इस से वातावरण की जो हानि हो रही है उसकी कल्पना भी कठिन है। किसी समय उपयोगी, मनोहर और आकर्षक वृक्षों के लिए प्रसिद्ध था और इन से उत्पन्न पुष्प और फल, जड़ी बूटियां सुन्दर मजबूत इमारती लकड़ी आदि जन साधारण के लिए हितकारी और सुख समृद्धि का साधन थीं। आज पूर्णिया शुष्क पेड़ पौधों से वंचित बंजर जिला प्रतीत होता है। मैं पूर्णिया में वृक्षों की बिना हिचकिचाहट की जा रही कटाई पर रोक लगाने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार का सहयोग चाहती हूं। बुद्ध और महाबीर की कर्मस्थली बिहार प्रदेश की प्राकृतिक छटा और नसर्गिक सौंदर्य की रक्षा हम सब का पावन कर्तव्य है। मैं आशा करती हूं कि भारत सरकार इस दिशा में तुरन्त प्रभावशाली कार्य-वाही करेगी।

15.05 hrs.

SPECIAL COURTS (REPEAL) BILL

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we take up Special Courts (Repeal) Bill. For this Bill only 25 minutes are left as per time allocation made by the Business Advisory Committee, Therefore, I want that all those Members who are keen to speak should be brief. Many points are being repeated. This will provide an opportunity to other Members to give their suggestions and views. Shri Era Anbarasu.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU (Chengalpattu): I stand to support the repeal of the Special Courts (Repeal) Bill. Many reasons for the repeal have already been given. The experience in

the working of the Act has shown that it has not inspired public confidence.

I heard the speeches of so many speakers here. They wanted certain criteria. They wanted to know what are the criteria for judging "that the Act has shown that it has not inspired public confidence." I would like to tell them that Shrimati Indira Gandhi has come to power because of the massive mandate. Not only she but all her followers came to power. Even after knowing this fact, they are ignorant about the fact. This is how the public responded to the institution of the special courts. If a person is sleeping we can only wake him up. But if a person pretends as if he is sleeping, we cannot wake him up. That is the attitude of the Opposition leaders. I only feel sorry for their ignorances. This was only brought with the political vendata somehow to put Shrimati Indira Gandhi and her followers in jail.

I would like to impress upon you certain things. Why did the Congress Party become a national party? How was it able to withstand all the hurdles even though Shrimati Indira Gandhi was defeated in the year 1977. I can even quote some of the articles that appeared in the National Herald and in the Indian Express. It is because Shrimati Indira Gandhi is not an ordinary person like you. She has got some divine quality in her to excuse even the people who have committed mistakes. Did you come to rule the nation? Did you concentrate your ideas only to formulate laws and regulations or to bring about certain social changes in society? Not at all. You were only trying to accuse Shrimati Indira Gandhi. You were trying to accuse the followers of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. That was only your activity. You were fighting for the chair. Even now some senior leaders of yours are sitting here with an eagle's eye only to capture seats on the other side and not to do good service to the nation. That is what you are aiming at.

It is very easy to put you behind the bar. I can point out a number of things.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): I challenge. Why do you not do that? It is an open challenge. Why do you not do that?

SHRI ERA ANBARASU: You know how gold was auctioned and how many people were involved in it.

*While the country's gold was auctioned, how many looted and amassed wealth? All those things were excused by Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Because the looting was done by you was excused by her, today she is the world's greatest leader.

To-day she stands as the world's greatest leader because she has excused and forgotten all the crimes that you have committed. Not only that **how they had grabbed thousands of acres of land when they were in power. Did we take any action?

When Shri Jagjivan Ram was in power....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not mention so many names. This is not a good tradition to mention names and bring in allegations like this.

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH (Haridwar): The hon. Member is not present in the House just now. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI ERA ANBARASU: I may say something about the Deputy Prime Minister Shri Jagjivan Ram. If we had taken them to the Special Court, what would have been their fate? What would have happened to them? They would have been imprisoned. Not only that.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai): I am on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your point of order?

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

**Not recorded.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi): How can there be a point of order when Shri Era Anbarasu is speaking?

MR. CHAIRMAN: There can always be a point of order. Let me decide whether there is a valid point of order or not. The point of order can be raised even during the speech of a Member, if he says something which is unparliamentary.

What is your point of order?

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: He is stating something which is derogatory to the Members of this House. So, I oppose and say that such descriptions should not be allowed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will go through the proceedings and I will take my decision.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY (Krishnagiri): Since you are telling if there is anything objectionable that will be removed, I would like to know here will you remove that which ever is very pertinent? There should not be any blanket permission.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no blanket permission. It is the right of the Chair. I will see. Suppose he has said something which I had not heard at that time.

AN HON. MEMBER: Is Morarjibhai an un-parliamentary word?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Whatever it is, I will go through the record and if there is anything derogatory that will be deleted.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: You said names of any person should not be referred to here. He may not refer to the names. Any Member of this House may like to have the name of a particular person.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not saying that the name should not be referred to I say do not bring in the names and make allegations.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: That should not be connected with the allegations.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Certainly. If you make allegations you cannot name like that.

Please continue your speech.

*SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Could we not have sent this case to the Special Court? If we had just implemented the law enacted by you, we could have taken enough revenge. We did not do that. We do not want to do that and that is why we want to repeal this Act. Not only that.

When Janata Government was in power, the then Foreign Minister, presently a Member of this House, went abroad. You know that. I do not want to name him. You know it already. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. Hon. Member must maintain the dignity of the House. Whatever he was saying will not form part of the record. This will not form part of the record. Please maintain the dignity of the House. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am just giving you the warning.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU: It is a proved charge. *(Interruptions)*.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. I repeat. When you speak in the House—every Member must keep the dignity of the House. Just to bring in this kind of things mentioning that a Minister no matter, whether you mentioned the name or not, a former Minister went abroad, I think, is very improper. I say, this will not form part of the record.

I am telling you, you should, please, not mention all these things. Please speak on the Bill. Otherwise, your time will be over.
(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please continue your speech. Otherwise, I will call some other person.

*SHRI ERA ANBARASU: They brought this law with the sole objective of imprisoning Mrs. Indira Gandhi I would take this opportunity to bring home to them that this was their only motive in bringing this law. The Shah Commission Inquiry was going on inside the Patiala House in New Delhi. Propriety demands that the inquiry held in camera and not made public. What did the Janata Party do? They fixed mike and loudspeakers outside the Patiala House and all the proceedings of the Inquiry were broadcast for the passersby on the roads to hear. They had fixed loudspeakers just to despoil the image of Mrs. Indira Gandhi. They gave such wide publicity to Shah Commission Inquiry. Who will do that? Will anyone having faith in the laws of the land do that? Will anyone having belief in fairplay and justice do that? Will anyone having guideless heart do that? Were they conducting any Inquiry? No. They were mocking at justice. Were they not aware of laws of the land to punish even those in power who have committed crimes?. Now they are saying that this enactment is in the interest of justice and fairplay. To whom they are weaving this story? If the guilty people are to be punished, we have the Criminal Procedure Code, the Indian Penal Code etc. The Supreme Court and the High Court are empowered to constitute a special bench or to appoint a special Judge for the purpose of expeditious hearing of a case. There are provisions in the laws current in the country. In this background when they argued for the necessity of a Special Court, we became suspicious of their motives. They wanted to punish Shrimati Indira Gandhi; they wanted to destroy the Congress Party. That was their political ideology.

Before I conclude, I would say, as is commonly believed in Tamil Nadu, that it is divine to pardon the one who has committed a crime. One who pardons even those who had committed mistakes while remaining in power becomes noble and divine. It is not my contention that if the people in power commit mistakes they should not be punished. Normal laws of the land should be taken recourse to for punishing them.

I would like to quote the words of Francis Bacon:

> "In taking revenge a man is but even with his enemy, but in passing it over, he is superior."

I end only by saying out a Spanish proverb that:

> "No revenge is more honourable than the one not taken."

And that is why, our Government continues to be honourable and Mrs. Indira Gandhi continues to be honourable and hold esteem in the public.

Therefore, the Special Courts Act is unnecessary and I stand to support that this should be repealed.

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल (कोटा) : सभापति महोदय, इस के पहले कि मैं अपने विचार रखूं, मैं स्पेशल कोर्ट ऐक्ट की कुछ धाराओं और प्रीएम्बल की ओर सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा। जिस के द्वारा यह बताया जा सके कि जो वर्तमान विधेयक विचाराधीन है और जिस के उद्देश्य और कारण बताये गए हैं, साथ साथ मंत्री महोदय ने बिल को जिस समय मूव किया उस समय जो कारण बताए इस बिल को बनाने और लाने के वह कहां तक सत्य और तर्क के आधार पर खरे उतरते हैं। बार बार एक बात कही जाती है कि केवल श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी से राजनैतिक बदला लेने की दृष्टि से और उनको अपमानित करने के लिए, सजा देने के

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल]

लिए वह कानून बनाया गया था, मैं समझता हूं कि यह सत्य है से आंख मींचना है। अगर हम स्पेशल कोर्ट ऐक्ट 1979 के प्रीएम्बल का चौथा भाग पढ़ें तो वह इस प्रकार है :—

"AND WHEREAS all powers being a trust, and holders of high public or political offices are accountable for the exercise of their powers in all cases where Commissions of Inquiry appointed under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 or investigations conducted by Government through its agencies disclose offences committed by such holders"

इसके पढ़ने के बाद यह कहना कहां तक ठीक है कि केवल श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के लिए ही इस ऐक्ट को बनाया गया था? क्या आप यह कहना चाहते हैं कि जो व्यक्ति आज पोलिटिक्ल पावर में है जिस के पास देश के हित में निर्णय करने का अधिकार है, सत्ता जिस के पास है, क्या उस को हम छुट्टी दे दें? अगर किसी प्रकार का कोई अपराध वह करता है और कमीशन आफ़ एन्क्वारी उस के लिए बैठायी जाती है या यह सरकार अपनी और एजेन्सी के माध्यम से उसके खिलाफ़ अपराध पाती है तो क्या ऐसे व्यक्ति को हम फ्री छोड़ देना चाहते हैं? (व्यवधान) .... शाह कमीशन की बात माननीय सदस्य कर रहे हैं जो राजस्थान से आए हैं और बहुत बोलते हैं, मैं जानना चाहूंगा क्या वह कमीशन आफ़ एन्क्वायरी ऐक्ट को खत्म करने की बात कर रहे हैं? जब कमीशन आफ़ एन्क्वारी ऐक्ट, 1952 मौजूद है, उस के तहत एन्क्वायरी बैठायी जाती है और उस में कुछ तथ्य जनता के सामने आते हैं तो क्या केवल • आई-वाश करना ही हमारा काम है?

• यह कोई नया इतिहास नहीं है। कमीशन आफ एन्क्वायरी ऐक्ट के तहत अगर हम पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू के समय से लें तो उन्होंने स्वयं भी एन्क्वायरी करायी है डाक्टर मेहताब के खिलाफ, प्रताप सिंह कैरों के खिलाफ, बख्शी गुलाम मोहम्मद के खिलाफ। देश की जनता जानना चाहती है कि एक्क्वायरी के बाद, इतना खर्चा करने के बाद किसी आधार पर जो एन्क्वायरी बैठी थी, उस एन्क्वायरी के बाद जो तथ्य सामने आए उन के ऊपर सरकार ने क्या किया? जब यह कहा गया और रेकार्ड किया गया कि ये भ्रष्टाचार थे तो इन के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई? क्या केवल जनता की आंख को धोखा देने के लिए ही हम एन्क्वायरी कमीशम बैठाना चाहते हैं? और यह क्यों भूल जाते हैं कि यही श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी थीं जिन्होंने कि सरकारिया कमीशन के द्वारा तामिलनाडु के मुख्य मंत्री श्री करुणानिधि के खिलाफ एन्क्वायरी बैठायी थी। उसमें बदले की भावना नहीं थी? वह एन्क्वायरी केवल इसलिए बंठायी गई थी कि उस समय वहां की रूलिंग पार्टी जो डी एम के थी और जो उस के मुख्य मंत्री करुणानिधि थे, सत्ता दल जो केन्द्र में था उस से उन के सम्बन्ध ठीक नहीं थे। इसलिए आप ने एन्क्वायरी बैठायी (व्यवधान) एन्क्वायरी हुई और आप जानते हैं कि उस सरकारिया कमीशन ने दो तथ्यों के अन्दर यह साबित माना कि उस में भ्रष्टाचार किया गया था। पंजाब और हरियाणा से जो गेहूं की खरीद की गई थी उसके बारे में कमीशन ने माना था और बाम्बे की फर्म को पेस्टिसाइड स्प्रे करने का जो ठेका दिया गया था, किसी उद्देश्य को दृष्टि में रखते हुए—इन दोनों तथ्यों को कमीशन ने माना और इसी आधार पर जनता शासन काल में मुकदमें चलाए गए। फिर आ क्या बात हो गई? केवल पोलिटीकल गेन के लिए, देश के हित को कोने में रखकर उन मुकदमों को वापिस ले लिया गया, इसलिए कि डी एम के से समझौता करना था।

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: I am on a point of order. For your information, the case is not withdrawn by the Central Government.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't interrupt. He has not even raised his Point of Order. I will decide.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: The hon. Member has said that the case was withdrawn by the Central Government. But it was not withdrawn by the Central Government. Some allegations were levelled against Mr. Karunanidhi. Accordingly, a Commission of Enquiry was constituted. The persons who indulged in allegations themselves went to the Court and said that what all they stated in the allegations was all false. So those people withdrew the allegations they made against Mr. Karunanidhi. The Court approved it. The Court was convinced. The petitioners were allowed to withdraw the case. Only the petitioners withdrew the case but not the Central Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order.

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : माननीय सदस्य की भावनाओं को चोट पहुंची, इसका मुझे अफसोस है लेकिन जो तथ्य हैं वह देश के सामने हैं और जनता उसको जानती है।

सभापति जी, इमर्जेंसी के समय में जबकि प्रेस की आवाज बन्द थी, उसकी कलम तोड़ दी गई थी, कोई भी आजादी के साथ अपने विचार नहीं रख सकता था तब, मैं जानना चाहता हूं राज्य सभा में संविधान संशोधन विधेयक क्यों लाया गया था जिसमें यह प्रावधान किय गया कि राष्ट्रपति या प्रधान मंत्री यदि कोई अपराध करते हैं तो उनको छोड़ दिया जाए ? क्या आप विश्व के इतिहास में ऐसा कोई उदाहरण दे सकते हैं जब संविधान में ऐसा संशोधन किया गया हो कि सर्वोच्च सत्ता पर बैठे हुए व्यक्ति को, वह चाहे जो भी अपराध करे, उससे मुक्ति दे दी गई हो कि उस पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जायेगी ?

सभापति महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि कमीशन आफ इंक्वायरी ऐक्ट की धाराओं के अन्तर्गत यदि कोई कमीशन बिठाया जाता है और उसका जो भी निर्णय निकलता है उसके आधार पर अगर कोई स्पेशल कोर्ट बनाई जाती है और उससे कहा जाता है कि जल्दी से जल्दी इसका डिस्पोजल कीजिए तो इसमें क्या अपराध है ? यह कहना कि यह केवल श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के लिए बनाया गया था, गलत है । स्पेशल कोर्टस ऐक्ट की जो धारायें हैं वह बिल्कुल स्पष्ट हैं। धारा (3) में स्पेशल कोर्ट बनाने का जिक्र किया गया है और धारा (5) में डेक्लेरेशन दिया जायेगा कि अमुक चीज जो पाई गई है उसके आधार पर स्पेशल कोर्ट बनाई जाए । अतः बिना उपयोग में लाए हुए भी यह कानून सरकार के पास पड़ा रह सकता था । समझ में नहीं आता कि इसको रिपील करने के लिए इतना बड़ा विधेयक क्यों लाना पड़ा ? ब्रिटिश काल के बने हुए कई कानून आज भी पड़े हुए हैं । अभी अभी पोस्ट ऐंड टेलीग्राफ ऐक्ट के बारे में बातचीत हो चुकी है । उस समय के एक कानून के अन्तर्गत गाँधी टोपी पहनना आज भी अपराध है । लेकिन उनको रिपील करने के लिए सरकार कोई कार्यवाही नहीं कर रही है । इसलिए मैं समझता हूं जानबूझ कर इमर्जेंसी की चर्चा को यहां पर लाने के लिए यह बिल यहां प्रस्तुत किया गया है । जितने भी विचार इस बिल के समर्थन में उस तरफ से रखे गए हैं वह सारे ही वर्बेटिम वही हैं जो राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद के प्रस्ताव के समर्थन में रखे गए थे । मुझे डर है कि शायद आप उस तर्क के आधार पर आप यह साबित करना

[श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल]

चाहते हैं कि इमरजेंसी काल का युग बहुत बढ़िया युग था, बहुत अच्छा युग था । यह डर इसलिए भी पक्का हो जाता है कि कीमतों के मामले में आज यह सरकार असफल है, कानून और व्यवस्था के बारे में असफल है । हरिजनों पर अत्याचार, आज पंजाब भभक रहा है, असम भभक रहा है और सरकार असहाय होकर इसको देख रही है । मुझे डर है कि इस चर्चा के माध्यम से जनमानस की भावना का कोई षडयन्त्र न रचा जा रहा हो । देश के ऊपर दोबारा इमरजेंसी लादने की कोशिश न की जा रही हो ।

सभापति महोदय, अन्त में मैं इस सम्बन्ध में मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूं कि आज जीवन का मान्य बिन्दू बदल रहा है । राजनीति में रहने वाले कार्यकर्त्ता और राजनीतिज्ञ नेता उनके बारे में किस प्रकार की धारणा जनमानस के अंदर बन रही है, उस पर हमें गंभीरता से विचार करना होगा । सरकार क्या लोकपाल बिल लाने जा रही है—यह मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूं सत्ता में या विरोध में जो इस प्रकार के लोग हैं, राजनीतिक नेता हैं, जिनके बारे में आरोप लगाते हैं, लगाए जा सकते हैं कि कोई इससे मुक्त नहीं है । उन लोगों को कटघरे में खड़ा करने के लिए, जनता के सामने उनकी असली तस्वीर रखने के लिए आप कौन सा कानून लाने जा रहे हैं ।

मैं इस बिल का विरोध करते हुए कहना चाहता हूं कि इस बिल के अंदर कोई ऐसी चीज नहीं थी, लेकिन इस बिल में कोई भी संशोधन करना है या कवरेज स्कोप बढ़ाना है तो उस को संशोधन के द्वारा ला सकते हैं ।

श्री बुद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर) : सभापति महोदय, स्पेशल कोर्ट बिल, 1979 के रिपील के लिए यह बिल जो सदन में विचारार्थ प्रस्तुत किया गया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं ।

इस बिल के अन्दर जो उद्देश्य दिए गए हैं, वे विस्तार-पूर्वक नहीं है, परन्तु इसकी भावना से मैं सहमत हूं और मैंने अच्छी तरह से इस बिल का अध्ययन किया है। स्पेशल कोर्ट बिल, 1979 के पैराग्राफ 1, 2, 3 से यह स्पष्ट है कि प्रोक्लेशमेन आफ इमरजेंसी जो 25 जून, 1975 को जारी किया गया था और उस संबंध में जितने भी मामले हैं, उनकी जांच करने के लिए विशेष तौर से इसका उद्देश्य हैं। यद्यपि उद्देश्य के बारे में जैसा कि अभी श्री गोयल ने जो जिक्र किया है, वह भी इस में प्रोवीजन है। इमरजेंसी के अलावा जो दूसरे सार्वजनिक नेता हैं, उनके विरुद्ध भी इस में प्रावधान है, लेकिन जो प्रीएम्बल है वह बदले की भावना को लेकर है और विशेष तौर पर इमरजेंसी के मामले की है। इसलिए यह कानून डिस्क्रिमिनेटरी है। जब डिस्क्रिमिनेटरी है, पक्षपातपूर्ण है, तो उस से कोई भी न्याय नहीं मिल सकता है। हमारे जितने भी जनता के प्रतिनिधि हैं, उनका चरित्र उज्जवल हो और वे कोई भी करप्ट प्रेक्टिस करते हों तो उनके विरूद्ध कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए। यह बहुत ही आवश्यक है । इस संबंध में भी श्री गोयल ने लोकपाल बिल के बारे में कहा है। हमारे राजस्थान में लोकपाल बिल पास होकर एक्ट के रूप में परिवर्तित हो गया है। मैं यह चाहता हूं राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर लोकपाल बिल वापिस आना चाहिए और एक्ट के रूप में परिवर्तित होना चाहिए। 1967 में हमारी कांग्रेस सरकार लोकपाल बिल लाई थी लेकिन वह स्वीकृत नहीं हुआ। 1977 में जनता पार्टी की सरकार लोकपाल बिल लाई, वह सिलेक्ट

कमेटी के पास भेजा गया, लेकिन सिलेक्ट कमेटी की रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत भी नही हुई थी कि जनता सरकार चली गई और वह भी स्वीकृत नहीं हुआ। मैं चाहता हूं कि हमारा सार्वजनिक जीवन सच्चा हो, अगर हम भी कोई अनुचित व्यवहार करते हों, हमारा कोई मिसकन्डक्ट हो, हमारा जीवन भ्रष्टाचार से भरा हुआ हो तो उस के लिए हमारे विरुद्ध भी कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए तथा प्रजातंत्र में जनता को यह कहने का अवसर नहीं होना चाहिए कि हमारे किसी बड़े पद पर आने से हमारे विरुद्ध कुछ नहीं हो सकता, मुख्य मंत्री के विरुद्ध कुछ नहीं हो सकता, मंत्रियों के विरुद्ध कुछ नहीं हो सकता, पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों के विरुद्ध कुछ नहीं हो सकता। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस सदन में अगले बजट सेशन के अवसर पर इस प्रकार का बिल प्रस्तुत किया जाए। हमें हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को बतला देना चाहिए कि हम भी यदि कोई अपराध करेंगे तो हमारे विरुद्ध भी, जैसे किसी साधारण व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही होती है, वैसी ही कार्यवाही हुआ करेगी।

आज जिस भावना से इस बिल को बनाया गया है कि जल्द से जल्द स्पीडी ट्रायल हो, मेरी दृष्टि में इस से कोई स्पीडी ट्रायल नहीं होगा। सब से पहले तो जज की एप्वाइन्टमेन्ट का मामला ही रिट-पेटीशन में जाएगा और उस में काफी टाइम लगेगा। उस के बाद जब जज की नियुक्ति हो गई तो उस में यह स्थिति पैदा हो सकती है कि उस जज की स्थिति क्या होगी। अगर वह ट्रायल करेगा तो सेशन के जज की सी पोजीशन होगी जिस को हाई कोर्ट का जज पसन्द नहीं करेगा। वह नहीं चाहेगा कि सेशन कोर्ट के जज के अनुसार ट्रायल करूं, एविडेन्स लूं और ऐसी स्थिति में हाई कोर्ट का जज इन्कार कर सकता है। चूंकि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को जजेज की एप्वाइन्टमेन्ट का अधिकार होगा, तो उस के लिए एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी, जिस में अधिक खर्च करना पड़ेगा। आज भी बहुत से राज्यों में यह स्थिति है कि हाईकोर्ट के जजों की बहुत सी पोस्टें वैकेन्ट पड़ी हैं और ऐसी स्थिति में जांच करने के लिए जज का प्राप्त करना बहुत मुश्किल हो जाएगा। इस कानून में प्रावीजन है—सिटिंग जज होन चाहिए, अब पहले ही बहुत सी पोस्टें वैकेन्ट हैं तो सिटिंग जज कहां से लायेंगे। हाई कोर्ट के जज को मुकर्रिर करने के लिए चीफ जस्टिस की राय चाहिए, मुझे चीफ मिनिस्टर की राय चाहिए—इन सब बातों को देखते हुए हाई कोर्ट के जज को मुकर्रिर करना बहुत कठिन होगा।

एक कठिनाई यह भी है कि जो एविडेन्स होगा वह राज्य की राजधानी में होगा या जहां पर हाई कोर्ट की बेंच होगी वहां होगा या जहां पर हाई-कोर्ट स्टैन्ड करती है, सिटिंग है, वहां पर होगा। इस लिए यह जो प्रोसीजर है—किसी भी तरीके से स्पीडी ट्रायल में मदद नहीं कर सकेगा। मेरा सुझाव है कि जो सार्वजनिक नेता हैं, उन के जो भी अपराध हैं, उन को आर्डिनरी कोर्ट्स में डिसाइड किया जा सकता है। कमीशन आफ एन्क्वायरी एक्ट के अन्दर जांच करने के बाद जो जुर्म साबित होते हैं, वे चाहे कितने बड़े से बड़े आदमी के हों, उनके विरुद्ध कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए। इमर्जेन्सी में शाह कमीशन मुकर्रर किया गया और दूसरे जो कमीशन मुकर्रर किए गए, वे पक्षपातपूर्ण किए गए और वे जो जांच कर रहे थे वे इस प्रकार की जांच कर रहे थे जिस से पक्षपात बिल्कुल

[श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन]

स्पष्ट झलक रहा था। इसलिए हम इसका विरोध कर रहे हैं। हम यह चाहते हैं कि इमपार्शल जांच हो, इन्डिपेंडेंट तरीके से जांच हो और जांच होने के बाद जो भी एक्शन हो, बड़े से बड़े आदमी के खिलाफ एक्शन हो, वह सही तरीके से हो।

इन भावनाओं के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री विजय कुमार यादव (नालन्दा): सभापति जी, स्पेशल कोर्ट के प्रावधान को खत्म करने की साजिश की जा रही है, मैं इस का विरोध करता हूं।

अभी जो आधार बताए गए, जिन की बुनियाद पर इन का कहना है कि इस कानून को खत्म होना चाहिए, उन में पहली बात जो इन्होंने कही है वह यह है कि जनता के बीच इस कानून के प्रति उत्साह नहीं जग सका। आप जानते हैं कि मौजदा कांग्रेस सरकार का, इस बार जब से गद्दी पर आई है, पहली बार जनता की ओर ध्यान गया है, ऐसा मुझे लगता है। सच्चाई यह है कि ढाई वर्षों की हुकूमत में इन्होंने इस लोक सभा से ऐसे-ऐसे कानून पास करवाए हैं, जिनका हिन्दुस्तान की जनता ने जम कर विरोध किया है पार्लियामेंट के अन्दर बूट मेजोरिटी के आधार पर और खुद अपने मेम्बरों की कान्सेंस को दबा कर, व्हिप जारी कर, आप ने ऐसे कानून पास करवाए हैं, जिन का यूनाइटेड अपोजीशन ने, जो अपोजीशन पार्टीज के मेम्बर हैं उन्होने सख्त विरोध किया। उनको पास करवाने के लिए लोक सभा का एतिहासिक सेशन हुआ और इस के बाहर आम जनता ने लाखों-लाखों की तादाद में आकर बोट क्लब के सामने आप के उन घृणित प्रयत्नों का विरोध किया जो जनता के जनवादी अधिकारों को आप कानून के जरिए छीनना चाहते थे। चाहे वह **एसमा** हो या नेशनल सेक्यूरिटी एक्ट के रूप में हो, पूरे देश के अन्दर आम जनता ने एक मत से उस का विरोध किया और आप ने उसकी परवाह नहीं की। आज आप कहते हैं कि जनता ने इस कानून के प्रति उत्साह नहीं दिखाया। बात ऐसी नहीं है। ढाई वर्षों के बाद आप यह सवाल आज उठाते हैं और उस में पालीटीकल मोटीवेशन की बात आप लाते हैं। आज स्थिति क्या है। यह सही है कि 1980 में आप को हिन्दुस्तान की जनता ने विशाल बहुमत दिया और आप के बहुत से संसद सदस्यों को यहां चुन कर भेजा। यह बात सही है लेकिन आज स्थिति वैसी नहीं है। पिछले चुनावों के जो नतीजे आए हैं हवा बता रही है कि जनता आप के खिलाफ़ हो रही है। आप के जो कारनामें हैं, शासन चलाने का जो आप ने ढंग रखा है, राजनीतिक जीवन में जो भ्रष्टाचार पनप रहा है, आम लोग उस के खिलाफ़ हो रहे हैं चाहे वह महाराष्ट्र के पुराने मुख्य मंत्री का सवाल हो, हमारे बिहार राज्य के मुख्य मंत्री का सवाल हो और चाहे दूसरा ऐसा कोई सवाल हो। अभी डीजल के सिलसिले में पार्लियामेंट के अन्दर कई दिनों से जो बहस हो रही है, उस में जो गोलमाल की बात कही जातो है, और आम तौर पर जो भ्रष्टाचार आप बढ़ा रहे हैं, एक से एक कुकर्म किया जा रहा है, आप को इस बात का खतरा है कि इस कानून के रहने से कहीं बाद में आप इस की जद में न आ जाएं। आप इस कानून के बनने के समय की जो पोलिटिकल मोटिवेशन की बात कहते हैं वह बात सही नहीं है। बल्कि आज आप पोलिटिकल मोटिवेटिड होकर

के इस कानून को समाप्त करने की बात कर रहे हैं। (व्यवधान)

आप लोगों से भी जब प्राइवेट में, अलग से बात होती है तो आप के दिल में दूसरी बात पायी जाती है। आपके दल में जो गड़बड़ी चल रही है, उस में किस स्थिति में आपका दल चल रहा है। कांग्रेस के अन्दर जो ईमानदार लोग हैं वे इस बात को अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं और जो लोग गड़बड़ी और भ्रष्टाचार करते हैं उनके बारे में जिस तरह से सारे देश में चर्चा चल रही है, उस चर्चा को भी व सुनते हैं और अलग से उसकी आपस में चर्चा करते हैं। (व्यवधान) यह ठीक है कि उसकी चर्चा आप पार्लियामेंट के फ्लोर पर न करें।

सभापति जी, यह कहा गया कि इन्दिरा गांधी देवी शक्ति सम्पन्न है और उनको राजनीतिक विद्वेष से परेशान करने के लिए यह बिल लाया गया था। अब श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी हिन्दुस्तान की प्रधान मत्री हैं। आज सवाल यह नहीं है कि यह कानून किस ने बनाया, सवाल यह है कि क्या कानून किसी एक व्यक्ति के लिए बनता है ?

1980 के बाद से हमारे देश के अन्दर मूलभूत समस्याए बनी हुई हैं। चाहे वह असम का सवाल हो, चाहे. खालिस्तान का सवाल हो, चाहे देश के अन्दर ला एण्ड आर्डर का सवाल हो चाहे देश के अन्दर साम्प्रदायिक दंगों का सवाल हो, चाहे औरतों पर बलात्कार का सवाल हो, हरिजनों पर देश के अन्दर जो जुल्म हो रहे हैं चाहे उसका सवाल हो, ये सारे सवाल और समस्याए देश के अन्दर विद्यमान हैं इसके साथ हो देश के अन्दर गरीबी बढ़ रही है, बेरोजगारी बढ़ रही है। ये जो सारी समस्याए और सवाल हैं, यदि आपकी श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी देवी शक्ति है तो आज इन सवालों और समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए उनकी देवी शक्ति क्यों नहीं काम कर रही है ?

आये दिन राज्यों में तरह-तरह के के अपराध होते हैं। उन के लिए जांच कमीशन बहाल होते हैं और उनके बाद जो नतीजे निकलते हैं वे हम सब को अच्छी तरह मालूम हैं। इस कानून के रहने से. निश्चित तौर पर हर तरह के अपराधों को रोकने में मदद मिलती है। आप ने इस कानून को कभी इस्तेमाल में लाने की कोशिश ही नहीं की। आप इसको एक षड्यंत्र मान कर समाप्त करने की बात कर रहे हैं इसलिए मैं इसका विरोध करता हूं।

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Eranakulam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on this Bill the Rajya Sabha had a very lengthy discussion and passed it. Therefore, I would like to confine myself to the scope of this Bill with a few remarks. Sir, you may recall that the original Bill was moved in 1978 and the President of India referred this matter to the Supreme Court under Article 143 and the Supreme Court upheld the validity of such a court in our judicial system and hierarchy under the Concurrent List 11A and under Article 246(2) of the Constitution. Therefore, the validity of this Act is not in question but what we are debating here as well as in the Rajya Sabha is very important and sacred to the judicial system of our country. In order to highlight that aspect may I take you and the House to the Title, Preamble and Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Act of 1979. It says:

"Those who have held high public of political office in the country and others connected with the commission of such offence during the Proclamation of Emergency issued

[Shri Xavier Arakal]

under Article 352 of the Constitution on 25th June, 1975."

I do not know whether Mr. Goyal has applied his mind to this aspect, namely, in this Bill the offences mentioned therein were confined only to the period of February 27, 1975 to the end of the Emergency period. Let us ask ourselves, is it fit and proper and judicious to have such an enactment in our statute book? I say 'no'. Then please refer to para 2 which makes it amply clear that the sinister and monstrous motive of the then Government was to exterminate the healthy functioning of the parliamentary democracy. I quote:

"For ensuring the healthy functioning of the institutions of Parliamentary democracy, it is necessary to arrange for their judicial determination with the utmost dispatch."

Is it not true that it was brought to exterminate the political parties and the leader Shrimati Indira Gandhi and the Congress? That is why we emphasise that the motive was a monstrous and a sinister one and, as such, this Act ought to have been repealed much earlier. I do not know the reason why the present Bill was not brought earlier. Why did the then Government confine themselves to this aspect of the Emergency period alone?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Because Emergency was illegal.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: It was not illegal. Should I refer you to Shah Commission report? The procedure was illegal and arbitrary and that is why we opposed that type of procedure. Now, Sir, referring to the Emergency period this is what Justice Krishna Iyer said:

"By this high and only standard the Bill must fall morally if it exempts the non-Emergency criminals about whom prior Commission reports, now asleep in official pigeon holes, bear witness."

Therefore, this Act pertaining to the offences of that period is unwarranted and illegal as far as the judicial system is concerned. You may ask why I am stressing this aspect because this repealing Bill has only two clauses and the Statement of Objects and Reasons has stated one aspect:

"Further it has failed to achieve its object of speedy trial."

In this respect I would like to appeal to the Government to have a judicial system wherein we can have speedy trial of any offence. The old concept and procedure as far as the offences are concerned has changed tremendously abroad. We are still sticking to the old procedure. Therefore, my first submission is that Government must take initiative to bring forward a modern judicial system suited to our socio-economic and political system in the matter of procedure. Many people are starving in the jails for justice. Therefore, the primary duty of the Government is to have an impartial judicial system which will give justice to all the persons concerned. Therefore, this repealing Bill as passed by the Rajya Sabha ought to be passed unanimously in this House.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Provided you give an understanding that you will never declare Emergency again.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Dr. Swamy, I stand for Emergency. Opposition has realised the folly and mistake of such a monstrous legislation in our judicial system and, therefore, I appeal to them to support this Bill unanimously.

SHRI A, K. ROY (Dhanbad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, those who participated in the debate in those days when this Special Courts Bill was brought for-

ward in the House, today will have a very sad experience. That excitement, that curiosity, that suspense is absent now. The Special Courts Bill was not enacted to try people involved in Emergency Excesses. Emergency was already tried because the People's Court in 1977 had punished them. The Special Courts Bill was brought forward with some specific object, to try those who had misused the political power during Emergency. I was listening to many hon. Members' speech sitting on that side. I would like to ask one thing. Did you support the proclamation of Emergency at that time? You tell me honestly.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI A. K. ROY: You did not support. You are only saying it now officially.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, yes, we supported it.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Sir, they are saying it officially, no doubt but not privately or genuinely. I would like to ask one thing. If you approve of the actions of the Emergency, why are you not again bringing forward those monstrous Sections of the 42nd Amendment Bill which exonerated the Prime Minister and others from all those crimes? You are not bringing forward that thing. We amended the Constitution and made some special modifications under the emergency provisions of the Constitution. You are not reversing it. That means, internally you also think that you did something wrong during the Emergency. Today, you are afraid of confessing it.

Sir, the Janata Government took two years to bring forward a Special Courts Bill and the Congress-I Government also took two years to bring the Repeal Bill. I was in this House when the Special Courts Bill was brought forward and I was one of a very few who did not support it. I did not support the Special Courts Bill. Mr. Venkatasubbiah would perhaps remember this fact. But at the same time I do not support this Repeal Bill also. I want to amend this Bill so that we can try all the persons who misused their political power while remaining in the high office. That was our intention and that was what we wanted. I would like to point out that the intentions and the objectives of many of our friends who are otherwise not unfriendly with the then Government were not to repeal it, not to restrict it, not to erase it out but to extend it, enlarge it and modify it and amend it. That was our aim. You know that any Bill whether it should kept in the Statute Book or not, should depend on two criteria, type of people. They gave a series of amendments. How is it that the people at the highest office should not be questioned and their political morality should not be questioned? The basic object of the Special Courts Act was to ensure accountability of the persons holding high offices. They must be accountable to the people.

As we know, now-a-days in the general courts everything is delayed, and specially the politically powerful people can delay their cases to any extent. One of the Supreme Court Judge has said that if you want to start a litigation, first be sure of your heir, so that he can carry on the litigation after your death. Justice is on constant warfare with law. That is why, the Special Courts must be created during all times as and when required.

In this connection, I would like to quote what Shri Venkataraman, while speaking on the Special Court Bill at that time said. He is the acting Home Minister at present, and Shri Venkatasubbaiah is assisting him. I would request Shri Venkatasubbaian to listen to what Shri Venkataraman while bringing forward his amendment on the Special Court Bill said in the House on 9th March, 1979.

16.00 hrs.

First is its constitutional and legal validity. As many hon. have said, it was referred to the Supreme Court

[Shri A. K. Roy]

under Article 143(1) and its constitutional validity was checked.

16.01 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]. And then the particular point about quality before law under Article 14 of the Constitution was also tested and brought about. Therefore, the legality as also the constitutionality of the Act was never in question. That was tested.

Secondly, there has been no difficulty in the working of the Act, there has been no operational difficulty. It is a three-lined Bill with two clauses, and it has six-lined Statement of Objects and Reasons. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it is stated:

> "The Special Courts Act, 1979 was enacted with the primary object of providing for the speedy trial of certain class of offences. The experience of the working of the Act has shown that it has not inspired public confidence....."

Where has it been tried? Special courts are not permanent courts; under Section 3 of the Act, Government has the power to create special courts by notification after the Commission of Enquiry brings out certain facts. After giving birth to the Special Court Act, the Janata Government died, and this Government right from its birth has been very particular that it would not give any sanction to create any special court. Therefore, the question of working of the special courts does not arise. The Act has remained on the Statute Book only. I wonder, how it hurts the present Government. After all, unless the Government creates a special court, the question of their working does not arise. Therefore, the point about the operational difficulty or the working difficulty as mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons is absolutely irrelevant and untrue.

Now, I come to the political morality of this Act. Its political morality was questioned when it was first discussed and we were there to question it. Even the motivation of the Bill at that time was questioned and it was said that it had been brought about at a particular period for a particular person, or particular peole. That was definitely not proper. But for that amendments could have been brought about. Shri Venkatasubbaiah was also there at that time and the other Congress people were there. Nobody objected to the basic motives of Special Court Bill at that time.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

SHRI A. K. ROY: They only wanted that the Bill should be non-discriminatory; it should not be restricted to a particular period, to particular type of offences, and to particular while putting his amendment, he said:

> "It is well known that offences have been committed in the past by men in public offices and public life. It is also common knowledge that people now in public offices and public life do commit and are committing these offences. There is no doubt that in future persons holding these public offices and in public life will commit these offences. Therefore, if you want that the purity of public life should be maintained, that the integrity in public life should be restored, then it is necessary that you should have a law which will take note of offences committed by people in public offices and in public life, whether in the past, present or future. Therefore, my suggestion is, if prima-facie evidence shows — and prima facie evidence is always established by investigation — that such offences have been committed then, irrespective of time and irrespective of the selective nature of the person chosen, any person who is guilty of such offences, who is accused of such offences, must be tried. That is the kind of law we would like to have."

What is he saying, Sir? Now, Members become Ministers. And Members, after becoming Ministers, like we read

in physical science, their motives and their views also get changed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Roy, when will you become a Minister.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Thank God, Sir. I would like to say, Sir, that day you pleaded for extension, enlargement, modification and amendment of the law, today you are coming with the repeal of the law. While sitting on the Chair, treasury benches, why are you getting afraid? It is a point, Sir, because yesterday only we debated that oily issue of what some people say, the error of judgment or some scandal of whatever it may be. But I would like to say this that if Gangotri is polluted, the Ganga cannot remain clean. Now, what is Gangotri? What is Gangotri?

AN HON. MEMBER: Why are you repeating?

SHRI A. K. ROY: Yes, I am repeating. Gangotri is not a person. Janata Party will feel Gangotri means Indira Gandhi; Congress people will feel Gangotri means Morarji Desai and some people, as some other Hon. friends giving a lecture, Charan Singh or some others many of them were saying Gangotri is a political corruption. It is this political corruption from which flows the economic corruption, social corruption, personal corruption, individual corruption. So, if you want to keep high moral, or high standard in public life, then you must have special courts. You must have a special device. So, Sir, special courts should not be repealed.

The Janata Party people had a tradition to do fair things in an unfair way and the Congress people have a tradition to do unfair things in a fair way. This is the difference between the Janata and the Congress. One will do fair things; their aim was fair to abolish, to eradicate the political corruption. But they brought it in such a way that it means that they are only to punish some people. The Congress people came out with this two-line Bill, but the motive is to give a permanent licence.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI A. K. ROY: One minute, Sir. I will give one minute to....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Venkatasubbaiah?

SHRI A. K. ROY: Yes, Sir. And one minute to you, Sir. By simply repealing the Bill, can you erase out everything of the Emergency Era? It is possible? What I feel is that if somebody does in some circumstances or some time some wrong things, people should not hide it. People should not erase it out. They must remain so that they are the warning for the future. That is why this Bill must remain as a warning for the future both for the Congress and for the Janata—Congress for bringing in Emergency and for committing the offences and for the Janata for leaving everything, except punishing the ex-Prime Minister. That was there in that Special Courts Bill which again was brought from that side, ot this side. Therefore, I say that the Special Courts should remain as a warning, both for Congress (I) and the Janata Party.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM (Tiruchendur): Sir, I support the Special Courts (Repeal) Bill. I take this opportunity to say that in the first Session of the Seventh Lok Sabha, I introduced a Private Members' Bill for repealing the Special Courts Act. Mr. Venkatasubbaiah gave me an assurance at that time that Government would introduce a similar Bill. Thereafter, I withdrew my Bill.

My friends in the Janata Party said that this Act was a general Act, under which anybody can be punished, and so on. But in the Special Courts Bill of 1979, it is said very clearly that it was meant "for such offences during the operation of the Proclamation of Emergency, dated the 25th June, 1975, issued under clause (1) of article 352 of the Constitution."

[Shri K. T. Kosalram]

There was only on specific purpose there in the previous Act, viz. to liquidate Mrs Gandhi politically. Only for that purpose was that Bill there. At that time, I strongly opposed it. It was said that nobody from the Congress benches opposed it then; but I strongly opposed it, and others also opposed it. And I am here, alive and present in the House.

The intention of that Bill was to liquidate Mrs Gandhi politically. That Bill was passed with jubilation by the Janata Members. From the Opposition benches at that time, I opposed it. Unfortunately for the Janata Party, and fortunately for our party, the Janata Government fell into the grave dug for Mrs Gandhi That is the result of that Act. At the time of passing that Bill, every Member of the Janata Party who spoke, mentioned Mrs Gandhi's name a hundred times—not once or twice. Day in and day out they took the name of Mrs Gandhi.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: She is a divine person, and so they took her name so many times.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: My leader, Mrs Gandhi never mentioned anybody's name. My friend Mr Anbarasu mentioned some of the names. My leader Mrs Gandhi during these 2-1/2 years has never mentioned the names of Mr Morarji Desai or Mr Charan Singh. She has talked only about the policy of the Janata Party. But because of Janata rule, the image of the nation had been completely spoilt. I want to remind you all about this.

My friend has quoted one instance. There was one Judge and everybody knows that Judge. He had written a judgement against the earlier Mrs Gandhi's Government's policy itself. That Judge was appointed as the Commission. Loudspeakers were fitted in all the roads. They wanted everybody to hear the proceedings. That is the wonderful thing done by the Janata Party.

I want to say that during the freedom movement, I fought against the British Government. A number of cases were registered against me. Two special courts were appointed against me under the General Clauses Act.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Did they put you on par with Mrs Gandhi?

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: There was a General Clauses Act. Any Government can appoint a Special Court under it. But why have this Act? It is not at all necessary. It was there only for liquidating Mrs Gandhi's political career. This is the thing which the Janata Party did. Now all my friends in the Opposition benches are opposing the present Bill.

After laying down office, Mr. Sanjiva Reddy said that there was need for a strong Opposition. Our Opposition friends cannot become strong, just by abusing the ruling party. The philosophy of 'Not this, not this' is being practised by all the Opposition parties in our country. They have advanced hair-splitting arguments endlessly during the course of these three decades; and they have succeeded only in actually splitting their own hair. They have continued to split their own hair. We have seen one leader of theirs making allegations against another.

Mr Deputy Speaker, you were also there at that time in the other House. Everybody in the world knows one Minister of their Government making allegations against another Minister. So, if this Act continues, will all those allegations against these so-called leaders be sent to Special Courts? We don't want it. My leader does not want it. She has never touched upon this subject.

So, I strongly support this Bill.

प्रो० सत्यदेव सिंह (छपरा) : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। अभी आप से पहले चन्द्रजीत यादव जी जब उस आसन पर

थे तो उन्होंने मुझे अनुमति दी थी और कहा था कि आप को टाइम मिलेगा।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The time allotted for this Bill is two hours; and we have already spent about 3-1/2 hours.

Mr. Sunder Singh, if you want a chance, I will give it to you in the Third Reading. Now the Minister, Mr Venkatasubbaiah.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir: here has been a very interesting debate on this repealing Bill which I have introduced. I am thoroughly disappointed. I had expected that the Opposition would give wholehearted support for the passing of this Bill, and help us to remove this obnoxious Act from the Statute Book. (*Interruptions*) I am really very much disappointed. It is not true that we have taken a long time to come up with an amending Bill before this House. I introduced the amending Bill in Rajya Sabha on 19-8-1981. The Rajya Sabha has also approved the repealing of this Act.

Dr. Subramaniam Swamy who is a present Member of the House, said that like Mahabharata and Ramayana, we must often repeat certain things, so that people might remember Emergency excesses. That is what we were told. I am reminded of a story in Mahabharata where Kamsa is hanted by Lord Krishna all the time. During 2-1/2 years of Janata Party rule, with some honourable exceptions like that of Mr Dandavate, who was sitting then in the Treasury benches, every Member of the Janata Party who spoke about Mrs. Gandhi in very critical terms. People who are here now and who were here in those days also will very well remember it. But never did our leader during those 2-1/2 years take their names personally.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: She put Mr. Dandavate in jail.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Can you cite any instance in which history when a person who was elected by the people with an overwhelming majority and who occupied a seat in Parliament, was prosecuted and expelled from the House — not only expelled, but also jailed? aleader of international fame who is identified with the down-trodden and weaker sections of the society. If you can come across any such incident in the world's history, I am prepared to apologise. This is the vindictive attitude of the Government. They never governed nor did they take any welfare measures except that we had 20-point programme and they had only one-point programme; that one-point programme was against Mrs. Gandhi.

Some of our members said that the preamble itself denotes that this is intended to have a political vendetta against certain individuals. The preamble betrays the real intention of the then party in power. I thought that they would come with some very cogent and plausible arguments to justify their stand with regard to the opposition to this amending Bill. I would like to quote in this connection the statement made by the then Home Minister, Shri Charan Singh. He issued a statement in Suraj Kund where he was convalescing. He said that in any other country the former premier would have been facing a Nuremburg type trial and referred to the intensity of feeling among the people on the government's failure to put Mrs. Gandhi behind the bars by now." This is the statement made by the then Home Minister.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: He was made the Prime Minister also.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Because of your fault; and his leader for whom he has got great respect Mr. Charan Singh was under the impression that Mr. Morarji Bhai was

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

against this kind of an Act. So, that provoked him to issue a statement of this sort. That was the harmony that existed between the Prime Minister and the Home Minister of that day. About the constitutionality of the Special Courts Act, I want to quote the observation made by Justice Singhal. Even Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer who is supposed to be a radical judge and who has now retired. He has also said, while making an observation on this, when it was referred to the Supreme Court. I quote:

> "I understand that the Bill hovered perilously near the unconstitutionality in certain respects but was saved by the application of pragmatic principles."

That was what Shri Krishna Iyer also opined in those days.

We thought that an Act of this sort does not deserve to be on the statute book. It is not that we are afraid, that we anticipate that the other party will come into power and institute an enquiry against some of us sitting on the Treasury Benches. We will not go in that way of the Janata Party. We are solidly behind our leader, our Prime Minister. It is the peoples' court that has to give the verdict, not special courts or any such courts. People have given their verdict in a massive way and they have thrown the Janata Party lock, stock and barrel. We do not want to take that recourse. I donot want to go into all these points that have been raised. This Act suffers from certain infirmities. There is delay. The jurisdiction of the court has not been removed. Article 227 which ha been amended in June 1979, reposes the jurisdiction of the High Court also. I say that the existing law and the procedure are adequate enough to cope with the situation.

Another point that has been made out by some of the members here is that there are certain factors that are inherent in every judicial act. There are certain factors which lead to delay. I have already said in my opening remarks that a Judge of the High Court nominated by the Chief Justice may refuse to work. And secondly, the writ jurisdiction of the High Court remains. This is a constitutional provision under Article 226 and it cannot be touched. If the person concerned takes recourse to this, there may be delay. I have mentioned that the High Court has got under Article 227 power for superintendence over all courts and tribunals within its jurisdiction. What has been done is that undtr Section 11 of the Act an appeal from the order of the Special Court will lie to the Supreme Court. But it does not take away the High Court's power of superintendence over the courts within its jurisdiction. These were some of the points raised by Shri Datta yesterday. I wanted to draw his attention to the fact that the Fourty-fourth Amendment that has been made, again gives power to the High Courts for superintendence. So the delay is inherent. But as many friends have pointed out, we have to evolve such a judicial system as to suit the socio-economic policy of the country. That is a bigger question. I will pass on what-ever observations are made by hon. Members, to the Law Minister, whether we can evolve such a system or statute to ensure speedy justice. For a politician who is in public life the ultimate court, or the Supreme Court, is the people. We will be judged by our actions whether we sit on the Treasury Benches or on the Opposition; when we go to the polls, people will give the verdict. It is the intention of our Prime Minister that we should not take a political vendetta or vengeance against a politician, because, we differ in politics. It is for the people to Judge which Party is to be returned to power. It is a political game in Parliamentary democracy. And I have assured hon. Members that there is no motive behind it by coming forward with this Bill to repeal this Act. We are as much concerned with purity in public life as any hon. Member there. We do not shirk our

responsibility when it comes to that. With these words— I do not want to take much of the time of the House —I only again make an appeal to our friends. Dr. Subrananiam Swamy mentioned about emergency. He wanted us to give an assurance, Sir, ... (*Interruptions*).

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Do you rule out another emergency?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Dr. Subramaniam Swamy is not perhaps serious when he made his observations. It is for our system, Parliamentary Democracy as it is in this country, and it is for the people to decide what political arty should come into power. I will again appeal to Dr. Subramaniam Swamy and his friends opposite. I know Mr. Roy, I was sitting along with him in the Opposition during the previous regime. I know. He vehemently opposed this Bill when it was introduced and he has taken the same stand. He is dispassionate and impartial both to the ruling party and the Opposition. With these few words I again appeal to hon. Members to unanimously support the passing of this amending Bill.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: The Minister has not answered whether he rules out another Emergency.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please, please. He has already answered.

The question is:

"That the Bll to repeal the Special Courts Act, 1979, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we come to the clauses.

The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1—short title

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 3,—

for "1981" *substitute* "1982" (2)

(Shri P. Venkatasubbiah)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted:

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 1,—

for "Thirty-second" *substitute*— "Thirty-third" (1)

(Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I beg to move.

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

श्री सुन्दर सिंह (फ़िल्लौर) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, जो लोग अभी इस बिल के खिलाफ़ बोले हैं, असल में इस कानून की वजह से ही इनका भट्टा बैठ गया था। यह कानून इन्होंने इन्दिरा जी को कैद करने के लिए बनाया था, जिस का नतीजा यह हुआ इनका बुरा हाल हो गया, ज्यों-ज्यों ये उनको तकलीफ़ देते थे, लोग बरखिलाफ़ होते थे। हरिजन रोते थे कि ये इन्दिरा जी को तंग कर रहे हैं। यह जो एक्ट था इस को चरण सिंह के लड़के के खिलाफ़ इस्तेमाल करें तो पता लग जाएगा . . . .

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यन स्वामी : करो न।

श्री सुन्दर सिंह : हम तो इस बिल को आपकी बेहतरी के लिए लाये हैं, वरना ये सब अन्दर हो जाते। अभी गोयल बोल रहे थे, बड़े शानदार आदमी हैं। वह आप बेचारे** उनको तो खुश होना चाहिए। कौशल राम ने सच बोला है। उसने कहा है —

Follow the truth wherever it may lead you; Carry your ideas to the utmost logical conclusion; Be not cowardly and hypocritical;
You shall surely succeed.

कौशल राम ने जो कहा है—शानदार कहा है। असली बात यह थी कि इसे इन्दिरा जी को कैद करने के लिए किया था। आप ने जो बड़े-बड़े लेक्चर दिए—यह तो बड़ी सीधी सी बात थी, इस को मान लेना चाहिए कि जो हम ने किया था, गलत किया था और उसी का यह नतीजा हुआ कि हमारा भट्टा बैठ गया . . . .

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : इन्होंने मान लिया था।

श्री सुन्दर सिंह : अगर मान लिया था तो फिर हाउस का इतना वक्त क्यों जाया किया। जो इतना लम्बा बोले हैं उनके बरखिलाफ़ इसको इस्तेमाल करना चाहिए . . .

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यन स्वामी : क्या आप दोबारा एमर्जेंसी लगाना चाहेंगे ?

श्री सुन्दर सिंह : एमर्जेंसी के लिए बाबू जगजीवन राम ने कहा था—एमर्जेंसी चंगी थी, लेकिन गलत इस्तेमाल हुई और इसी वजह से काम खराब हुआ। इसलिए इस बात को रहने दो। आप जब बरसरेइक्तदार आओ इसका इस्तेमाल करो, फिर परिणाम देख लेना, भट्टा बैठ जाएगा। आप नपुंसक हो, आप का कोई लीडर नहीं है। जब इलैक्शन होते हैं, आप के चार पांच आदमी खड़े हो जाते हैं। नतीजा यह होता है कि आप का भट्टा बैठ जाता है। आप इतनी कुर्बानी नहीं कर सकते कि एक लीडर बनायें। देवीलाल को निकाल दिया। किसानों के बड़े लीडर बने हुए हैं। किसान ने किसान को निकाल दिया। यह कहता फिरता है कि मैं बहुत ऊंचा आदमी हूं। मैं जानता हूं—वह जो कुछ है। इसी की वजह से सारी जमीनें लोगों ने रखी हुई हैं। जो लैंड-रिफ़ार्म हुआ उस को होने नहीं दिया। गरीबों का नाम लेते हैं। यह एक्ट इन के बरखिलाफ़ इस्तेमाल होना चाहिए जिन्होंने लैंड रखी हुई है। हरिजनों का नाम लेते हैं, महात्मा गांधी का नाम लेते हैं। जब महात्मा गांधी के रास्ते पर चलना नहीं चाहते तो उसका नाम क्यों लेते हैं। चार-चार सब्जियां खाते हैं और महात्मा गांधी का नाम लेते हैं। यह एक्ट इन्होंने सिर्फ़ इन्दिरा गांधी को बदनाम करने के लिए बनाया था। ज्यों-ज्यों आप उन पर ज्यादती करते थे, त्यों-त्यों लोग उन के साथ हो जाते थे

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

और वे यह कहते थे कि यह क्यों हो रहा है। उन्होंने आप से अच्छी तरह से बदला लिया है। इसलिए मैं आप को यह सजैशन दूंगा कि यह जो बिल है, इस को रिपील होना चाहिए और इस में आप को भी हमारा साथ देना चाहिए। आप के लिए भी यह बेहतर है और हमारे लिए भी इस में बेहतरी है।

जब कोई ऐसी बात होती है, तो आप बोट क्लब पर जा कर बड़ा शोर मचाते हैं। यह बोट क्लब आप के लिए ही है। जब कोई आदमी हार जाता है तो वह वहां पर शोर करता है। यह बोट क्लब आपके लिए है। वह वहां जाएं और स्नान कर ले। वहां पर आप कभी हरिजनों को इक्ट्ठा कर लेते हैं और कभी फ्लां को इक्ट्ठा कर लेते हैं। मैं आप को बताऊं कि यह जो कानून बना था यह बड़ा खराब काम हुआ था और इसको खत्म होना चाहिए।

आप जानते होंगे कि जब सिकन्दर की गवर्नमेंट थी, तो उस के खिलाफ़ खाकसार उठे थे और उस ने 300 आदमी कत्ल करवा दिए थे। इस तरह के काम पहले हुए थे। हमारे यहां भी जब लहरी सिंह मिनिस्टर थे, तो रोहतक में 2 हजार रुपये लेकर बड़े बड़े आदमियों को कत्ल करवा दिया जाता था। लहरी सिंह ने पुलिस आपरेशन कर के 200 गुंडों को मार दिया और सब ठीक हो गया। मैं आपको यह भी बताऊं कि जब प्रताप सिंह की हमारे यहां गवर्नमेंन्ट थी, तो मैं उस में मिनिस्टर था। उस वक्त फ़तेह सिंह ने मरण वृत रखा था। इस पर लोग कहने लगे कि अगर यह मर गया, तो क्या होगा। इस पर प्रताप सिंह ने कहा कि अगर मर जाएगा, तो चार आदमी उठा कर ले जायेंगे, पांचवा देखता हूं कि कौन जाता है? इसलिए बागड़ी जी ने जो यह कहा कि पंजाब में जो हो रहा है, उस के दबाने के लिए सख्ती की जाए, तो मैं उसकी ताईद करता हूं। उन्होंने बिल्कुल सही बात कही है। गवर्नमेंट सख्ती से चलती है। आज हो क्या रहा है। बदमाश अगर किसी को मार जाता है, तो उस को कहते हैं कि यह तो शहीद हो गया। बड़ा शानदार आदमी था, शहीद हो गया। जो इस तरह की बात कहता है, उस को आप क्यों नहीं पकड़ते।

मैं बहुत लम्बी-चौड़ी बात नहीं कहना चाहता। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं यह कहता हूं कि इसको रिपील करना चाहिए। जो सही बात है, जो अच्छी बात है, उसको मान लेना चाहिए और अपोजीशन सिर्फ़ अपोजीशन के लिए नहीं होता है। मैं आप को बताऊं कि जो आदमी सच बोलता है, अच्छी बात कहता है, तो दुनिया उस को समझती है कि वह सही है और जो चीप पापूलेरिटी लेना चाहता है, उस को कोई पूछता तक नहीं है। उसका भट्टा बैठ जाता है जैसे आप का बैठ गया। इस लिए इस बिल को रिपील करने का मैं समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: He is our senior-most Member. Whatever he has said will be given the serious consideration that it deserves.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.39 hrs.

PREVENTION OF BLACKMARKETING AND MAINTENANCE OF SUPPLIES OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980, as passed by the Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980 was enacted to provide for preventive detention against hoarders blackmarketeers etc. so as to check the rising prices and to curb the activities of such anti-social elements.

Under section 7 of the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commondiites Act, 1980, action against a person who has absconded or is concealing himself with a view to avoid the execution of a detention order can be initiated only by the appropriate Government. This leads to delay in cases where the order of detention had been made by a District Magistrate or a Commissioner of Police. On the other hand, under the National Security Act, 1980, besides the Government, the officers empowered to make detentions also have powers to take action against persons absconding.

As on date, there are 45 persons in various States who had been ordered to be detained but are at large. It is proposed to amend the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980, to also empower a District Magistrate or a Commissioner of police to take action against persons ordered to be detained but absconding, on the lines provided in the National Security Act, 1980. The Bill seeks to give effect to this proposal.

Sir, the proposed amendment is a minor one, but at the same time facilitates speedy action against absconding persons who were ordered to be detained. The amendment proposed is also in consonance with Point No. 19 of the New 20-Point Programme which provides for continuance of strict action against blackmarketeers, hoarders etc. It has already been passed by the Rajya Sabha.

Sir, I am sure that the proposed amendment will have the support of the entire House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980, as passed by the Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Time allotted is two hours. Now, Mr. Sudhir Giri may speak.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contani): Sir, the amendment proposed to the prevention of Balckmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980, is not very significant.

The Amending Bill seeks to vest power in the Police Commissioner and the District Magistrate to take action against the persons who have absconded and who are hiding to avoid the execution of the detention order, under this Act. So, we cannot object to this amendment. As the Minister moving this Amending Bill has also said, the objective is to prevent any person from indulging in activities in such a manner as are prejudicial to the supplies of essential commodities to the society and as this objective seems to be laudable and we have no objection to this amending Bill, if however sincere efforts are made to achieve the real objectives.

Sir, I think when this Amending Bill is passed and when it becomes an Act, it will be an addition of new weapon to the armoury of the Government, but I am sure this weapon will not be used against the real culprits because from our evperience it has been proved that such weapons have never been used against the real culprits. rather, they have been used against some political leaders or trade unions.

The objective of the Bill makes it clear that if a person acts *mala fide* to control production, supply, distribution in a trade or commerce, of essential commodity to the community to earn profit or wealth, he would be refrained from doing so, so that his motive can be frustrated.

This objective of the Bill in consonance with the provisions of Article 39 C of our Constitution. It has been laid down in the Article that the State shall direct its policies towards securing that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment. For that purpose, the M.R.T.P. Act is also there. I would submit that this is the reason, why I am not maintaining any objection to this Bill and the objective of the principal Act I have also got this opportunity to criticise the activities of the Government in this connection.

Sir, blackmarketing is an ill-born baby of the Second World War. It is a nasty child of the system of capitalism. It is an unpardonable and unavoidable evil of the mixture of of feudal and capitalist systems of economy. So, when there is mixed economy, there is feudalism and capitalism. When these system of economy are going on, we cannot avoid blackmarketing. Blackmarketing means earning money and wealth illegally and immorally. That is, the illegitimate traffic in commodities in shortage and such trade and commerce is known as blackmarketing. In this way, very many persons who are placed in the high position of the society have earned their wealth and still the Government has not touched the firinge of it. If the Government had resorted strictly to these principles—what has been laid down in Article 39C and in the objective of the principal Act or M.R.T.P. Act, then big business houses would not have been in position to amass such wealth and assets. But they have amassed such huge assets becaue of the leniency on the part of the Government. And I accuse some officials of the Government placed in high position—high ranks—who are in league with the blackmarkteers.

Sir, if the Government is really sincere to do away with the blackmarketing, then legislation alone will not serve the purpose. Therefore, other means, economic means have to be adopted. In this connection, I would say that Pandit Nehru said before independence that in the independent India there would not be any blackmarketing. But after the assumed the office of the Prime Minister, he could not do anything to do away with the blackmarketing. Rather he has to yield to their will.

Pandit Ji is gone? Mrs. Indira Gandhi makes tall talks about weeding out the black-marketing system or the black-marketeers. But, I find during her regime, the black-marketing has not been done away with. Rather, the black-markeeters have got a good position and all the evils of anti-national and anti-social activities on the part of the high-ranking Government official and high-ranking political leaders also are on the increase.

In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that 10,000 tonnes of rice have recently been exported in the third week of March, 1982 by the Chairman of the National Consumers' cooperative Federation. This act has been done under the very nose of the Minister of Cooperation and Civil Supplies. The export has been made at a substantial profit of

[Shri Sudhir Giri]

Rs. 800 per tonne. This fact has been brought to the notice of the Ministry, the Government, by a senior member of the Rajya Sabha. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, through you, Sir, as to what steps have been take against that officer, in regard to this black-marketing.

Not only the Government officials but even the Political leaders and Ministers are involved in black-marketing etc. I would refer to the cement deal which had taken place in Maharashtra. Even the erstwhile Chief Minister of Maharashtra was involved in it. Therefore, when the hon. Minister says that the objective of this amendment to the principal Act is to prevent the persons from indulging in such activities which may lead to the constraint of the supply of essential commodities to the society, I cannot take it for granted.

Now, my hon. friends on the opposite side may say that the West Bengal Government led by the Left Front has refused to implement the provisions of the principal Act. As to why the Left Front Government of West Bengal has refused to do so, I may explain the reason to you here. The reason is that we are fundamentally opposed to the detention of any person without trial. If a person is corrupt, if person is deemed to be corrupt, he should be produced in the court and, against his anti-social activities, the necessary evidence should be produced. But without trial we are in principal opposed to the detention of any person. So, the State Governments of West Bengal, Kerala and Tripura have refused to implement any provision of the present Act.

Mere criticism will not do. I would make some suggestions so that the Government could adopt these suggestions.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can also criticise apart from making suggestions. You are entitled to criticise.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: The hon. Minister read out Point No. 19 of the 20 Point Programme. What has been stated in the 20-Point programme has been illustrated in a book published by the Government of India, the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. It has been stated that the Government will intensify action against anti-social elements like speculators, hoarders, black-marketers as well as smugglers.

"The administration of various administrative as well as legislative measures such as the Essential Commoditie Act, the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Essential Supplies Act etc. will be tightened. Tax administration will be tightened to curb tax evidance and tax evasion and the use of unaccounted funds."

As far as we know, there is parallel economy of unaccounted money. This parallel economy is being run by the black-marketers, hoarders and smugglers. The big business-houses have let loose all the elements which are exploiting the common people, the vast majority of the people who live below the poverty line, I therefore, would suggest that only legislation will not do. The Government has to adopt an effective economic policy and a fiscal measures also are to be taken to that the anti-social and anti-national activities like the black-marketing and hoarding and profitering can be eliminated.

My first suggestion is that the Government must take suitable measures to be physical possesion of the essential commodities which are required by the vast majority of the people and, for this purpose, the Government should take over the wholesale trade of the essential commodities. I would, therefore, suggest that at least 14 items of the essential commodities should be identified and those 14 items should be supplied to the common people through the public distribution system and, for this purpose, prices of the 14 articles

should be picked up and all these 14 articles of essential commodities should be supplied to the people at the fixed prices throught the country.

My second suggestion is that, for this purpose, shops should be in the towns and villages so that the essential commodities required by the vast majority of the people, especially the people who live in the rural areas and who live below poverty line are supplied to them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you have got a list of those 14 items, you can also place it.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: These are rice, sugar, edible oils, soap. Dal, paper, kersene, diesel and midicines etc. These are not onyl used at present by the people in high position but also these are the essential articles in the daily lives of everybody. The common-people should, therefore, be able to get these essential articles easily through fair price shops at fixed prices all over the country.

(*Interruptions*)

Essential Commodities are also to to be subsidised. Without this, if the Government legislate so many pieces of legislation and take different measures they will not be in a position to solves the real problems of the people. Therefore, all these 14 articles should be supplied at least to the poor people who live below the poverty line at subsidised rates.

To supervise the supply of these things, there should be popular committees and every Member of that Committee should be elected as is done in Kerala because such elected Committee will be able to supervise the delivery of these articles to the liking of the people of the locality.

17.00 hrs.

In conclusion I would again appeal to the Government to be sincers in its announced promises and deliver the goods to the community by stopping blackmarketing, hoarding and profiteering. I appeal to you sincerely because, if there had been sincerity on the part of the Government, then a vast majority of the people would definitely have been benefited. For this purpose, a strong political will and determination is essential. Without this, mere words or mere sympathy will not do. So, while concluding, I again appeal to the Government to be sincere in their activities towards the common people who have reposed faith in them.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I support the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill, which has been brought in order to facilitate the local administration, the Deputy Commissioner and the Superintendent of Police, to apprehend the persons who are involved in blackmarketing and who are absconding in the eyes of law and thereby to speed up the activities to curtail blackmarketing in the country. As the hon. Minister has rightly pointed out, this is in conformity with the 20-Point Programme. Blackmarketing is a phenomenon which has come in this country after the Second World War, and it has given rise to creation of black money which is running in parallel with our economy.

While supporting this Amendment, the hon. Member belonging to the CPM has said that, though they support it, they will not implement this Bill in their State...

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam): A copy of his speech must be sent to the West Bengal Government.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Again he has very funnily pointed out and requested the Minister not to utilise this Bill to harass the trade union leaders and political leaders. I do not know how trade union leaders and political leaders are involved in blackmarketing and why any Government should harass them. If, however, poli-

[Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev]

tical leaders and trade union leaders are involved in blackmarketing, I think, this measure should take care of them also.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Look to your past. Then you will understand why we say this.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I know why he is so much afraid. In West Bengal in the food-for-work programme where essential commodities are to be distributed to the masses through the panchayats which are controlled by the CPM, there is a large scale misuse. I am glad, their own Chief Minister is taking drastic action against those people. Perhaps, Mr. Chakraborty and Mr. Sudhir Giri have some followers in the panchayats there and that is why they are worried and they do not want this to be implemented there, though they are supporting it at the instructions of CPM. There is, therefore, a contradiction here.

Government has brought this Bill to stop blackmarketing. I would say here that blackmarketing in the country is happening in essential commodities because of malpractices of traders. It is a fact. But, at the same time, scarcity of materials is also giving an impetus to the merchant community to indulge in black-marketing.

14 items have been given by Mr. Giri. I fully support him. If not all the 14 items, there are at least certain items and which are being dealt with by the Food Corporation of India, a Government organisation and if these items can be reached to the different States in time and in enough quantities, I think the scope for black-marketing will be less.

There is another factor. The Government under the 20 point programme has also taken care of the public distribution system. In this 20 point programme they have said that they will cover all areas of the country with the public distribution system. In the remote areas like the north-eastern region there are places where this norm of 2000 families per fair price shop cannot be adhered to. So there should be a relaxation of this norm in Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and other areas where people have to walk 2 to 3 miles in the hills and dales to take supply of the essential commodities. And these are also supplied weekly in certain categiries and in certain quantities. So it becomes difficult for a person to come four times to the fair price shop in a remote area like Mizoram. So, Sir, I would request the Minister that this particular point may kindly be looked into.

The second point, the Government should bear in mind while giving a fair price shop under the PDS, whether it is under an individual or a co-operative, is that there should be a vigilance committee which is formed by the people of that area and more representation in these vigilance committees should be given to the housewives which should take care of these FPS so that they do not indulge in black-markeing. Most of the commodities which are going into the PDS are finding their way into the open market. Government is alloting these things to the FPS but these shopkeepers are sending these things to the open market. Sir, we have a town which has a population of 80,000 but you will be surprised to know, Sir, that there are about 95,000 ration cards for that town. How is it possible? Because these shopkeepers, in connivance with the Supply Department, as you know have taken possession of the essential commodities which, Mr. Giri now wants to be enlarged and you have also helped him to add more. These commodities are being black-marketed in the market by the PDS. Therefore, Sir, more strict and vigilant measures are necessary from the side of the Government. Otherwise this PDS system will always fail because in our country there is always a tendency by the buyers also to hoard things. Here I can cite one example. One particular news ittm in the *Indian*

Express that onion is being sold at Rs. 8 per kg in Delhi created panic in the country and price of onion went up everywhere. Sometimes such news creates panic and people buy things whether they require or not and hoard them. Sir, you are the Deputy-Speaker, You may have got 3 or 4 chapprassis in your house. I am a Member of the House and I have got no servant. If I to-day hear that sugar is going to be scarce, I immediately go out and buy 5 kg of sugar and keep it because I have to be in the House till late in the evening—we sat till 10 O'clock yesterday—to defend my government. I cannot go out everyday. So this hoarding tendency is there. How to stip this? The co-operation from the Press as well as the public is necessary. But hoarding in the country goes on mainly for the reason that the PDS fails. I can give one instance in my area from which I come, that is, Cachar. There rice one time used to be sold at Rs. 8 per kg.—only one month back, the reason being that in my district in the last six months, in the fair price shops, though according to all India norms you have to give 8 kg per month, unfortunately people could not get more than 2 kg per month. Why? Because according to Agriculture Department, the F.C.I. and Railways have failed to send these goods there. No bufferstock has therefore been created. In every state specially, in the North-Eastern region, in romote areas, there should be bufferstocks when Government knows the annual requirements of the country, I fail to understand why, when there is a good season, in the winter season, when there is no transport bottleneck, the Government fails to keep the buffer stocks in these remote areas. Why should we everytime go to the Government and request them for the stocks? The Government is not either taking proper steps or their machinery is not at all working properly. There, the Government has got the responsibility to see that the products are being supplied properly.

I shall make another suggestion. In our State, almost all the essential commodities are being controlled by the State's organisation which is a Corporation floated by Assam Government. When Government is taking action against the blackmarketeers, it means the businees people. May I know from the hon. Minister why is it that here fortyeight persons are absconding? How many cases are pending? Sir, Government officials are involved in the public distribution system. If you make it a rule, that should be implemented not only for the business people but also only Government Officials who are also involved in these rackets. Unless you take speedy action against the Government officials, the blame ultimately comes to Government and to the ruling party itself. Unfortunately, we have seen that in particular places when FCI supplies foodgrains, as the Agriculture Minister has said, the D.C. District Administration and the F. C. I. managers both go and inspect and accept or reject before the supply goes to the Government godowns. For instance, when the foodgrains are purchased in the Punjab or Haryana, they are transported by rail or truck to the godowns in Assam, in Bengal or in Tripura. When that is the position, then, who is responsible if they do not reach there? It means either the system is bad or there may be certain people who may be involved in this. In cement, for example, the Government's policy is much better than what it was before. They have increased the price of the free sale cement. And so, the people are getting it. At least the Government is in a position to see that it is available in the open market. In the North-Eastern region, Government is not allowing the private traders to trade in rice or wheat or in other essential commodities. They take them from the open market and sell them. Why has the Government stopped it? When you make it a condition that a shopkeeper cannot keep more than fifty maunds of rice in their godowns, it is the duty of the Government to see that they supply the same to the

[Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev]

fair price shops. In one respect you are failing to supply and in another respect, you stop it. In the ultimate analysis, the remedy is for the people to go and buy things at a very high rate. That is why I am trying to draw the attention of the Government to take steps.

In our State, the N.R.E.P. is also failing because of non-availability of rice. The NREP is one of the programmes which this Government is saying is for the generation of rural employment. Now, Government has made certain relaxations—it can be given in cash or in kind. Unless it is available in certain percentages, you cannot expect the N.R.E.P. programme to succeed. The Members of Parliament and officers sit in a meeting. But, what is the use when the Central Government fails to give foodgrains? We cannot even utilise the money. Sir, the suggestion is that the foodgrains for the NREP should go to rural areas.

There is another tendency in the North-eastern region. I have every sympathy for the people of Mizoram and Arunachal. Government, for some reason or other, is always giving instructions that whatever be the arrivals in Assam, that is, in my constituency—Silchar—and in Jorhat, out of the total arrivals, 75— of it should go to Mizoram and the balance of 25— should go to Assam. As a result, 22 lakhs of people of Cachar and 12 lakhs people of Tripura will be affected. For five lakh people it is one standard and for Tripura and Cachar it is another standard. Why should there such discrimination? Rice, wheat and salt are such commodities which both a Mizo and we will eat the same quantity. So, I will request the Government not to create any discrimination. If you create this discrimination then you will be adding fuel to the fire. Sir in my Constituency there was agitation to stop foodgrains going to Mizoram but we did not allow it to happen because it would have gone against a particular State and a particular community. Government should take care of this thing and supply to my area at least the minimum laid down in the all-India standard.

With these words I support this Bill.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : मान्यवर, जो प्रिवेंशन आफ़ ब्लैकमार्केटिंग ऐंड मेन्टिनेन्स आफ सप्लाइज़ आफ एसेंशियल कमाडिटीज़ (अमेंडमेंट) बिल माननीय मंत्री जी द्वारा सदन के समक्ष प्रस्तुत किया गया है इसके समर्थन में मैं कुछ कहूं उसके पहले कई प्रश्न उठते हैं । इस बिल से एक बात यह साफ है कि सरकार को जो सदन ने अधिकार दिए हैं उसमें कुछ इज़ाफा करना चाहते हैं । जैसा कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने फर्माया इस बिल का जो आब्जेक्ट है वह यह है कि ब्लैकमार्केटिंग, होर्डिग को रोका जाए और वितरण प्रणाली को सही रूप में संचालित किया जाए । इस बात पर तो किसी भी माननीय सदस्य को कोई विरोध नहीं हो सकता है । लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि अधिकार तो आप मांगते हैं परन्तु उसका इप्लीमेंटेशन भी होता है या नहीं । मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि नेशनल सिक्योरिटी ऐक्ट या इस प्रकार के जितने दूसरे ऐक्ट बने हुए हैं उनके अन्तर्गत आज तक आपने कितने होर्डर्स और ब्लैकमार्केटीयर्स को पकड़ा है और बन्द किया है ? आप कहते हैं कि कुछ लोग भाग गए । आपने कुछ संख्या भी बताई है । मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूगा कि वास्तव में कितने अपराधी भागे हैं और कितने लोगों के खिलाफ आपने कार्यवाही की है ? आप शायद यह कह देंगे कि राज्य सरकारों से यह फीगर्स उपलब्ध नहीं हैं । (व्यवधान) शायद राजस्थान से फीगर्स उपलब्ध हो गई हैं ।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : राजस्थान में ब्लैकमार्केटिंग नहीं होती है ।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : आपने बड़ी अच्छी बात कह दी कि वहां ब्लैकमार्केटिंग नहीं होती है । फिर तो शायद इस बिल को लाने की जरूरत ही नहीं थी ।

तो जैसा कि मेरे मित्र बता रहे थे मैं काला धंधा करने वाले और चोर-बाजारी करने वाले लोगों के पास जो काला धन है उससे इस

देश में एक समानान्तर आर्थिक व्यवस्था चल रही है और उस आर्थिक व्यवस्था के पोषक भी आप ही हैं । अभी पिछले दिनों बेयरर बाण्ड की जो योजना आपने चलाई थी उसको आप भूलें नहीं होंगे । उसके द्वारा आपने अरबों रुपए के ब्लकमनी को व्हाइट मनी बना दिया । आप के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने जिस प्रकार से सीमेंट का घोटाला किया उससे ब्लैकमार्केटीयर्स के लिए फाइव स्टार होटल बनाने और ब्लैक मनी को व्हाइट करने का रास्ता खुल गया । यह सारी स्थिति आपने पैदा की ।

अब प्रश्न यह है कि जो वितरण प्रणाली है उसकी व्यवस्था सही होनी चाहिए । यह बिल बहुत छोटा है लेकिन इसका मकसद बड़ा है और बड़ा होना भी चाहिए । लेकिन सवाल पैदा होता है इसको अमली जामा पहनाने का । किस प्रकार से इस पर अमल किया जाएगा--यह एक बड़ा प्रश्न है । आप कहते हैं कि सरकार की बुनियादी नीति है कि वितरण प्रणाली को सही किया जाए । कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि वितरण प्रणाली के साथ साथ सरकार को यह घोषणा कर देनी चाहिए कि कुछ एसेंशियल कमाडिटीज की होलसेल ट्रेड वह अपने हाथ में ले लेगी । वितरण प्रणाली की व्यवस्था अपने हाथ में ले रही है और जो उत्पादनकर्ता हैं उसको उसके उत्पादन का वाजिब मूल्य दिया जाए और देने के बाद सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली सही हो ।

जहां तक निगरानी कमेटी की बात है, इसमें एक बड़ी अजीब सी व्यवस्था है । प्रश्न यह है कि निगरानी कमेटियां बनाई कैसे जायें । इलक्टेड बाडी हो या ग्राम पंचायत के द्वारा उसका संचालन हो इलैक्शन द्वारा आपने कमेटियां बना दीं और नौमिनेट कर दिया तो मेरा ख्याल है कि आपके यहां भीड़ लगी रहेगी । बुनियादी बात यह है कि इन कमेटियों के द्वारा वितरण प्रणाली की व्यवस्था सही रूप से नहीं चल पाएगी, जब तक कि आप निश्चित रूप से होलसेल ट्रेड अपने हाथ में नहीं लेंगे । आप कमेटियां बनाते रहेगें, निगरानियां होती रहेंगी और भ्रष्टाचार फैलता रहेगा । अधिकारियों में भ्रष्टाचार इतना समा गया है कि आप उसको एक दिन में समाप्त नहीं कर सकते हैं, यह निश्चित है । . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . यह सारी व्यवस्था है ।

जहां तक फेयर-प्राइस शाप्स की बात है, कभी कभी यह देखने में आता है कि दुकान किसी के नाम है और सामान कोई बेचता है । यह व्यवस्था खुले आम चल रही है । लोग डिस्ट्रिक्ट सिविल सप्लाईज़ आफिसर के यहां चक्कर लगाते रहते हैं और सब चीजें अपने नाम से कर लेते हैं । इन चीजों के बारे में भी आपको विचार करना चाहिए और सख्ती के साथ ऐसे लोगों से निपटना चाहिए । यदि ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो फेयर-प्राइस-शाप्स बनती रहेंगी और कुछ ही लोग उसका संचालन करते रहेंगे । क्योंकि सामान्य लोगों के पास इतना पैसा नहीं है, जिसकी वजह से यह भ्रष्टाचार पनप रहा है ।

दूसरी बात मैं ग्रामीण अंचल के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं । ग्रामीण अंचल की व्यवस्था सही बनाने के लिए आपको रचनात्मक तरीके से काम करना चाहिए । ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए कि आपने फ़ेयर-प्राइस-शाप्स खोल दी और कुछ लोग उसे परेशान करने लगे, सरकार को उसकी निगरानी के लिए भी सोचना चाहिए । कुछ लोगों ने कहा है कि ग्राम सेवा कमेटियां उसकी निगरानी कर सकती हैं । इस संबंध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यदि आपने वितरण प्रणाली को सही बना दिया तो ब्लैक मार्केटिंग अपने आप बंद हो सकती है, बहरहाल आप सभी लोग

[श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह]

इस बारे में नहीं सोच पा रहे हैं। एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस सम्पत्ति अधिग्रहण की बात आप इस बिल में ला रहे हैं, उसके बारे में भी आपको थोड़ी सी जानकारी होगी कि जो ब्लैक मार्केटिंग करते हैं, स्मगलिंग करते हैं, उन के नाम की सम्पत्ति आपको शायद नाम मात्र को ही मिलेगी।

श्री हरीश रावत (अल्मोड़ा) : अधिकांश नाम के दिवालिये हैं।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : सही बात आपने कही कि अधिकांश नाम के दिवालिए हैं। और दो नम्बर का.....

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : उत्तर प्रदेश में अधिक हैं।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : राजस्थान में आपने अपने नाम से कर रखी होगी। इस कानून का हम इस हद तक समर्थन कर ही रहे हैं, निश्चित रूप से कालाबाज़ारी के खिलाफ और चोर बाज़ारी के खिलाफ़ आपको इस कानून के तहत कार्रवाई करनी चाहिए, लेकिन कानून का इस्तेमाल सही तरीके से हो, इस पर भी सरकार को सचेत रहना बहुत आवश्यक है।

†SHRI ERA ANBARASU (Changalpattu:) Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill. If there is a loophole in the existing law, which stands in the way of taking expeditious action in apprehending those who have committeed crimes and have absconded, it is the duty of this house to plug this loophole. This amending legislation just serves this purpose.

I am pained to see the empty Opposition Benches when a Bill of this nature is being discussed. I am sorry to say that the Members elected from West Bengal, belonging to the Marxist Communist Party, who arrogate to themselves the right of representing the interests of the downtrodden, are conspicuously absent when a legislation intending to serve these very downtrodden is being discussed. The West Bengal Marxist Government has taken an irrevocable decision not to implement this Bill. What is the reason? Does it mean that those who are in authority in West Bengal are in complicity with the black-marketeers and hoarders, as also the smugglers. It can only mean that when the Government elected by the people refuse to implement this Bill of public utility. One of the arguments advanced is that more than a lakh cases are pending in the Courts. It is really shameful that a Government wedded to common weal should not like to look into the woes of the common people. It will be no exaggeration to say that the West Bengal Government is functioning in a very uncivilised manner. If what they profess that the Marxit Communist Party is committed to the implementation of progressive and revolutionary ideas and ideals for good of the people is correct, then they should not hesitate to implement this Bill. The Marxist Communist Party and its Government in West Bngal say that this Bill will rope in the politicians. Does this mean that the politicians in West Bengal are engaging themselves in blackmarketing, hoarding and smuggling of essential commodities? This question has to be answered by those in power in West Bengal. If that contention is denied, then the Chief Ministers and other Ministers of West Bengal Government should extend their support to this Bill seeking to arrest the anti-social elements working against the good of the people. Probably that is not their objective. That is perhaps the reason why there is power struggle and political chaos in the Government of West Bengal today.

†The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

I would like to appeal to the people of West Bengal that so long as the Marxist Party Government is in power in West Bengal they will continue to be the victims of blackmarketing, hoarding and smuggling of essential commodities. I wonder how they reposed their faith in such people who have no interest in solving the problem of the people. They have enthroned them into power and their Government has not been of any help to them in solving their day to day problems. I would appeal to the people of West Bengal to throw them out of power and the people should not rest content till this anti-people Government is removed.

The Civil Supplies Corporation of Tamil Nadu primarily responsible for the movement and distribution of essntial commodities is not functioning effectively. It has become the source of all corruption in Tamil Nadu. The Fair Price Shops in Tamil Nadu have become unfair prices shops. The AIADMK cadre people get essential commodities in plenty. They sell outside and make plenty of money. The Centre should order the State Government to revamp the State Civil Supplies Corporation and make it an instrument for the social good. The Fair Price Shops hand over the Palm Oil in plenty to the AIADMK functionaries and they sell the oil at a huge margin, but pay only the fixed price to the Fair Price Shops. The AIADMK Government is in collusion with the traders in this matter in order to fill up the offers of the party. The hon. Minister of Agriculture should look into this and take appropriate action.

The National Rural Employment Programme under which the essential commodities are distributed has become a laughing stock in Tamil Nadu. The grains are not reaching the poor people and the workers. The good quality rice which is supplied under this programme is misappropriated and bad quality rice is given to the poor workers. I have brought this large-scale duplicity being practised under this programme to the notice of the Central Government several times, I reiterate that necessary steps should be taken to set right these things in Tamil Nadu.

The Government must take steps to ensure that the prices of essential commodities are not allowed to go up indiscriminately. As it was prevalent during Emergency, immediate orders must be issued that the price-list of all essential commodities must be exhibited compulsorily in all the shops throughout the country—particularly the prices of basic essential goods like rice, pulses, wheat, sugar, oil etc. those who default in this matter must be penalised without mercy. The traders should not be allowed to exploit the gullible people. Vigilance Cells must be set up in all the Districts of the country, so that the incidents of blackmarketing, hoarding and smuggling can be reported to such Cells and immediate preventive steps and punitive measures can be taken and the people can be saved from the marauders. Similarly, the Government should instruct these Vigilance Cells for checking the weights in Fair Price Shops and other shops. There is wide-spread cheating in weighing. This must be stopped forthwith.

The District Magistrates and the Commissioners, who are being empowered under this Bill, I am sure, ers, hoardes and smugglers who have absconded themselves after the committal of crimes against society. I am sure that they will save the common people from such anti-social elements.

With these words I conclude my speech and resume my seat.

*SHRI J. S. PATIL (Thane): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to express my views on the Prevention of Black Marketing and Maintenance of supplies of Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill.

*The original speech was delivered in Marathi.

[Shri J. S. Patil]

The Government have so far used Essential Commodities Act, Cr. P.C. Act to check blackmarketing and hoarding. But the Government has not been able to check blackmarketing and hoarding because there are such loopholes in the Act that even a smuggler like Sukar Narain Bakhi, could easily escape from being prosecuted under this Act.

The Government want to enact laws to protect the interests of poor and common man. But it is because of the various lacune that hoarders and blackmarketeers are not punished by these laws.

The Government has come forward with an amendment to give powers of prosecution under this act to the officers at District level. But I oppose this amendment because similar power was misused during the period of emergency and the innocent persons were victimised. Large number of persons were arrested under the MISA during emergency. I feel that there may be misuse of powers if this amendment is pased.

We read reports in newspapers about police raids of essential commodities like cement, sugar etc. The offenders are prosecuted. But the common persons do not know whether the offenders are brought to book. The rich merchants go scot free by using the loopholes in the act with the help of lawyers whereas small merchants cannot do so and are punished.

Many persons who indulged in malpractices are absconding. I request the hon. Minister to lay on the Table of the House a list of persons who have been absconding from 1-1-82 to 30.6.82.

When the Government decides to open new fair price shops, it is advertised in the newspapers and applications are called for. It is the policy to give preference to the Co-operative Societies but when the allotment of fair price shops is done, 90 per cent of the shops are allotted to Congress (I) workers. The shop-owners indulge in blackmarketing by not selling the full quota of foodgrains to the consumers. During the festival season, sugar, suji and maida are not available in the fair price shops in the rural areas. They are sold in the cities at higher prices. I want to give one instance of my constituency. A social worker exposed a case of corruption by finding two bags of sugar taken unauthorisedly from a fair price shop in the premises of a rice mill. But the local MLA pressurised the Tehsildar and victimised the social worker. The social worker had earlier applied for the renewal of his permit for selling kerosene oil. Instead of renewing his permit his oil depot was raided and he was implicated in a false case.

In another place of this taluka called Pathgaon, 60 per cent of the population consists of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes people. An educated youth of this community had applied for a fair price shop but the local MLA used his influence and the shop was given to the rich person instead. State Bank and Maharashtra Bank of this taluka had advanced loans to 400 to 500 persons for purchasing bullock carts but no bullock cart was purchased. The transaction was only on paper.

If the Act is limited to the blackmarketing and hoarding of essential commodities only the small traders would be punished.

In the colonies of the capital where majority of the families are poor and belong to working class, people do not get the specified quota of ration from the fair price shops whereas in the posh colonies the supply is always adequate. The issue of Indian Express dated 28th February, 1982 has given detailed information in this connection. Similarly, there is disparity between the quota of ration allocated to the big cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras and to the villages

and small towns. This discriminatory allocation of quota of ration goes to prove that Government encourages black marketing.

The fair price shops are allotted to persons after making full verification but many a time it is alleged that a person has to palm off ten to fifteen thousand rupees for getting such a shop. When a person pays such a huge amount it is but natural that he will indulge in blackmarketing to make good that amount. Common consumers will be benefited if fair price shops are allotted to eligible candidates, strictly according to rules. In its issue dated 18.7.82, 'Vivek' a Marathi Weekly of Bombay has highlighted a case of corruption involving a sum of Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 crores under the Employment Guarantee Scheme in Dhulia District of Maharashtra. The Report mentions the names of two hon. Members of this House, one of them being a Central Minister. It is reported that the relatives of these two members are involved in this case. I request those two hon. Members to tell the facts so that people may not have any misapprehension about them. The sudden transfer of the District Collector of Dhulia, Shri Arun Bhatia, who tried to investigate the case lends credence to this report and strengthens the suspicion in the public mind.

It is reported that some cement bags were stolen from the godown of DDA. If the theft is committed from the Government godown who should be held responsible? In Maharashtra, land development banks give loans to the farmers for purchasing pump sets. They are required to purchase the pump sets from the Marketing Federation only which charges one thousand rupees more than the prevailing market price. What action is proposed to be taken by the Government against the Federation for overcharging?

In the onion purchase scheme of Maharashtra Government, there was a loss of rupees seventeen crores due to the lapses of the officials. It was the poor farmers who had to suffer in the process ultimately.

The State of Maharashtra did not get the quota of levy cement for three months i.e. March, April and May 1982. A major quantity of cement available was cornered by the donors of trust formed by Shri Antulay. The consumers had to pay Rs. 20/- extra per bag because of the non-availability of levy cement. The total extra amount thus paid by the people came to about Rs. 3,80,80,000.

For the effective distribution of essential commodities the number of fair price ship, should be increased and they should sell some additional items also. The number of ration cards pertaining to one fair price shop should be so limited as to enable the shopkeeper to attend to the customers efficiently. There should be all party vigilance committees to supervise the working of all the fair price shops. These Committees should have the powers to check the supply and distribution of essential commodities.

Sir, once again I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

श्री दृष्टण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी (शिमला): माननीय मंत्री जी जो बिल लाए हैं यह बहुत अच्छा है क्योंकि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी का जो बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम है जो उन्होंने देश को दिया है और जो एक नया कार्यक्रम है, उसको इम्प्लीमेंट करने के लिए यह बहुत जरूरी था कि इस तरह का बिल लाया जाता। जहां तक हमारे देश का ताल्लुक है इसमें ऐसे लोग हैं जो इल्जाम तो हमारी पार्टी की तरफ़ लगाते हैं लेकिन ब्लैक मार्केट खुद करते हैं। इस देश में किसानों के पास बहुत कम दुकानें हैं, और गड़बड़ करने वाले गांवों में छाये हुए हैं। ज्यादातर बी० जे० पी० और आर० एस० एस० के लोगों को दुकानें मिली हैं। हमारे किसानों की पैदावार ब्लैक मार्केटियर्स के गोदामों में

[श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी]

इकट्ठी हो जाती है जो पैसे वाले होते हैं। पल्लेदार गरीब आदमी होते हैं, बोरियां उठाते हैं, जबकि लाला कोई काम हाथ से नहीं करते हैं। उसको मालूम रहता है कि कहां दाल, आटा, अनाज की कमी है। ऐसे ही असामाजिक तत्व अनाज का भंडार कर लेते हैं और समाज में दिक्कत पैदा करते हैं और ब्लैक मार्किट करते हैं। अगर ऐसे लोगों को सजा देने के लिये सख्त कानून न बनाया जाय तो काम नहीं चलेगा। जो गुनाहगार लोग हैं उनको कतई नहीं छोड़ना चाहिये, इस तरह के कानून का होना निहायत जरूरी है।

यहां कहा गया कि कई गाड़ियां खाली होती हैं और बिल्टी उतर जाती है और कह दिया जाता है कि पंजाब से बंगाल के लिये लाद दिया गया है। लेकिन उसमें कनक नहीं जाता है, इसमें हमारे कर्मचारी भी गड़बड़ कर जाते हैं। ऐसे लोगों से सख्ती से निपटने के लिये और 20 सूत्री प्रोग्राम को इम्प्लीमेंट करने के लिये हमको चोर बाजारी को खत्म करना है जो कि आजकल बढ़ती जा रही है। इसको खत्म करने का एक ही उपाय है कि सख्ती होनी चाहिये। जो गरीब आदमियों को भूखा मारने के लिये पैदा हो गये हैं उनके साथ किसी तरह की रियायत नहीं होनी चाहिये। हम सबका फ़र्ज है कि यहां सही बात कहें। यह न कहें कि सभी दुकानें कांग्रेसियों को दी गई हैं, ऐसी बातें केवल बदनाम करने के लिये कही जाती हैं जिसका कोई प्रमाण इनके पास नहीं है।

मैं ऐसे क्षेत्र से आता हूं जो कि पहाड़ी है और वहां पर अनाज की दिक्कत होती है। हमारे पास पंजाब और हरियाणा का इलाका नजदीक है, जिस वक्त पंजाब में श्री प्रकाश सिंह बादल मुख्य मंत्री थे, उन्होंने पाबन्दी लगा दी थी कि हिमाचल और कश्मीर को अनाज नहीं जायेगा। जब जनसंघ और अकाली पार्टी की सरकार थी पंजाब में उस वक्त पंजाबी सूबा या खालिस्तान की कोई बात नहीं आती थी, लेकिन जैसे ही वह सरकार टूटी तो यही लोग आवाज उठा रहे हैं। इन्ही लोगों के द्वारा अनाज के मामले में पहाड़ी क्षेत्र को अच्छे ढंग से नहीं देखा गया।

हिमाचल का जो सेब आता है उसमें भी ब्लैक मार्केट होता है। सेब का भाव कुछ होता है लेकिन बेचा महंगे भाव पर जाता है। अगर आप हमारे सेब की पेटी का भाव पता करें तो हमारी पेटी ज्यादा से ज्यादा 26 रु० की पड़ती है जिस पर हमसे बिचौलिया लेता है जिसमें 16 किलो अच्छे किस्म का सेब होता है। इसी तरह से आलू का जो बीज दिया जाता है उसका भी रेट 8 आना किलो है। लेकिन इस्तेमाल करने वाले को अधिक दाम देना पड़ता है। इस प्रकार से किसानों के साथ अन्याय होता है, और यह ब्लैक मार्केटियर्स और बिचौलिये तथा बड़े-बड़े सेठ गडबड़ करते हैं। इन्होंने देश का खून चूस लिया है। अगर ऐसे लोगों पर सख्ती से कानून नहीं लागू करते हैं तो और चोर बन जायेंगे और इस देश का बेड़ा गर्ग कर देंगे।

हमने मन में यह सोचा है कि देश को आगे ले जाना है, इसलिए हमको सख्ती से ऐसे आदमियों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करनी होगी, जिन्होंने बड़ी-बड़ी हवेलियां और मकान बना लिए हैं और उन्होंने भगवान शिव की फोटू अपने कमरे में ऊपर लगा ली है। उनसे पूछिये कि परमिट तो कटा नहीं, सीमेंट कहां से आया तो कहेंगे कि यह भगवान कृष्ण की फोटू है, ऊपर से भगवान, परमात्मा दे रहा है। इस तरह के धन्धे इन लोगों

के हैं । गरीब आदमी को सीमेंट नहीं मिलता है, रजिस्टर भी मेन्टेन होता है, लेकिन सारे सीमेंट और अनाज की ब्लैक मार्केटिंग होती है । यह तभी बन्द हो सकती है , जब इनके अपराधों के लिए इनको छोड़ा न जाए बख्शा न जाये ।

हमारे खिलाफ जो यह बात कही जाती है कि सारे कानून कांग्रेस के लोगों को फायदा पहुंचाने के लिए हैं, जैसेकि हमने देश के लिये कुछ नहीं करना है, सब ठेका विपक्ष के लोगों ने ले रखा है । इन लोगों का काम सिर्फ मुक्ताचीनी करने का है, इनका काम किसानों को फायदा पहुंचाने के लिए नहीं है । अगर इनका काम उनको फायदा पहुंचाने के लिए हो जाये तो गरीब आदमी एजीटेशन करना बन्द कर दें । इनको चाहिए कि किसानों को कहें कि खेत में काम करो लेकिन यह ऐसा नहीं करते और मजदूरों को हड़ताल के लिये बहकाते हैं । उनसे चन्दा इकट्ठा करते हैं, उनको नारेबाजी करने के लिए शहरों में ले आते हैं । इससे उनका भी नुकसान करते हैं और हमारे कारखानों में उत्पादन का नुकसान होता है और अनाज के मामले में फसलों का नुकसान होता है । हमारे देश की परिवहन सेवाओं में बाधा पड़ती है । हमको इस तरफ भी ध्यान देना होगा । जितना देश को कमजोर करने में लोग लगे हुए हैं, वह हमारी सब की जिम्मेदारी है । अगर ईमानदारी के साथ देश को आगे ले जाना है तो आपको यह निर्णय करना होगा, अपने मन में यह बात रखनी होगी कि गरीबों को काम देंगे, तभी देश का कल्याण होगा । ऐसा नहीं करना चाहिए कि हड़ताल के लिए उनको दिल्ली ले आयें या दूसरी कैपिटलों में ले गये या गांव में ऐजीटेसन शुरू करवा दिये । इससे हमारी तरक्की नहीं होने वाली है

मंत्री जी जो संशोधन लाये हैं, मैं इसकी पुरजोर ताइद करता हूं और साथ ही साथ यह भी सुझाव है कि गरीब इलाकों और पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों में अनाज को ज्यादा पहुंचाने के लिये सख्ती से इस पर अमल होना चाहिए । उन लोगों का भी ख्याल होना चाहिए जो सेव, सब्जियां, केला, आम तैयार करते हैं । उनके दाम भी किसानों को ठीक मिलने चाहियें तभी हमारा मुल्क आगे जा सकता है और गरीब आदमियों की चीजें जो सस्ते भाव पर खरीद ली जाती हैं, उनमें ब्लैक मार्केट नहीं होना चाहिये, चोर-बाजारी नहीं होनी चाहिये ।

जैसा इन्होंने कहा कि महाराष्ट्र में ऐसा होता है, मैं नहीं जानता कि वहां क्या होता है लेकिन वहां शायद कांग्रेसी एम० एल० ए० होगा इसलिए इन्होंने कांग्रेसियों के खिलाफ बात कहनी है । जहां इनकी पार्टी नहीं जीतती है वहां यह लोग कहते हैं कि कांग्रेसी सारा काम कराते हैं । अगर हमें देश को आगे ले जाना है तो न इसमें कांग्रेसी का सवाल है और न ही किसी और पार्टी का, अगर देश के लिए कुछ करना है, तो सब को ठीक से सोचना चाहिए । यह कानून इसलिए लाया

[श्री कृष्णदत्त सुल्तानपुरी]

गया है कि अगर इसमें कोई कमी है तो देखें, चोर-बाजारी करने वाले को सख्ती से पकड़ना हमारा काम है । हम सबको यूनैनिमसली इस विधेयक का समर्थन करना चाहिए और मैं स्वयं इसका समर्थन करता हूं ।

*SHRI S. MURUGIAN (Tiruppattur): Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in support of the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill, I rise to make a few suggestions.

Sir, this Bill will enable the District Magistrates and the Commissioners to apprehend those blackmarketeers hoarders and smugglers who ha absconded.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Murugian, you can continue your speech tomorrow.

18.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, the 30th July, 1982/Sravana 8, 1904 (Saka).

---

†The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

GMGIPND—1713 LS—6-11-82—890